# HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI IN A MONTH

A Vocabulary that will enable the new arrival and the visitor to understand the language of the people. It is produced in the convenient waist-coat pocket size.

Price Re. 1-8
Postage 4 Ans.

BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LONDON.

#### PIONEERS OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING



Late Mr G H. Joshi, Fs.D.S., C.T. s.D. (Eng.), MISDM. (Pairs). Winner of Col Watkin's Cup, International Short than d Competition (London, 1929). The Premier Karnatak S. D. Society's Recognised and Registered Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, since its inception in 1920, has produced excellent results among both students and business-men and has succeeded in creating a liking for Typewriting and Shorthand. The system of shorthand employed is Sloan-Duployan, which to-day is the recognised system for all Government Examinations and appointments.

The Institute has been visited by many Gazetted officers and other prominent persons and have been impressed by the friendliness between pupils and instructors. Late Mr. Joshi himself had gained unbounded praise and was considered one of the best teachers in the district. Ever since 1926, he had been unanimously elected a Fellow of the Ramsgate Sloan-Duployan Society & College and in 1929 topped the list in the International Shorthand Competition held at London.

His Institute received upto 1927, a Government grant of Rs. 1,225. He held the advanced Typewriting Diploma in Typewriting with Honours, marks 95 out of 100. And in Shorthand possessed High Speed Diploma, 186 words per minute from Shorthand College, Ramsgate, England, and 160 words per minute in Paris Diploma.

#### The Sloan-Duployan System is the only system

1. Of which His Majesty's Inspector has stated "Shorthand shows remarkable success"

2. Which is written without any complicated rules and exceptions, gramalogues, etc., and can be adapted to any language.

3. Which is used on the Official Parliamentary Reporting Staff. Mr. W. J. Merridan, A. C. P., Master of Methods, Royal Norman College (London), after 15 years' research, indicated Sloan-Duployan as possessing the greatest ment in the three essentials of simplicity, legibility and speed. Mr. John A. Fraser in his "Short History of Shorthand" also reveals his preference for this system.

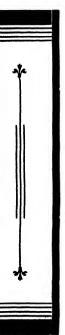
#### The late Mr. G. H. JOSHI'S

Shorthand & Typewriting Institute, 3576, Shanwar, Belgaum. 1,200 STUDENTS TRAINED BY THIS INSTITUTE.

## The Times of India HANDBOOK AND GUIDE TO

### CALCUTTA

"The City of Palaces"



This Handbook, in addition to interesting columns on the historical points of interest in Calcutta, contains a detailed map of the City, the usefulness of which to travellers cannot be overestimated.

Chapters are devoted to Cathedrals and Churches, to the Indian types and Races indigenous to that locale, to Calcutta Industries and to useful General Information which includes addresses of Hotels, Theatres, Cinemas, Banks, Clubs, etc. In addition there is a fund of detailed information on those smaller items which so often prove a vexatious stumbling block to the new-comer. Profusely illustrated with fine half tone reproductions, and packed as it is with a collection of authentic fact and detail which cover all fields, this Handbook to Calcutta is a book which should be on every bookshelf.

NOW ON SALE THROUGHOUT INDIA PRICE Re. 1/- V.P.P. 1/7

# THE NDIAN YEAR BOOK 1935-36

#### VOLUME XXII

A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the day.

EDITED BY
SIR STANLEY REED, KT., K.B.E., LL.D
AND
FRANCIS LOW.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF LISUE

PUBLISHED BY
BENNETT, COLEMAN & Co., Ltd.,
"The Times of India" Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.

Dindon Agency: Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## QUALITY PRINTING

AND

### THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS BOMBAY

are synonymous

6×0

PRINTED MATTER is at all times and in all circumstances your Silent Traveller and untiring representative. It is essential therefore that you have the best obtainable. To obtain the best you must employ Expert Typographers—Printers who study the finer arts of printing and printing appeal.

Whether it be a Magazine, Catalogue, Brochure, Folder, Pamphlet, Letterheading, or any item of Printing, Binding, or Blockmaking

## THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS BOMBAY

Can supply your needs.

Onality pays handsomely—it is the best lever to produce sound business and increase profits.

Suggestions & Estimates submitted without obligation.

	(	CA	LE	NI	DA	R	FOR	2	19	35	5.		
	J	ANU	JARY	Υ.		,		7	JU	LY,	4. ;		
Sun	数 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31 卷	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sun	計 1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31 發發	****
	F	EBR	UAR	Y.				1	AUG	UST			
Sun	赞赞赞赞 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28	**************************************	Sun	张长铁123	4 5 6 7 8 9	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安安
Sun l			RCH.	17 :	24	31	Sun	SE 1	PTF	15 I	ER.	29	35-
M Tu W Th F	<b>传说 计 计</b> 1 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	5年 特殊 特殊	M Tu W Th F	2 3 4 5 6 7	9 10 11 12 13	16 17 18 19 20 21	23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 音音音音音音	经营业的
***************************************		AP	RIL.					(	СТ	OBE	R.		
Sun M Tu W Th F S	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 *	计计算计计算	Sun M Tu W Th F S	新 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31 录	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			AY.					N	OVE		ER.		
Sun	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 6 7 8 9 10	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31	**	Sun M Tu W Th F	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	***
Sun	Jt d		NE.	1 10	1 22	20	S	D 1	ECE			1 20	1 -2
M	兴兴安长县 1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 ************************************	Sun	2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31 發 發	***

#### Phases of the Moon-JANUARY 31 Days.

● New Moon . . .5th, 10h. 50m. A M. O Full Moon . . . 19th, 9h. 14m. P.M. D First Quarter . . .12th, 2h. 25m. A.M. C Last Quarter . . .28th, 1h. 29m. A.M.

	•	Day of	Day o				India	m S	Stand	ard	Tir	ne.			Moon		Sun's Declina
Day of the	Week.	the Month	the Year.	10.	unrise A M		nnset. PM.	Ĩ	True Noon P M			001)- ISE M		oon- et .M	Age a Noon	t a	tion t Mean Noon.
				11	. м	Н	і. м	1	н. э	(	н	VI	H.	М	D		S. ,
Tuesday		1	1	7	12	. 6	12	÷	) 4	2	3	4	1 2	26	25 6		3 5
Wednesday	••	2	2	7	12	. 6	13	. (	) 4	2	4	5	3	17	26 .	3 2	3 0
Thursday		3	3	7	13	6	13	10	) 4	3	5	8	4	16	27.6	2	2 54
Friday		4	4	7	13	6	14	0	4	3	c	12	5	21	28 6	2	2 49
Saturday .	[	5	5	7	13	6	15	0	4	4	7	13	6	20	29.6	2	2 43
Sunday		6	6	7	13	6	15	0	4.	4	8	8	, 7	37	1.1	2	2 36
Monday .		7	7	7	14	6	16	0	45	5	8	58	8	42	2 1	2	2 29
Tuesday .		8	8	7	14	6	17	0	4	5	9	43	9	45	3.1	2	2 21
Wednesday	-	9	9	7	14	6	17	. 0	4 (	5 <sup> </sup> 1	0	46	10	44	4.1	2	2 13
<b>Phursday</b>	.	10	10	7	14	6	18	. 0	46	3   1	ı	5	11	42	5-1	25	2 5
Friday	• [	11	11	7	14	6	18	, o	46			45			61	21	56
Saturday .		12	12	7	15	6	19	0	46		P 1	1 25	, 0	39	7 1	21	47
Sunday		13	13	7	15	6	20	0	47		3	7	1	37	8 1	21	. 37
ionday .		14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47	-	i	53	2	34	9 1	21	27
Cuesday .	.	15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48	1	2	41	3	32	10 1	21	17
Vedne-day		16	16	7	15	6	22	0	48	:	3	33	4	28	11.1	21	6
hursd, y		17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48	.	ŧ	26	5	21	12.1	20	54
riday	-{	18	18	7	15	6	24	0	49	:	5	21	6	10	13 1	20	43
aturday .		19	19	7	15	6	25	0	49	(	;	14	6	55	14 I	20	31
unday		20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49	1	7	6	7	36	15.1	20	18
londay .		21	21	7	15	6	26	0	50	7	7	55	8	13	16 1	20	5
uesday .		22	22	7	15	6	27	0	50	1 8		14	8	47	17 1	19	52
ednesday	!	23	23	7	15	6	27	0	50	9	, ;	32	9	20	18.1	19	38
hursday	-	24	24	7	15	6	28	0	50	10	) ;	19	9	53	19.1	19	24
riday		25	25	7	15	6	29	0	51	11		9	10	25	20 1	19	10
turday		26	26	7	15	6	29	0	51	11		59	10	59	21.1	18	55
ınday	••;	27	27	7	14	6	29	0	51	1			11	36	22.1	18	39
onday		28	28	7	14	6	30	0	51	A ()	M	52	P M		23 1	18	25
ıe∗day	- [	29	29	7	14	6	30	0	52	1		9	1	4	24.1	18	9
edno-day	.	30	30	7	14	6	31	0	52	2		0		58	25.1		
ui sda y		31	31	7	14	6	31	0	52	3	5		2	90	49.1	17	53

#### Phases of the Moon-FEBRUARY 28 Days.

 New Moon
 ...3rd, 9h. 57m. P.M.
 O Full Moon
 ... 18th 4h 47m P.M.

 First Quarter
 ...10th, 2h. 55m. P.M.

 《 Last Quarter ... ...26th, 3h. 44m. P.M.

		Day of	Day of			Ir	idian	Stan		Time	<b>.</b>			Moon's	Su	n's lina-
f the W	eek.	the Month.	the Year.		rise. M.		nset. M.	Noc P.1	on.	<b>115</b>		Mo set P :	t :	Age at Noon.	at 1	
				н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	M	н.	M	D.	. 8	3.
у		1	32	7	13	6	31	0	52	4	53	4	4	27.1	17	20
day		2	33	7	13	6	32	0	58	5	51	5	12	28.1	17	3
ау	••	3	34	7	13	6	32	0	53	6	44	6	19	29 1	16	46
ау	٠.	4	35	7	12	6	33	0	58	7	32	7	25	0.6	16	28
lay		5	36	7	12	6	34	0	53	8	17	8	28	1.6	16	11
esday		6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	8	59	9	29	2.6	15	52
day	••	7	38	7	11	6	35	0	53	9	41	10	28	3.6	15	34
у	••	8	39	7	11	6	35	0	58	10	22	11	28	4.6	15	15
day	• •	9	40	7	10	6	36	0	58	11	5	Α.	M	5.6	14	56
ау	• •	10	41	7	10	6	36	0	58	11	50	ő	27	6.6	14	37
ay		11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	P 1	M 38	1	25	7 6	14	18
lay	٠.	12	43	7	9	6	37	0	53	1	30	2	23	8.6	13	58
esday		13	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	2	22	3	17	9.6	13	38
sday		14	45	7	8	6	38	0	53	3	16	4	7	10.6	13	18
у		15	46	7	7	6	39	0	53	4	9	4	54	11.8	12	58
day		16	47	7	7	6	39	0	53	5	1	5	35	12.6	12	38
ау		17	48	7	6	6	40	0	53	5	51	6	13	13.6	12	17
ay		18	49	7	5	6	40	0	53	6	40	6	49	14 6	11	56
lay	••	19	50	7	5	6	40	0	53	7	28	7	22	15 6	11	35
esday	• •	20	51	7	4	6	41	0	53	8	16	7	55	16.6	11	13
sday	••	21	52	7	4	6	41	0	53	9	4	8	27	17.6	10	52
У	••	22	53	7	3	6	41	0	53	9	54	9	0	18.6	10	30
day	••	23	54	7	2	6	42	0	52	10	46	9	36	19.6	10	8
lay		24	55	7	2	6	42	0	52	11	41	10	15	20.6	9	47
ау		25	56	7	1	6	42	0	52	A.:		10	59	21 . 6	9	25
lay		26	57	7	1	6	43	0	51	0	38	11 P :	48	22.6	8	2
esday		27	58	7	0	6	43	0	51	1	37	0	44	23 6	8	40
sday		28	59	6	59	6	43	0	51	2	37	1	45	24 · 6	8	17

#### Phases of the Moon-MARCH 31 Days.

	Day of	Day of			Inc	lian S		dard	Time	•			Moon's		ma
Day of the Week.		the		rise. M.	Sun		No P		Mo 11s A	e.	Mo se P		Age at Noon.	at M No	lea
			н.	м.	и.	м.	н.	М	н	М	Н	M	D.		S
riday	. 1	60	6	58	6	44	0	51	3	35	2	49	25 6	7	Ę
Saturday	2	61	6	58	6	45	0	51	4	28	3	56	26.6	7	5
Sunday	. 3	62	6	57	6	45	0	51	5	18	5	1	27.6	7	
Monday	. 4	63	6	56	6	45	0	51	6	4	6	5	28.6	6	
Fuesday .	. 5	64	6	56	6	46	0	51	6	48	7	8	29.6	6	:
Wednesday .	6	65	6	55	в	46	0	50	7	31	8	10	1 2	5	
Thursday .	. 7	66	6	54	в	47	0	50	8	13	9	12	2.2	5	
Friday	. , 8	67	6	53	6	47	0	50	8	56	10	13	3.2	5	
Saturday .	. 9	68	6	53	6	47	0	50	9	43	11	14	4 2	4	
lunday	. 10	69	6	52	6	48	0	49	10	32			5 2	4	
Monday	. 11	70	6	51	6	48	n	49	11	23	A ()	м 13	6 2	4	
Tuesday	12	71	6	50	6	48	0	49	P.	M 16	1	10	7.2	3	
Wednesday	13	72	6	49	6	48	0	49	1	10	2	3	8.2	3	
Thursday .	14	73	6	49	6	49	0	49	2	4	: 2	51	9.2	2	
riday	15	74	6	48	6	49	0	49	1 2	57	3	34	10 2	2	
Saturday	. 16	75	6	47	6	49	0	48	3	47	4	14	11 2	2	
Bunday	. 17	76	6	46	6	49	0	48	4	37	4	50	12.2	1	
Monday	. 18	77	6	45	6	49	0	48	5	25	5	23	13 2	1	
fuesday ,	. 19	78	6	44	6	50	0	47	6	12	5	56	14 2	0	
Wednesday .	. 20	79	6	43	6	50	0	47	7	0	6	29	15.2	0	
Thursday	. 21	80	6	42	6	50	0	47	7	50	7	2	16 2	0	
Friday	. 22	81	6	41	6	50	0	46	8	42	7	37	17 2	0	N
Saturday .	. 23	82	6	40	6	51	0	46	9	36	8	16	18 2	0	
Sunday	. 24	88	6	39	6	51	0	46	10	33	8	58	19.2	1	
Monday	. 25	84	6	39	6	51	0	45	11	30	9	45	20 2	1	
Tuesday	. 26	85	6	38	6	51	10	45			10	38	21.2	1	
Wednesday	. 27	86	6	38	6	51	0	45	A U	м 29	11	35	22.2	2	
Thursday .	. 28	87	6	37	6	52	0	45	1	25	P		23.2	2	
Friday	. 29	88	6	36	6	52	0	44	2	18	1	40	24 2	3	
Saturday .	. 30	89	6	35	6	52	0	44	3	8	2	43	25.2	1	
Sunday	31	90	6	34	6	52	0	44	3	55	3	46	26.5	1	

#### Phases of the Moon-APRIL 30 Days.

● New Moon .. .. 3rd, 5h. 41m. P.M. | O Full Moon .. ..19th, 2h. 40m. A.M

First Quarter

..10th, 11h, 12m, P.M. | ( Last Quarter .. ..26th, 9h, 50m, A.M.

		Day of	Day of	1		]	ndiar	1 Sta	ndar	i Tir	ne.			Moon's	Su	n's lina-
Day of the	Week.	the Month.	the Year.		rise. M.		nset.	No	rue oon. M.		oon- se. M	8	oon- et. M.	Age at Noon.	at M	n
				н.	M.	н.	м.	н.	M.	н,	м	н.	м.	D,	·N	۲.,
Monday		1	91	6	33	6	53	0	43	4	38	4	48	27.2	4	12
Tuesday		2	92	6	33	6	53	0	43	5	21	5	50	28.2	4	36
Wednesday		3	93	6	32	6	53	0	42	6	3	6	51	29.2	4	<b>5</b> 9
Thursday		4	94	6	31	6	53	0	42	6	45	7	53	0.8	5	<b>2</b> 2
Friday .		5	95	6	30	6	54	0	42	7	32	8	55	1.8	5	45
Saturday		6	96	6	29	6	54	0	42	8	20	9	57	2.8	6	8
Sunday .		7	97	6	<b>2</b> 8	6	54	0	41	9	12	10	57	3 8	6	30
Monday		8	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	10	6	11	53	4.8	6	53
Tuesday		9	99	6	27	6	54	0	41	11	2			5.8	7	15
Wednesday		10	100	6	26	6	55	0	40	11	.57	0	44	6.8	7	<b>3</b> 8
Thursday		11	101	6	25	6	55	0	40	P :	50	1	30	7.8	8	0
Friday		12	102	6	24	6	55	0	40	1	42	2	11	8.8	8	22
Saturday		13	103	6	23	6	55	0	40	2	31	2	49	9.8	8	44
Sunday .		14	104	6	22	6	56	0	39	3	20	3	23	10.8	9	6
Monday		15	105	6	21	6	56	0	39	4	8	3	56	11.8	9	27
Tuesday .		16	106	6	20	6	56	0	39	4	56	4	29	12.8	9	49
Wednesday		17	107	6	19	6	57	0	38	5	45	5	2	13.8	10	10
Thursday		18	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	6	37	5	37	14.8	10	31
Friday .		19	109	6	18	6	57	0	38	7	30	6	14	15.8	10	52
Saturday		20	110	6	17	6	57	0	38	8	27	6	56	16.8	11	13
Sunday		21	111	6	16	6	57	0	38	9	25	7	43	17 8	11	34
Monday		22	112	6	15	6	58	0	37	10	23	8	34	18.8	11	54
Tuesday .		28	113	6	14	6	58	0	37	11	21	9	31	19.8	12	14
Wednesday		24	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	١.		10	31	20.8	12	34
Thursday		25	115	6	13	6	59	0	37	<b>A</b> .	M 14	11	33	21•8	12	54
Friday .		26	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	0	54	P. 0	м. 35	22* 8	13	14
aturday		27	117	6	13	6	59	0	36	1	51	1	36	23-8	13	<b>B</b> 3
bunday		28	118	6	12	7	0	0	36	2	34	2	35	24.8	13	53
londay		29	119	6	12	7	0	0	36	3	15	3	35	25.8	14	11
uesday		30	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	3	55	4	34	26.8	14	30
		30	120	·	12	•		0	80	,	55	*	9#	20 8	14	

#### Phases of the Moon-MAY 31 Days.

	D	Day of				India	n Sta	ndar	d Tir	ne.			Moon's	Dec	
Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sun A.I	rise. L		nset.	No	rue oon. M	Mo ris	e.	Mo 86 P		Age at Noon.	at 1	nc
			н.	M.	н	M.	н.	M.	H	м	н	M.	D.	. N	r. ,
Wednesday	1	121	6	11	7	1	0	36	4	37	5	35	27.8	14	49
Thursday	2	122	6	11	7	1	0	36	5	20	6	37	28.8	15	7
Friday	3	123	6	10	7	1	0	36	6	8	7	39	0.4	15	2
Saturday	4	124	6	10	7	2	0	35	6	59	8	41	1.4	15	4
Sunday	5	125	6	9	7	2	0	35	7	52	9	39	2.4	16	1
Monday	6	126	6	9	7	2	0	35	8	49	10	33	3.4	16	1
Tuesday	7	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	9	45	11	22	4.4	16	3
Wednesday	8	128	6	7	7	3	0	35	10	40			5.4	16	5
Thursday	9	129	6	7	7	3	o	35	11	33	A. 0	.м	6.4	17	
Friday	10	130	6	6	7	4	0	35	0	24	0	45	7.4	17	2
Saturday	11	131	6	6	7	4	0	35	1	13	1	21	8.4	17	8
Sunday	12	132	6	5	7	4	0	35	2	1	1	55	9.4	17	5
Monday	13	133	6	5	7	5	0	35	2	49	2	28	10.4	18	1
Tuesday	14	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	3	37	3	1	11.4	18	2
Wednesday	15	135	6	4	7	6	0	35	4	28	3	35	12.4	18	4
Thursday	16	136	6	4	7	6	0	35	5	21	4	12	13.4	18	ŧ
Friday	17	137	6	4	7	6	0	35	6	17	4	52	14.4	19	
Saturday	18	138	6	3	7	7	0	35	7	15	5	37	15.4	19	:
Sanday	19	139	6	3	7	7	0	35	8	15	6	28	16.4	19	:
Monday	20	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	9	14	7	24	17.4	19	4
Tuesday	21	141	6	2	7	8	0	35	10	10	8	24	18.4	20	
Wednesday	22	142	6	2	7	8	0	35	111	2	9	26	19.4	20	1
Thursday	23	143	6	2	7	9	0	35	11	50	10	29	20.4	20	•
Friday	24	144	6	2	7	9	0	35			11	30	21.4	20	1
Saturday	25	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	A	M 33	P 0	M 30	22.4	20	
Sunday	26	146	6	2	7	10	0	36	1	14	1	28	23.4	20	
Monday	27	147	e	2	7	10	0	36	1	.,3	2				
Tuesday	28	148	6	2	7	11	0	86	2	34	3				1
Wednesday	29	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	3	16	4			1	
Thursday	30	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	4	1	5	25	1	21	:
Friday	31	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	4	48	6	26	1		4

#### Phases of the Moon-JUNE 30 Days.

● New Moon . . .1st, ih, 22m. p.m. | O Full Moon . . . 17th, ih. 50m. A.M. p First Quarter . . .9th, 11h. 19m. A.M. (Last Quarter . . . . 23rd, 7h. 51m. p.m.

Day of the Week.	Day of the	Day of	1			ndian		ndaro rue	l Tın	ie.	1		Moon's		lina-
	Month.	Year.		nrise M.		nset. M.	No	on.	Mod	nrise	Моо	nset.	Noon.	at I	lear on.
			н.	M.	н.	м.	н.	м.	A	м.	PI	м.	D.	N	ī. ,
Saturday	1	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	5	40	7	26	29 · 4	21	56
Sunday	2	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	6	36	8	22	1.0	22	4
Monday	3	154	6	1	7	13	0	37	7	33	9	13	2 0	22	12
Tuesday	4	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	8	29	9	59	3.0	22	20
Wednesday	5	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	9	23	10	42	4.0	22	27
Thursday	6	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	10	15	11	19	5 0	22	34
Friday	7	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	11	5	11	53	6.0	22	40
Saturday	8	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	11 P.	53			7.0	22	46
Sunday	9	160	6	1	7	15	0	38	0	41	o.	M. 26	8.0	22	52
Monday	10	161	6	1	7	15	0	<b>3</b> 8	1	29	U	59	8.0	22	57
Tuesday	11	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	2	18	1	32	10.0	23	2
Wednesday	12	163	6	1	7	16	0	58	3	10	2	7	11.0	23	6
Thursday	13	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	4	4	2	45	12.0	23	10
Friday	14	165	6	1	7	17	0	39	5	1	3	28	13.0	23	13
Saturday	15	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	6	1	4	17	14.0	28	16
Sunday	16	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	7	2	5	11	15.0	23	19
Monday	17	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	8	0	6	11	16.0	23	22
Tuesday	18	169	6	2	7	18	0	39	8	55	7	14	17.0	23	23
Wednesday	19	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	9	46	8	19	18 0	23	25
Thursday	20	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	10	31	9	22	19 0	23	26
Friday	21	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	11	14	11	24	20 0	23	27
Saturday	22	173	6	3	7	19	0	40	11	54	11	23	21.0	23	27
Sunday	23	174	6	3	7	19	0	41	Α.	M. •	P:	M 21	22 0	23	27
Monday	24	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	0	34	1	19	23.0	23	26
Tuesday	25	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	1	15	2	18	24 0	23	25
Wednesday	26	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	1	57	3	17	25 0	23	24
Thursday	27	178	6	4	7	19	0	41	2	44	4	17	26.0	23	22
Friday	28	179	6	4	7	20	0	42	3	34	5	16	27 0	23	20
Saturday	29	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	4	26	6	13	28.0	23	17
Sunday	30	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	5	22	7	6	29 0	23	14

#### Phases of the Moon-JULY 31 Days.

● New Moon .. ..1st, 1h. 15m. A.M.

> First Quarter . . . . 9th, 3h, 58m, A.M.

..16th, 10h, 30m, A.M. ..23rd, 1h 12m, A.M. 30th, 3h 2m, P.M.

	Day of	Day of			1	ndiar	Sta	ndar	d Tir	ne			Moon's		n's lina-
Day of the Week	the Month.	the Year.	Su	nrise M		nset.	. N	oon M.	¦ n	0011- Se M	1 50	oon- t M	Age at Noon.	at M No	n ean
			н	M	H.	M	Н	M	н	vi	11	М.	D.		N. ,
Monday	1	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	6	19	7	54	0.5	23	10
Tuesday	2	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	7	14	8	37	1.2	23	7
Wednesday	3	184	6	6	7	20	0	43	8	7	9	16	2.5	23	2
Thursday	4	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	8	58	9	52	3 5	22	58
Friday	5	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	9	47	10	25	4 5	22	53
Saturday	6	187	6	7	7	20	0	43	10	35	10	58	5 5	22	47
Sunday .	7	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	11	22	11	30	6 5	22	41
Monday	8	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	0	10			7 5	22	35
Tuesday	9	190	6	8	7	20	0	44	1	0	0	M 4	8 5	22	28
Wednesday .	10	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	1	52	0	40	9 5	22	21
Thursday	11	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	2	47	I	21	10 5	22	14
Friday	12	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	3	45	2	6	11 5	22	6
Saturday	13	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	4	45	2	57	12 5	21	58
Sunday	14	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	5	45	3	58	13 5	21	49
Monday	15	196	6	9	7	19	0	44	C	42	4	56	14 5	21	40
Tuesday .	16	197	b	9	7	19	0	44	7	35	6	1	15.5	21	31
Wednesday	17	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	8	24	7	7	16 5	21	21
Thursday	18	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	9	9	8	11	17.5	21	11
Friday .	19	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	9	52	9	13	18 5	21	1
Saturday	20	201	в	11	7	18	0	45	10,	33	10	14	19 5	20	50
Sunday	21	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	11	14	11	12	20.5	20	39
Monday	22	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	11	56	P I	12	21.5	20	28
Tuesday	23	204	6	12	7	18	0	45			1	11	22.5	20	16
Wednesday	24	205	6	12	7	17	0	45	A !	42	2	11	23.5	20	4
Thursday .	25	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	1	30	3	10	24.5	19	51
Friday	26	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	2	22	4	8	25.5	19	38
Saturday	27	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	3	16	5	1	26.5	19	25
Sunday	28	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	4	12	5	51	27.5	19	12
Monday	29	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	5	7	6	35	28.5	18	58
Tuesday	30	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	6	0	7	15	29 5	18	44
Wednesday .	31	212	6	15	7	15	0	45	6	52	7	52	0.9	18	29
		1		_ ′		_ 1				[	•	.,-	0.9	10	28

#### Phases of the Moon-AUGUST 31 Days.

) First Quarter .. ..7th, 6h, 53m. P.W.

**←** Last Quarter

.. 21st, 8h. 47m. A.M.

O Full Moon

..14th, 6h.14m.P.M.

New Moon ..

.. 20th, 6h. 30m. A.M.

	Day of	Day of			I	ndian	Stan	dard	Tim	e.			Moon's	Sur Decl	
Day of the Week		the Year.		nrise. .M.		nset. .M.	No	oon. M.	Mo ris			on- et M	Age at Noon.	tio at M No	n lean
			н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	м.	н	M.	н	M	D.	N	ī. <u>.</u>
Thursday .	. 1	213	6	15	7	15	0	45	7	42	8	25	19	18	15
Friday	. 2	214	6	15	7	14	0	45	8	30	8	58	2.9	18	0
Saturday	. 3	215	6	16	7	14	0	45	9	17	9	31	3.9	17	44
Sunday	. 4	216	6	16	7	13	0	45	10	5	10	4	4.8	17	29
Monday	. 5	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	10	53	10	38	5.9	17	13
Tuesday	. 6	218	6	17	7	12	0	45	11 P	44	11	16	6.9	16	57
Wednesday .	. 7	219	6	17	7	12	0	44	P '	36	11	58	7 9	16	40
Thursday .	. 8	220	6	17	7	11	0	44	1	32			8.8	16	24
Friday	. 9	221	6	18	7	11	0	44	2	29	A 1	45	9 9	16	7
Saturday	. 10	222	6	18	7	10	0	44	3	28	1	38	10 9	15	50
Sunday	. 11	223	6	18	7	9	0	44	4	26	2	37	11.9	15	32
Monday	. 12	224	6	19	7	9	0	44	5	20	3	40	12 9	15	14
Tuesday	. 13	225	6	19	7	8	0	44	6	12	4	46	13 9	14	57
Wednesday .	. 14	226	6	19	7	8	0	43	6	59	5	51	14.9	14	38
Thursday	15	227	6	20	7	7	0	43	7	44	, 6	55	15.9	14	20
Friday	. 16	228	6	20	7	6	0	43	8	27	7	58	16 9	14	2
Saturday	17	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	9	9	9	0	17 9	13	4 1
9unday	. 18	230	6	20	7	5	0	43	9	53	10	2	18 9	13	24
Monday .	. 19	231	6	21	7	4	0	42	10	40	11	. 4	19 9	13	4
Tuesday .	20	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	11	27	P 0	M 4	20 9	12	45
Wednesday	21	233	6	21	7	3	0	42	١.		1	5	21 9	12	25
Thursday	22	234	6	21	7	2	0	42	0	м. 19	2	3	22.9	12	
Friday	23	285	6	21	7	1	0	42	1	12	2	58	23 9	11	45
Saturday	24	236	5	22	7	1	0	41	2	7	3	48	24.9	11	28
Sunday .	25	237	6	22	7	0	0	41	3	2	4	33	25 9	11	4
Monday	26	238	6	22	6	59	0	41	3	56	5	15	26.9	10	4
Tuesday	27	239	6	22	6	59	0	40	4	48	5	53	27 9	10	23
Wednesday	28	240	6	23	6	58	0	40	5	38	6	27	28 9	10	2
Thursday	29	241	6	23	6	57	0	40	6	26	7	0	0.3	9	41
Friday	30	242	6	23	6	56	0	39	7	14	7	33	1.3	9	19
Saturday	31	243	6	23	6	55	0	39	8	1	į 8	5	2.3	8	58

#### Phases of the Moon-SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

) First Quarter .. .. 6th, 7h. 56m. A.M. | ( Last Quarter .. .. 19th, 7h. 53m. P.M. O Full Moon .. . . 13th, 1h, 48m, A.M. New Moon .. . . 27th, 10h, 59m, P.M.

	Day	of Day of	f		I	ndia	n S	tanda	rd T	ime.			Moon'	s :	Sun's Declina
Day of the Weel	the Mont	the Year.		nrise. .M.	Sun P.1		N	rue oon.	rı	00n- 40. M		oon- et. M.	Age at Noon.	;	tion at Mea Noon.
			H.	. и.	н.	M.	н	И.	н.	M	н.	М.	D.		N.
															• ,
Sunday	. 1	244	6	23	6	55	0	39	8	49	8	39	3.3	8	36
Monday	2	245	6	24	6	54	0	39	9	39	9	16	4.3	8	15
Tuesday	3	246	6	24	6	53	0	38	10	29	9	56	5.3	7	53
Wednesday	. 4	247	6	24	6	52	0	38	11	23	10	40	6.3	7	31
Thursday	. 5	248	6	24	6	51	0	38	P 0	M 19	11	29	7.3	7	9
Friday	. 6	249	6	25	6	50	0	37	1	16	İ		8.3	6	46
Saturday	. 7	250	6	25	6	50	0	37	2	12	0	M 23	9.3	6	24
Sunday	. 8	251	6	25	6	49	0	37	3	6	1	23	10.3	6	2
Monday	. 9	252	6	25	6	48	0	36	3	58	2	25	11.3	5	39
Tuesday	. 10	258	6	25	6	47	0	36	4	46	3	29	12.3	5	17
Wednesday .	. 11	254	6	25	6	46	0	86	5	32	4	33	13.3	4	54
Thursday .	. 12	255	6	25	6	45	0	35	6	16	;   5	36	14.3	4	31
Friday	. 13	256	6	26	6	44	0	35	7	o	6	40	15.3	4	8
Saturday	. 14	257	6	26	6	48	0	35	7	44	7	43	16.3	3	45
Bunday	. 15	258	6	26	6	43	0	34	8	31	8	46	17.3	3	22
Monday	. 16	259	6	26	6	42	0	34	9	20	9	49	18.3	2	59
Tuesday	. 17	260	6	26	6	41	0	33	10	12	10	52	19.3	2	36
Wednesday .	. 18	261	6	27	6	40	0	33	11	6	11	54	20.3	2	13
Chursday .	. 19	262	6	27	6	39	0	33			P 1		21.3	1	49
riday	20	263	6	27	6	38	0	32	A 3	ا 1. 2	1	44	22.3	1	26
aturday	21	264	6	27	6	37	0	32	0	58	2	32	23.3	1	3
unday	. 22	265	6	27	6	36	0	32	1	52	3	14	24.3	0	40
Ionday	23	266	6	27	6	36	0	31	2	44	3	53	25.3	0	16
uesday	24	267	6	27	6	35	0	31	3	35	4	28	26.3	0	5 7
Vednesday	25	268	в	28	6	34	0	31	4	23	5	2	27.3	-	-
hursday	26	269	6	28	6	33	0	30		11	5	35	28.3	0	30
riday	27	270	6	28	8		D	30		58	6	7	- 1	0	54
aturday	28	271	6	28	3	1	0	30		46	6	41	29.3	1	17
unday	29	272	6	29		30 (		29		35	7		0.6	1	41
onday	30	273	6	29		29 (		29	•	26	7	17 56	2.6	2 2	4 27

#### Phases of the Moon-OCTOBER 31 Days.

) First Quarter

.. 5th, 7h. 10m. P.M.

C Last Quarter .. ..19th, 11h. 6m. A.M

O Full Moon

..12th, 10h. 9m. A.M.

New Moon ..

..27th, 3h.45m, P.M.

O Full Mooi	4	12	, 1011	. 811	ц. д.м		1 '		ew m	10011	-	•	21	tn, sn.	45m.	. P.M
		Day of	Day of			In	dian	Star	dard	Tim	е			Moon's		ın' clina
Day of the W	eek.	the Month.	the		nrise. .M.		nset.	N	rue oon. M.	11	on- se M		on- et. M	Age at Noon.	at 1	on Mean oon
				н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	M.	н	M.	н	M.	D.		s.
Tuesday		1	274	6	29	6	29	0	29	9	18	8	38	3.6	2	50
Wednesday		2	275	6	29	6	28	0	29	10	13	9	25	4.6	3	14
Thursday	٠.	3	276	6	30	6	27	0	29	11	9	10	17	5.6	3	37
Friday		4	277	6	30	6	26	0	28	0	м 4	11	14	6.6	4	0
Saturday	٠.	5	278	6	30	6	26	0	28	0	57			7.6	4	24
Sunday	٠.	6	279	6	30	6	25	0	28	1	49	0	M. 13	8.6	4	47
Monday		7	280	6	31	6	24	0	28	2	37	1	15	9.6	5	10
Tuesday .	٠.	8	281	6	31	6	23	0	27	3	22	2	16	10 6	5	33
Wednesday		9	282	6	31	6	22	0	27	4	6	3	18	11.6	6	56
Thursday		10	283	6	32	6	21	U	27	4	49	4	19	12 6	6	19
Friday	٠.	11	284	6	32	6	20	0	27	5	32	5	21	13.6	6	42
Saturday		12	285	6	32	6	19	0	27	6	18	6	24	14 6	7	4
Sunday	٠.	13	286	6	33	6	18	0	26	7	7	7	29	15 6	7	27
Monday		14	287	6	33	6	17	0	26	7	59	8	33	16.6	7	49
Tuesday		15	288	6	33	6	16	0	26	8	54	9	37	17.6	8	12
Wednesday		16	289	6	38	6	15	0	26	9	51	10	39	18 6	8	34
Thursday		17	290	6	34	6	14	0	25	10	49	11	35	19.6	8	56
Friday	••	18	291	6	34	6	13	0	25	11	45	1 P 1	M 26	20.6	9	18
Saturday	٠.,	19	292	6	34	6	12	0	25			1	11	21.6	9	40
Sunday		20	293	6	35	6	12	0	25	A l	м 38	1	52	22.6	10	2
Monday		21	294	6	35	6	11	0	24	1	30	2	29	23.6	10	23
Tuesday		22	295	6	35	6	10	0	24	2	19	3	2	24.6	10	45
Wednesday		23	296	6	35	6	9	0	24	3	7	3	35	25 · 6	11	6
Thursday		24	297	6	36	6	8	0	24	3	55	4	8	26.6	11	27
Friday		25	298	6	36	6	8	0	24	4	42	4	42	27 6	11	48
Saturday		26	299	6	36	6	7	0	23	5	31	5	17	28.6	12	9
Sunday		27	300	6	37	6	7	0	23	6	22	5	55	29 6	12	29
Monday		28	301	6	37	6	7	0	23	7	14	6	37	0.8	12	50
ľuesday		29	302	6	37	6	6	0	23	8	8	7	24	1.9	18	10
W∈dnesday		30	303	6	37	6	6	0	23	9	4	8	14	2.9	13	30
Thursday		31	304	6	38	6	6	0	23	10	0	9	9	3.0	13	50
	1	1	- 1				- 1						- 1	;		

#### Phases of the Moon-NOVEMBER 30 Days.

#### Phases of the Moon-DECEMBER 31 Days.

) First Quarter

.. 31d, Oh. 58m. P.M. | C Last Quarter .. 18th, 3h. 27m. A.M.

O Full Moon

..10th, 8h. 40m. A.M. New Moon

..25th, 11h. 19m, P.M.

		Day of	Day of			1	ndiar	1 Sta	ndar	l Tin	œ.			Moon's		n's clina-
Day of the	Week.	the Month.	the Year.		rise. M.		nset. M.	No	rue oon. M.	ris	on- e. u.	Mo se P	t	Age at Noon.	t	ion Lean
				н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	M.	н	M	н.	M.	D.		s
Sunday		1	335	6	55	6	0	0	28	11	17	11	0	5.2	21	41
Monday		2	336	6	55	6	0	0	28	11	. 59	11	58	6 2	21	5()
Tuesday		3	337	6	56	6	0	0	28	P 0	M 40			7 2	21	59
Wednesday	,	4	338	6	57	6	0	0	29	1	20	0	<sup>3</sup> 56	8.2	22	8
Thursday		5	339	6	58	6	0	0	29	2	2	1	54	9.2	22	16
Friday		6	340	6	59	6	1	0	30	2	44	2	54	10 2	22	24
Saturday		7	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	3	32	3	56	11.2	22	31
Sunday		8	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	4	24	4	58	12 2	22	<b>3</b> 8
Monday		9	343	7	0	6	1	0	31	5	19	6	1	13 2	22	44
Tuesday		10	344	7	0	6	2	0	31	6	16	7	3	14 2	22	<b>5</b> ()
Wednesday	•	11	345	7	1	6	2	0	32	7	16	8	1	15.2	22	56
Thursday		12	346	7	2	6	3	0	32	8	14	8	53	16 2	23	1
Friday		13	347	7	2	6	3	0	33	9	9	9	39	17.2	23	6
Saturday		14	348	7	3	6	3	0	33	10	2	10	21	18.2	23	10
Sunday		15	349	7	3	6	4	0	34	10	53	10	58	19 2	23	14
Monday		16	350	7	4	6	4	0	35	11	41	11	33	20.2	23	17
Tuesday		17	351	7	4	6	5	0	35		:	P. 0	u. 6	21 .2	23	20
Wednesday		18	352	7	5	6	5	0	36	0	u. 29	0	39	22 2	23	22
Thursday		19	353	7	5	6	6	0	36	1	17	1	13	23 · 2	23	24
Friday		20	354	7	6	6	6	0	37	2	5	1	48	24 2	23	25
Saturday		21	355	7	7	6	7	0	37	2	57	2	27	25 2	23	26
Sunday		22	356	7	7	6	7	0	38	3	19	3	10	26 2	23	27
Monday		23	357	7	8	6	8	0	38	4	44	3	58	27 2	23	27
Tuesday		24	358	7	8	6	9	0	39	5	41	4	52	28.2	23	26
W ednesday		25	359	7	9	6	9	0	39	6	39	5	49	29 · 2	23	25
Thursday		26	360	7	9	6	9	0	40	7	33	6	51	0.6	23	24
Friday		27	361	7	10	6	10	0	40	8	25	7	53	16	23	22
Saturday		28	362	7	10	6	10	0	41	9	13	8	54	2.6	23	20
Sunday		29	363	7	11	6	10	0	41	9	57	9	54	3 6	23	17
Monday	•.	30	364	7	11	6	11	0	41	10	40	10	52	4 6	23	14
l'uesda <b>y</b>		31	365	7	11	6	11	U	42	11	20	11	50	5.6	23	10

		FOR 1936.						CALENDAR JANUARY.						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26 27 28 29 30 31		12 13 14 15 16 17 18	5 6 7 8 9 10	* * 1 2 3	Sun M Tu W Th F S	****	26 27 28 29 30 31	2   19 3   20 4   21 5   22 6   23 24	12	5	* * 1 2 3	un u 7 h	
	AUGUST.						FEBRUARY.							
30 31 米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	*****	Sun M Tu W Th F S	****	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	******1	in 1 1	
SEPTEMBER.						MARCH.								
****	27 28 29 30 共	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	新 1 2 3 4 5	M Tu W Th F S	****	29 30 31 * *	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	n	
1 36	OCTOBER.						S 7 14 21 28 * * APRIL.							
***	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	4 5 6 7 8 9	*************************************	Sun	计算经验证	26 27 28 29 30 *	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	5 6 7 8 9 10	* * * 1 2 3 4		
	NOVEMBER.					MAY.								
***	29 30 # # #	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Sun	31 ** ** **	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	****12		
DECEMBER.							JUNE.							
***	27 28 29 30 31	20 21 22 23 24 25	13 14 15 16 17 18	6 7 8 9 10	* 1 2 3	Sun M Tu W Th	***	28 29 30 * *	21 22 23 24 25 26	14 15 16 17 18 19	7 8 9 10 11 12	*1 2 3 4 5 6		
*	*	26	19	12	5	S	*	*	27	20	13	0		

#### **PREFACE**



THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay, April, 1935.

#### An Indian Glossary.

ABKARI.—Excise of liquors and drugs.

ACHHUT .-- Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar.

ACREAGE CONTRIBUTION —Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government.

ADHIRAJ.--Supreme ruler, over lord, added to "Maharaja," &c., it means "paramount."

AFSAR. -- A corruption of the English "officer's
AHIMSA. -- Non-violence.

AHLUWALIA.—Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore.

AIN .- A timber tree TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA.

Abald — Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708); now, a member of the politico-religious army (dat) of reforming Sikhs.

AKHARA. - A Hindu school of gymnastics.

AKHUNDZADA .-- Son of a Head Officer.

ALIJAH .-- Of evalted rank.

ALIGHOL.—Literally a Mahomedan circle. A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence.

ALI RAJA .- Sea King (Laccadives)

AM.-Mango

AMIL -- A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials.

AMIR (corruptly EMIR).—4 Mohammedan BANYAN.—4 RENGALENSIS.

AMMA.—A goddess, particularly Mariamma, goddess of small-pox, South India.

ANICUT.—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India.

ANJUMAN.—A communal gathering of Mahomedans.

APHUS.—Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango.

ARZ, ARZI, ARZ-DASHT .- Written petition.

ASAF.—A minister.

ASPRISHYA.—Untouchable (Sanskrit).

Aus.—The early rice crop, Bengal, syn. Ahu, Assam.

AVATAR.—An incarnation of Vishnu.

AYURVEDA .- Hindu science of Medicine.

BABA -- Lit. "Father," a respectful "Mr." Irish "Your Honour."

BABU.—(1) A gentleman in Benyal, corresponding to Pant in the Decean and Konkan. (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address—Esquire There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, kunwar; 2nd, Diwan; 3rd, Thakur. 1th, Lal; 5th Babu.

BABUL.—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, ACACIA ARABICA

BADMASH .- A bad character: a rascal.

BAGR -Tiger or Panther.

RAGHLA --(1) A native boat (Buggalow), (2) The common pond beton or paddybiid.

BAHADUR—Lat "brave" or "warrior", a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government; added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler.

BAIRAGI.-A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, PENNISETUM TYPHOIDEUM; syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKHSHI.—A revenue officer or magistrate, BAKHSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip. BAND.—A dam or embankment (Bund).

BANDAR .- Monkey.

BANYAN.—A species of fig-tree, FIOUS RENGALENSIS.

BARA SING .- Swamp deer .

BARSAT.—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season.

BARSATI.—Farcy (horse's disease).

BASTI.—(1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

BATTA.—Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BATTAK .- Duck.

BAWARCHI.—Cook in India, Syn. Mistri, in Bombay only.

BAZAR.—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

BEGUM or BEGAM.—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum."

BER.—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, Zizyphus Jujuba.

Note.—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values:—a either long as the a in' father' or short as the u in 'cut,' e as the n in 'gain,' i either short as the iin' bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in 'bone,' u either short as the oo in 'good,' or long as the oo in 'boot,' al as the in' mile,' an as the ou in 'grouse.' This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree

BESAR.—In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar).— Woman's nose-ring.

Bewar.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India.

 $_{\rm PiADOI.}$  — Early autumn crop, Northern India  $_{\rm re}$  aped in the month Bhadon.

BHAGAT OR BHAKTA .- A devotee.

BHAG-BATAI.—System of payment of land revenue in kind.

BHAIRAND —Relation or man of same caste or community.

BHAIBANDI .- Ne potism.

BHANGI,-Sweeper, scavenger.

 $B_{\mbox{\scriptsize HANG}}.$  —The dried leaves of the hemp plant, ('ANNABIS SATIVA, a narcotic.

BHANWAR.—Light sandy soil; syn. bhur. BHANWARLAL.—Title of heir apparent in some Ramut States.

BHARAL.—A Himalayan wild sheep, Ovis

BHARAT,-India.

BHARATA-VARSHA .- India.

BHENDI.—A succulent vegetable (HIBISOUS ESCULENTUS).

BHONSLE.—Name of a Maratha dynasty BHUP.—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

BHUGII.--Name of a Baluch tribe.

BHUSA .- Chaff, for fodder.

Buur .- The spirit of departed persons.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely; the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Bihishti —Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier (lit. "man of heaven").

Bir (Bid)—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Also "Vidi."

BLACK COTTON SOIL.—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—The chief controlling sevenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.

BOHRA:—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat.

BOR .- See BER.

BRINJAL.—A vegetable, SOLANUM MELON-GENA; syn. egg-plant.

Bund.-Embankment.

BUNDER, or bandar.—A harbour or port. Also "Monkey."

BURJ.—A bastion in a line of battlements.

CADJAN.—Palm leaves used for thatch.

CHABUK.—A whip.

CHABUTRA.—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

CHADAR.—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (Chudder.)

CHAITYA .- An ancient Buddhist chapel.

CHAMBHAR (CHAMAR).—"Cobbler", "Shocmaker." A caste whose trade is to tan leather.

CHAMPAK.—A tree with fragrant blossoms, MICHELIA CHAMPACA.

CHANA.-Cram.

CHAND. -- Mcon

CHANDI.—(Pron. with soft d) Silver; Chandi (with palatal and short a)—Goddess Durga.

CHAPATI.—A (ake of unleavened bread.

CHAPRASI.—An olderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawala, Bombay; peon, Malras.

CHARAS.—The resin of the hemp plant CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking.

CHARKHA .-- A spinning wheel.

CHARPAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHAUDHRI.- Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

CHAUK, CHOWK .-- A place where four roads

CHAUKIDAR.—The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH.—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHAVRI (CHORO GUJARATI),—Village head-quarters.

CHERTAH .- Hunting leopard.

CHELA.—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

CHHAONI.—A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

CHHAFRAPATI.—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.

CHHATRI.—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.

CHIKOR.—A kind of partridge, CACCABIS CHUCAR.

CHIKU.—The Bombay name for the fruit of ACHRAS SAPOTA, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies.

CHINAR.—A plane tree, PLATANUS ORIEN-

CHINKARA.—The Indian gazelle, GAZELLA BENNETTI, often called 'ravine deer.'

CHITAL.—The spotted deer, CERVUS AXIS.

CHOBDAR.—Mace-bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions.

CHOLAM.—Name in Southern India for the large millet, Andropogon Sorghum: syn. jowar.

CHOLI.—A kind of short bodice worn by women.

CHOWRIE,-Fly-whisk.

CHUNAM, chuna.-Lime plaster.

CIRCLE.—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of Forests; (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General; (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON.—The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

COLLECTOR.—The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc. Syn. Deputy Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts; (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc.

COMPOUND.—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo-Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge.

CONSERVATOR.—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department.

COUNCIL BILLS.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council.

COUNT.—Cotton varus are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

COURT OF WARDS.—An establishment for managing states of minors and other disqualified persons.

CRORE, karor.—Ten millions.

DADA.—Lit." grandfather" (paternal); any venerable person. In Bombay slang a "hooligan boss."

DAFFADAR.—A non-commissioned native

officer in the army or police.

DAFTAR.—Office records.

DAFTARI.—Record-keeper.

DAH OR DAO.—A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

DAK (dawk).—A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came.

DAKAITI, DACOITY.—Robbery by five or more persons.

DAL.—(Pron. with dental d and short a)
"Army," hence any disciplined body, e.g.,
Akall Dal, Seva Dal.

Dal.—A generic term applied to various pulses.

AM.—An old copper coln, one-fortieth of a rupee.

DARBAR.—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State,

DARGAH.—A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

DARI, Dhurrie,—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DARKHAST.—A tender or application to rent land.

DAROGHA.—The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Iall Departments.

DARSHAN.—Lit. "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan". Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN.-A door-keeper.

DARWAZA .- A gateway.

DASTURI .-- Customary perquisite.

DAULA AND DAULAT .- State.

DEB.—A Brahminical priestly title; taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODARA.—A cedar, CEDRUS LEBANI OF C. DEODARA.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces, etc. Syn. Collector.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR.—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

DERA .- Tent in N. India.

DERASAR .- Jain Temple.

DESAI.—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH.—(1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESH-BHAKTA. -- Patriot.

DESHI.—Indigenous, opposed to bideshi, foreign.

DESHMUKH.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule,

DESH-SEVIKA.—Servant (Fem.) of the country; Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement.

DEVA .-- A deity.

DEVADASI.—A girl dedicated to temple or God. Murli in Maharashtra.

DEVASTHAN.—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation.

DEWAN.—A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State.

DHAK.—A tree, BUTEA FRONDOSA, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palas, Bengal and Bombay; Chitul, Central India; "Khakhro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

DHAMNI.- A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.

DHARALA .-- Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons.

DHARMA .- Religion (Hindu).

DHARMSALA .- A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

stupefylng drug, DHATURA.—A DATURA AFSTUOSA.

DHED .- A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak.

DHENKLI.-Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

DHOBI .- A washerman.

DHOTI.-The loincloth worn by men.

DIN .- Religion (Mahomedan).

DISTRICT .- The most important administrative unit of area.

Division.—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices; (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN (SIKH) .- Communal Gathering.

DIWALI -The lamp festival of Hindus.

DIWANI.—Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.

DOAB .- The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dom.—Untouchable caste in Northern India.

DRUG -A hill-fort, Mysore.

DRY JROP .- A crop grown without artificial lrrigation.

DRY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land. Dun.—(Pron. "doon") A valley, Northern

India. EKKA .-- A small two-wheeled conveyance

drawn by a pony, Northern India. ELCHI. ELACHI.—Cardamom.

ELCHI (Turk.)-Ambassador.

ELAYA RAJA .- Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR — Properly an Islamic mendicant but ofter loosely used of Hindu mendicants also.

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT .-- An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt.

FARMAN.—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

FARZAND-Lit. means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" beloved, favourite, etc.

FARZANDARI OF FAZANDARI .- A kind of land tenure in Bombay City.

FASLI.—Era (solar) started by Akbar, A.C. minus 572-3.

FATEH .- " Victory."

FATEH JANG .-- "Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nızam).

FATWA.-Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

FAUJDARI.-Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings.

FAUJDARI.-Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER .- The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.

FITTON GARI .- A phæton, Bombay. Derived from the English.

GADDI, Gadi .- The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

(sometimes GUICOWAR) .- Title GAEKWAR with " Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cow-herd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appel. lation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas-and even Mahars).

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking.

GAUR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison BOS GAURUS.

GAYAL.—A species of wild cattle, Bos fron Falls, domesticated on the North-East Fron tier; syn. mithan.

GHADR .- Mutiny, Revolution.

GHARRIE (GARI) .- A carriage, cart.

GHAT, Ghaut.—(1) A landing-place on a river, (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in Europea, usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHATWAL .- A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.

GHAZI.—One who engaged in "Ghazv," a holy War, i.e., against kafirs,

GHI, Ghee. - Clarified butter.

GINGELLY .- See TIL.

Godown -A store room or warehouse. Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay gadang.

ining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" | GOPI.—Cowherd girl. The dance of the in the case of several Indian Princes it means youthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings.

GOPURAM.—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.

GOSAIN, Goswami.—A (Hindu) devotee; lit. one who restrains his passions.

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women;' lit. the word "Gosha" means corner or seclusion: "one who sits in "is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda "e.g., Goshanashin Pardanashin.

GRAM.—A kind of pea, CICER ARIETINUM In Southern India the pulse DOLICHOS BIFLORUS is known as horse gram.

GRANTHA-SAHEB .- Sikh holy book.

GUNJ.—The red seed with a black 'eye' of \BRUS PREGATORIUS, a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 96th of a TOLA.

GUP, OR GUP SHUP .- Tittle tattle.

GUE, Goor—Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURAL.— A Himalayan goat antelope, CEMA GORAL.

GURDWARA .- A Sikh Shrine.

GURU.—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

HABSHI.—Literally an Abyssinian. Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark.

HADITH.—(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet.

HAFTZ.—Guardian, one who has Quran by Jam of Nawanagar.

Haj - Pilgrimage to Mecca.

HAJAM, HAJJAM .- A barber.

HAJI —A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red.

HAKIM.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a) -Governor, ruler.

HALAL—Lawful (from Islam point of view). Used of ment of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife, of "Jhatka".

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit one to whom everything is lawful food.

HALL.—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.

Ilamal —(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant.

HAQ .- A right.

HARIJAN—Unfouchables The term originally means "the people of God" According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of "untouchable", and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gipanat.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH)—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 622 A.D.

HERRA LAL.—A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lal' is ruby.)

HILSA.—A kind of fish, CLUPEA ILISHA. HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft (banking.)

HOLKAR. -- See" Gaekwar."

HTI.—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

HUKKA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe.

HURM .- An order.

HUNDL --- A bill of exchange.

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

ILAKHE.—A department. (Ilakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency.)

IMAM.—The layman who leads the congregation in prayer. Mahomedan.

INAM.—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. See Devasthan, Saranjam, Watan.

INUNDATION CANAL.—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in load.

IZZAT -Prestige.

JACK FRUIT — Fruit of ARTOCARPUS INTR-GRIFOLIA, VCI. PHANAS.

KACHCHA .- Unripe, mud-built, inferior.

JAGGERY, jagri.—Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

JAGIR.—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar.

JAH —A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State.

JAM (Sindhi or Baluch).—Chief. Also the

Jam of Nawanagar.

JAMABANDI.—The annual settlement made

under the ryotwari system.

JAMADAR.—A native officer in the army or

police.

JANGAMA.—A Lingayat priest.

JAPTI —Distraint; attachment: corrupt of "Zabti."

JATHA .- An association.

JATKA .- Pony-cart, South India.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans: Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

JHATKA—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "Halal". s. v.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JIHAD.—A religious war undertaken by Musaimans.

Jirga — A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier,

Jogi (Yogi).- A Hindu ascetic.

JOSHI .- Village astrologer.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, Andropogon Sorghum, or Sorghum vulgare; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUDI.—A revenue term in S. Division of the Bombay Presidency.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

KACHCHA .- Unripe, mud built, inferior.

KACHERI, kachahri .-- An office or office buildng, especially that of a Government official.

KADAB, karbi.-The stalk of jowari (q. v.) valuable fodder.

KAFIR.-Infidel, applied by Muslims to all ion-Muslims.

KAJU, kashew .- The nut of ANACARDIUM occidentale, largely grown in the Konkan.

KAKAR .-- The barking deer, CERVULUS MUNT-IAC.

KAKRI.-Cucumber.

KALAR, kallar.—Barren land covered with alt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India,

KALI-YUGA.-- } The Iron age. (short a).

KALL.-Popular goddess, consort of Shiva. (long a).

KALI -Black soil. KALIMA .- The Mahomedan Confession of faith.

KAMARBAND, Cummerbund,-A waistcloth, or belt

KANAT.—The wall of a large tent. "Kanat' in Persia)—Underground Canal.

KANGAR.—A kind of portable warming-pan, sarried by persons in Kashmir to keep them-

KANKAR.—Nodular limestone, used for metaling roads, as building stones or for preparation of lime.

KANS.—A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand SACCHARUM SPONTANEUM.

KANUNGO .-- A Revenue Inspector.

KAPAS.-Cotton.

KARAIT .-- A very venomous snake, Bun-JARUS CANDIDUS OF CARRULEUS.

KARBHARI.—A manager. Also Dewan maller States in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Dewan in

harez.—(Persian 'Kanat'.) Underground unnels near the skirts of hills. by which water a gradually led to the surface for irrigation, specially in Baluchistan.

KARKUN .- A clerk or writer, Bombay.

KARMA.—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.

KARNAM .- See PATWARI.

KARTOOS.—A cartridge.

KAS.—The five " Kas " which denote the Sikh tre Kes, the uncut hair; Kachh, the short lrawers; Kara, the iron bangle; Kırpan, the teel knife; and Kangha, the comb.

Kasai.—A butcher.

KAZI.—Better written Qazi—Under native ule, a judge administering Mahomedan law. Inder British rule, the kazi registers marriages etween Mahomedans and performs other funcions, but has no powers conferred by law.

KHARITA.-Letter from an Indian Prince to he Governor-General.

KHABARDAR.-Beware.

KHADI (or KHADDER) .- - Cotton cloth handvoven from hand-spun yarn.

KHALASI.—A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher

KHALSA .- Lit. ' pure.' KHALSA.—Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khalsa being equivalent to the Sikh community;
(2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc., Northern India, and Deccan.

KHAN.—Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan state, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as part of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.

KHANDI, candy. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds. KHANSAMA .- A butler.

KHARAB -Also "Kharaba." In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No. which being uncultivable is left unassessed.

KHARGOSH .- H are.

KHARIF-Any crops sown just before or during the main S. W. monsoon.

KHAS.—Special, in Government hands. Khas tahasildar, the manager of a Government estate.

KHASADAR.—Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan or N. W. Frontier.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus.—A grass with scented coots, used fc: making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, Andropogon SQUAR ROSUS.

KHEDDA, kheda.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

KHICHADI, kejjeree .- A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specially used of rice with fish.

KHILAT .- A robe of honour.

KHUTBA.—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

KHWAJA .-- A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name.

KINCOB, kamkhwab.—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver.

KIRPAN —A Sikh religious emblem: a sword. KISAN.-Agriculturist, used in North India " Ryot "in Maharashtra, etc.

KODALI Also "Kudali".-The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging; syn. mamuti, Southern India.

KONKAN.—The narrow strip of low land be-ween the Western ghats and the sea.

variable measure of usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawai.

Kor.—Battlements.

Kothi.-A large house.

KOTWAL.—The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALI.—The chief police station in a headquarters town.

KUCHA BANDI—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane.

KUFR.—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

KULKARNI .- Sec PATWARI.

KUMBHAMELA.—The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius).

KUMBHAR.-(M.) A potter. U-" Kumhar."

Kunni.—An agriculturist (Kanbi in Gujarat Kurmi in N. India.)

KUNWAR OR KUMAR.—The heir of a Raja. (Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

KURAN —A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting.

KUSHTI (U), KUSTI (M),-Wrestling.

KYARI - Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation.

KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

LAKH, lac .- A hundred thousand.

LAL.—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Babu").

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the cosharers in a zamindari village, Northern India.

LANGUR.—A large monkey, SEMNOPITHEOUS | ENTELLUS.

LASCAR, correct lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindus tani corruption of "Lord" e.g., "Bara Lat" —Viceroy. "Jangi Lat"—Commander-in-Chicf, "Chibota Lat" Governor.

LATERITE.—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brichord soil.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LITCHI .-- A fruit tree grown in North India (LITCHI CHINENSIS).

LOKAMANYA —(Lit.) Esteemed of the people A national hero.

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA .- "Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

LONGYI .- A waistcloth, Burma.

LOTA .- A small brass water-pot.

LUNGI, loongi—A cloth (coloured dhoti) simply wound round the waist,

MADRASA.—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedaus.

MAHAJAN.—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajan is the Nagarsheth  $(q, v_*)$ ,

MAHAL.—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, e.g., right to catch elephants, or to take stone; (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a MAHALKARI.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA; its leminine is MAHARAI (MAHA—great).

MAHARAJ KUMAR .- Son of a Maharaja.

MAHATMA.—(lit.) A great soul; applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.—A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskritic lore.

MAHSEER, mahasir.—A large carp. BARPUS-FOR (lit. 'the big-headed').

MAHUA.—A tree, BASSIA LATIFOLIA, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

MAHURAT.—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking.

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta"; in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta.

MAINA .-- A bird.

MAJOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue. and interest.

MAJUR.—A labourer (in Bombay).

MAKTAB.—An elementary Mahomedan school

MALGUZAR (revenue payer).—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State.

MAKTA .- Licence, monopoly.

MAKTADAR.—A licencee, monopolist.

MALI.-A gardener.

MALIK.—Master, proprietor.

MAMLATDAR (Mar. "Mamledar.").—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both syn. tahasildar Mar. "Mamledar").

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANGOSTEEN.—The fruit of GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.

MARI.—A Baluch tribe. (Bhugtis and Maris generally spoken of together.)

MARKHOR.—A wild goat in North-Western India, CAPRA FALCONERI.

MASJID.—A mosque. Jama Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne, Maho-edan; syn. gaddi.

MATH.—A Hindu conventioual establishent.

MAULANA.—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge.

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in ifferent localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for "cosmic illusion"

Vedanta philosophy.

MEHEL or MAHAL .- A palace.

MELA.—A religious festival or fair.

MIAN.—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab sembling the Scottish "Master."

MIHRAB.—The niche in the centre of the estern wall of a mosque.

MIMBAR.—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
MINAR.—A pillar or tower.

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which gular accounts are not kept, except, in some uses, of capital.

MIR.—A leader, an inferior title which, like Khan," has grown into a name, especially led by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

MIRZA.—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esquire." MOFUSSIL.—See MUFFASSAL.

MISTRI.-(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

MOHUR.—A Gold coin no longer current, orth about Rs. 16.

MOLESALAM.—A class of land holding Rajput usalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu mes and customs.

Mong, Moung, or Maung (Arakanese)—
eader.

MORA .- Stool.

Monsoon.—Lit. Season, and specifically ) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward tension of the S. E. trades, which in the Norern Summer cross the equator and circulate to and around the low pressure area over orth India, caused by the excessive heating the land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, ich is the current of cold winds blowing down ring the Northern winter from the cold land cas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only S. E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture quired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and saing across the equator into the low pressure cas of the Australasian Southern summit.

MOPLAH (Mappila).—A fanatical Mahomedan et in Malabar.

Moulvi or Maulvi.—A learned Musalman Muslim teacher.

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR.—A personal oper name, but implying "steward of the ids."

MUEZZIN—Person employed to sound the shomedan call to prayer.

MUFFASSAL, mofussil.—The outlying parts of District, Province or Presidency, as distinished from the headquarters (Sadr).

MUJAWAR.—Custodian of Musalman sacred ice, especially Saint's tomb.

MUJTAHID—Lit. One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolle gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MURHTAR (corruptly makhtiar),—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahasildar.

MUKTI, 'release.'—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn. NIRVANA, MOKSHA.

MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.—Distinguished in the State. MULK, in the country.

MUNG, mug.—A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADIA-TUS: syn. mag. Gujarat.

MUNJ.—(1) A tall grass (SAOCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn; (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ecremony.

MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

MUNSIF.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

MURLI (DEVADASI).—A girl dedicated to a God or temple.

MURUM, moorum.—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Momin in —The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhamadans in Gujarat; also called "Mumnas."

MYOWUN .- " Mr. "

NACHANI, NAGLI-See RAGI.

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana.— A place where drums are beaten.

NAGARSHETH.—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

NAIB .- Assistant or Deputy.

NAIK.—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon.)

NAT .- A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Findus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

NAWABZADA .- Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, nazarana.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

NAZIM.—Superintendent or Manager.

NET ASSETS .-- (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

NEWAR .- Broad webbing woven across bed. steads instead of iron slabs.

NGAPI.-Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

NILGAO. - Blue Bull. A large antelope.

NIM, necm .- A tree, MELIA AZA DIRACHTA the berries of which are used in dyeing.

NIRVANA .- See MUKTI.

NIKAH .- M uslim legal marriage.

NISHAN -Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a procession.

NIZAM .- The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab.

NIZAMAT.-A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT .- Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

Non-cognizable.—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without

Nono (Thibetan) .- The ruler of Spitta.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS .- A class of tenant, with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements.

Non-REGULATION .- A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in

NULLAH, NALA .-- A ravine, watercourse, or

OCCUPANCY TRNANTS. - A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces.

well-known Burmese (PTEROCARPUS sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated.

PADDY .- Unhusked rice.

PAGA.-(Persian Paigah) troop of horses among the Marathas.

Pagi.-A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animais.

PAHAR .- A mountain.

PAIGAH.—A tenure in Hyderabad State. (Lit Jagir for maintaining "Paigah," i.e., mounted troops.)

-(1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAILI.-A grain measure.

PAILWAN, PAHLWAN.-Professional Wrestler. PAIREE.—The name of the second best variety

of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the APRUS (q. v.) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red used of chicken with rice and spices.

PARKA, PUCCA.-Ripe, mature, complete. PALAS. -- See DHAK.

PALKI.-A palanquin or litter.

PAN .- The betel vine, PIPE BETEL.

PANCHAMA.-Low caste, Southern India.

PANCHAYAT.—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town;
(2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA .-- A Hindu priest, especially at holy

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. In Assam applied to a grade of Inspectors of primary schools.

PANSUPARI - Distribution of PAN and SUPAR. (q. v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PAPAIYA.--Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw. Curica Papaiya.

PARAB —A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity.

PARABADI .- A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds.

PARDA, purdah.--(1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

PARDANASHIN .- Women who observe purdah.

PARDESI.—Foreign. Used in Rombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from Northern India.

PARGANA.—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India.

PASHM .- The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, bence Pashmina cloth.

ASHTO, PUSHTO .-- Language of the Pathans PASO .- A waistcloth.

PAT, put .- A stretch of firm, hard clay. Desert PATEL .-- A village headman, Central and Western India; syn. reddi, Southern India, gaonbura, Assam; padhan Northern and gaonbura, Assam; padhan Northern and Eastern India Mukhi, Guzarat. (Patil in Maha-

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat. PATTAWALLA .- - See CHAPRASI.

PATWARI .-- A village accountant; syn. karnam. Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talati, Gujarat; shanbhog, Mysore, Kanara and Goorg, mandal, Assam; tapedar, Sind.

PEON.-See CHAPRASI.

<sub>r</sub>ashtra.)

PESHKAR.—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk.

PESHKASH .-- A tribute or offering to a superior.

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet; lit. ower-work.

PICE, paisa.—A copper or bronze coin forth one farthing; also used as a generic term or money.

PICOTTAH.—A lever for raising water in a ucket for irrigation, Southern Iudia; syn. henkul or dhenkuli, or dhikh, Northern India

PIPAL. -- Sacred fig tree. Ficus Religiosa.

PIR.—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint.

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner.

Pongyl.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

POSTIN, Posteen.—A coat or rug of sheep-

PRABHAT PHERI.—Lit. "Morning round," f parties going round early in the morning inging political songs.

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in faratha States, corresponding to a British Disrict (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in fathlawar.

PRANT OR PRANT SAHEB.—Sub-Divisional officer (in Bombay Presidency).

PRESIDENCY.—A former Division of British ndia.

PRINCE.—Term used in English courtesy for 'Shahzada,' but specially conferred in the ase of 'Prince of Arcot' (called also "Armm-Arcot").

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but ess than in the case of 'reserved' forests.

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

PUJA.-Worship, Hindu.

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple. PUNDIT.—See Pandit.

PURANA.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geologial 'group'; (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins.

PURNA SWARAJ .- Complete independence.

PUROHIT—A domestic chaplain or spiritual suide, Hindu.

PWE.-An entertainment, Burma.

PYALIS—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions.

QILLA .-- A Fort.

RABI.—Any crop sown after the main South-West monsoon.

RAG, RAGINI.-Mode in Indian music.

RAGI (Eleusine corocana).— A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India; syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

RAIL-GARI .- Railway train.

RAIYAT OR RYOT .- Farmer.

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine is Rani (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Raual, Rawat, Raikwar, Raikbar and Raikat. The form Rai is common in Bengal, Rao in S. & W. India.

RAJ KUMAR-Son of a Raja.

RAJ RAJESHWAR .- King of Kings.

RAMOSHI.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (g. v.) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs, equivalent to that of Raja.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RANN OR RUNN.—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and incrusted with salt when dry, e.g., the Rann of Cutch.

RANZA .- Mausoleum, shrine.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja.

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

REH.—Saline or alkaline effiorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

RESERVED.—Forests intended to be maintained permanently.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses. ROH, ROZ.—Nilgal.

ROHU .-- A kind of fish, LABEO ROHITA.

Roti.-Bread.

ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan. Also Mausoleum (corruption of "rauza.")

RYOTWARI.— The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SABHA.—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress.

SADHU .- A Hindu ascetic.

SADR, sudder.—Chief (adjective). Hence the headquarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAFA JANG—A long-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs.

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS), ver. kardai, kushanti.

SAHEB.—The native Hindu term used to or of a European ("Mr. Smith" would be mentioned as "Smith Saheb," and his wife "Smith Mem-Saheb," but in addressing it would be "Saheb," fem. "Saheba," without the name) cocasionally appended to a title in the same way as "Bahadur," but inferior (=master.)

SAHIBZADA.—Son of a person of consequence

SAID, SAVID, SAIVID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD. Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain.

SAL .- A useful timber tree in Northern India, SHOREA ROBUSTA.

SAMBAR .- A deer, CERVUS UNICOLOR; syn SATAU.

SAMITI. -- Association, Union, Assembly.

SAN .- Bombay hemp, CROTALARIA JUNCEA.

SANAD-(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed of grants.

SANGATHAN.—Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus. A movement to unify the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzım" q v. The Hindu

SANGRAM SAMITI -War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI .- A Hindu mendicant.

BARI .- A long piece of cloth worn by women'

SARANJAM.—Land held revenue tree or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestor-originally feudal tenure land for maintaining troops.

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR) .- A leading Government otheral, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the l'unjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans only are "Wali," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir," "Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan."

SARKAR .- (1) The Government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAH .-- An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Com missioner of British territories.

SATI.—Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR .- Banker, dealer in money, exchange, etc ; money lender.

SATYAGRAHA .- (lit. Insistence on truth), passive resistance.

SATYAGRAHI--A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

SATTA .- Speculation.

SAUDAGAR. -- Merchant.

SAWAI .- A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one-fourth better than others).

Sawbwa .-- A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

RRMAL or cotton tree .- A large forest tree with erimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, BOMBAY MALABARICUM.

SEROW, sarau .- A goat antelope, NEMOR-TAEDUS BUBALINUS.

SETH, SHETH .- Merchant, banker.

SETTLEMENT —(1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land; (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created; (3) the spancial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments.

SHAHID .- A Musalman martyr.

SHAHZADA,-Son of a King.

SHAIKH OF SHEIKH (Arabic)-A chief.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—A Mohammedan denoting "learned." title

SHAMSHER-JANG .- "Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)

SHANBEOG - See PATWARI.

SHASTRAS.-The religious law-books of the Aludus.

SHEGADI, seggaree, Shigri .-- A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal m it.

SHER .- Tiger.

SHER, ser, seer-A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs.

SHETH, shethia .-- A Hindu or Jain merchant. SHIAS -Musalmans who accept Ali as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs.

SHIGHRAM .- See TONGA.

SHISHAM or sissu.—Blackwood. A valuable timber tree. Dalbergia Sissoo.

SHRADDHA .- Annual Hindu ceremony propitiating the manes.

SHRUTI.--Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis.

SHROFF .- Banker.

Shuddhi,-Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices.

SIDI .-- A variation of " Said." Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Armv.

SILLADAR.—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.
SINDHIA.—See under "Gaekwar."

SMRITI.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas.

SOLA .- A water-plant with a valuable pith. AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA.

SONI, SOMAR .- Goldsmith.

SOWAE.—A mounted soldier or constable. SOWRAR .- Merchant.

Swadeshi —Lit. Swa=one's own: deshi=of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" emphasiung the preference against everything "par," foreign.

RI OR SHRI.—Lit. fortune, beauty, a skrit term used by Hindus in speaking of ocrson much respected (never addressed him; nearly =" Esquire"): used also of inities. The two forms of spelling are asioned by the intermediate sound of the hat of s in the German Stadt).

RIJUT, SRIYUT.—Modern Hindu equivalent 'Mr."

TUPA or tope.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually rick or stone, and more or less hemisphericontaining relics.

NUBAH.—(1) A province under Mahomedan e: (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in roda, corresponding to the Collector of a tish District; (3) a group of Districts or rision, Hyderabad.

SUBAHDAR.—(1) The governor of a province ler Mahomedan rule; (2) a native infantry cer in the Indian Army; (3) an official in derabad corresponding to the Commissioner British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in arge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil rvice or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN .- A King.

SUNNAT.—Traditional law followed by Sunnis.
SUNNIS.—Musalmans who accept the first ir Khalifs as lawful successors of the Prophet.
SUPARI.—The fruit of the betel palm, ARECA TECHU.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chlef police officer a District; (2) the official in charge of a hillation; (3) the official, usually of the Indian edical Service, in charge of a Central Jail.

SURAJ, SURYA.-Sun.

SURTI.—Native of Surat, specially used of rsons of the dhed caste who work as house rvants of Europeans, and whose house speech Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Laila."

SWAMI —A Hindu religious ascetic. Also plied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants of Math, c.

SYCE, sais .- A groom.

SYED, SYUD .- More variations of " Said."

TABLIGH.—The Mahomedan conversion moveent.

TABUT .- See TAZIAH.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a District n. taluka, Bombay; taluka, Madras and ysore; township, Burma.

TABSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tabsil; 7n. Mamiatdar, Bombay; township officer, r myo-ok, Burma; Mukhtiarkar, Sind; Vahiatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive nd magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for sed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements; yn. tagai. Also "Tagavi" (M. "Tagai").

Tarli.—Small distaff for spinning yarn rought into fashion by Mr. Gandhi.

TAL.-Lake; Musical time.

TALAK .- Mahomedan term for divorce.

TALATI.-Village accountant.

TALAY, or talao .- A lake or tank.

TALUK, taluka.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn. tashil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat.

TALPUR.—The name of a dynasty in Sind.

TAMAKHU, TAMBAKU,-Tobacco.

TAMASHA.—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition.

TAMBU .- Tent in the Bombay Presidency.

TAMTAM, tumtum.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANK.—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley, in Northern India, an excavation holding water

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India.

TAPEDAR.—See PATWARI.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, toddy—The sap of the date, palmyra, or occoanut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called Sendhi.

TASAB, tussore.—Wild silkworms, ANTHERAEA PAPHIA; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

TALTI.-Brush woodfence or hurdle.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut, Marathi, dola.

TEAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, TECTONA GRANDIS.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS .- See Council bills.

THAGI, thuggee.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THAKUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats.

THAMIN.—The brow-antiered deer, Burma CERVUS ELDI

THANA.—Mulitary or Police-Station hence the circle attached to it.

TID or TIR .- Locust.

TIKA .- (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

TIKA SAHEB .- Heir-apparent in several North Indian States

TIKAM — The English pickaxe (of which "pikass" is the common corruption. "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from Tikshna\_Sharp)

TIL .-- An oilseed, SESAMUM INDIOUM; also known as gingelly in Madras.

TILAK .-- (Short a) the caste mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel.—A foreman, sabordinate officer of a ship.

TIPAI, Teapoy.—A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

TITAR.—Partridge.

TOLA .- A weight equivalent to 180 grain (troy).

TONGA.—A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top ; syn. SHIGHRAM.

TOTE -The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese thota and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an catate.

TSINE .- Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, Bos sondatous . syn. hsaing and banteng.

TUMANDAR .- A Persian word denoting some Office.

ULEMA, (Plural of Alim).—Mahomedan learned men.

UNIT.-A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

URDU.-Hindustani language as spoken and written by Musalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus.

URIAL .- A wild sheep in North-Western In lia, Ovis VIGNEI.

URID, UDID -A pulse, 'black grain ' (PHA-SEOLUS MUNGO).

URUS.—Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint.

USAR -Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

USTAD .- Master teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

UTHAMNA .- Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

VAHIVATDAR .-- Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildar.

VAID or Baidya (is also a caste in Bengal).—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VAKIL.—(1) A class of legal practitioners; (2) an agent generally.

VEDA .- Revealed sac ed books of Hindus.

VEDANTA.—The philosophy of the Upanishads.

VIHARA.—A Buddhist monastery.

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish.

VILLAGE UNION.—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

WAAZ.--Mahomedan sermon.

WADA or WADI.—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard; (2) private closed land near a village.

-A Muhammadan religious or charltable endowment.

WALL.-Like "Sardar." The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir."

WAO .- A step well.

WATAN.—A word of many senses. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan

WET RATE .- The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation.

WRITER.—South Indian equivalent of babu.

UMEDWAR.—A hopeful person; one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a situation; candidate.

UNEDWAR.—A hopeful person; one who supernatural powers.

system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions

YUNANI.-Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZABARDAST .- Lit. "Upper hand," strong, oppressive.

ZABARDASTI.-Oppression.

ZAMINDAR .- A landholder.

ZAMINDARI.—(1) An estate; (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord.

ZANANA .-- Of women. Women's apartment, harem.

ZIARAT.-Pilgrimage. Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage.

ZIKR.—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint. ZILA .-- A District.

ZOR-TALABI.-Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathiawar States.

ZULM, ZULUM.—Tyranny, Oppression

#### Manners and Customs.

Vext to the complexion of the people, which its from fair to black, the tourist's attenn in India is drawn by their dress and peral decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's se consists of a piece of cloth round the ss. Many an ascetic, who regards dress a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would pense with even so much if the police alred him to. The Mahomedan always covers legs, generally with trousers, sometimes hapiece of cloth tied round the waist and ching to the ankles. Hill men and women, o at one time wore a few leaves before and ind and were totally innocent of clothing, not appear to-day within the precincts or illustion and will not meet the tourist's. Children, either absolutely nude or with piece of metal hanging from the waist in int, may be seen in the streets in the most vanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. e child Krishna, with all the jeweis on his son, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution the Hindu dress brings the loheloth nearly win to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In a greater part of India, they are tucked up hind—a fashlon which is supposed to befit a warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds fore and the other tucked up behind. The inplest dress for the trunk is a sear! thrown er the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment often worn a coat or a shirt. When an dian appears in his full indigenous dress, he cars a long robe, reaching at least down to be calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long dia sometimes puckered from the wrist to the low. Before Europeans introduced buttons, coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashlon not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to itton his coat to the left, the Hindu to the tht. A shawl is tied round the waist over e long coat, and serves as a belt, in which is may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. In greatest variety is shown in the headess. More than seventy shapes of caps, its, and turbans, may be seen in the city of ombay. In the Punjab and the United rovinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras her varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, mes and truncated pyramids, high and low, this idea at different angles: folded brims, ojecting brims: long strips of cloth wound and the head or the cap in all possible ways, grenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's cak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions ave been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye in tell from the head-covering whether the carrer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and hether he halls from Poons or Dharwar, hemeds abod or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary the climate and occupation. The Bombay sherman may wear a short coat and a cap, nd may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as

he must Work for long hours in water, he would not cover his iegs, but suspend only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north-west affects loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashoin in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breats. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussainan ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are gosha and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil wheat they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussaiman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, patted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in limitation of certain ascettes, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not cilp their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society, Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nock, the arms, wrists, fingers the waist

until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear ankiets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation is gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground and alwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with andalwood paste or ashes. Some Valshnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toliet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha succoarpus ganutrus, strung together are worn round their necks by Valshnavas and Shaivas, respectively. The Lingavats, a Shalva sect, suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, sacetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervisher sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, as also to deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikhi Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Shiva.—India is a land of temples, mosques and shrines, and the Hindu finds at every turn some supernatural power to be appeased. Shiva has the largest number of worshippers. He has three eyes, one in his forchead, a moon's crescent in his matted hair, and at the top of the coil a woman's face representing the river Ganges. His abode is the Mount Kailas in the Himalavas, from which the river takes its

source. Round his neck and about his ears and limbs are serpents, and he also wears a necklace of skulls. In his hands are several weapons, especially a trident, a bow, and a thunderbott, and also a drum which he sounds while dancing for he is very fond of this exercise. He sits on a tiger's skin, and his vehicle is a white buil. His wife Parvati and his son Ganesha sit on his thighs. An esoteric meaning is attached to every part of his physical personality. The three eyes denote an insight into the past, present and future: the moon, the serpents, and the skulls denote months, years and cycles, for Shiva is a personification of time, the great destroyer. He is also worshipped as a Linga or phallus which represents creative energy.

Ganpati —Ganesh or Ganpati, the controller of all powers of evil subject to Shlva, is worshipped by all sects throughout India. Every undertaking is begun with a prayer to him. He has the head of an elephant, a large abdomen, serpents about his waist and wrists, several weapons in his hands, and a piece of his tusk in one hand. He is said to have broken it off when he wanted to attack the moon for ridiculing him. The different parts of his body are also esoterically explained. His vehicle is a rat.

Parvati.—Parvatl, the female energy of Shiva, is worshipped under various names and forms. She is at the head of all female supernatural powers, many of whom are her own manifestations. Some are benign and beautiful, others terrible and ugly Kall, the tutelary delty of Kalighat or Calcutta, is one of her flerce manifestations. In this form she is black: a tongue smeared with blood projects from her gaping mouth: besides her weapons, she carries corpses in her hands, and round her neck are skulls. Bombay also takes its name from a goddess, Mumbadevi. Gouri, to whom offerings are made in Indian homes at an annual festival, is benign. On the other hand the epidemic diseases like the plague and smallnox are caused by certain goddesses or "mothers,"

Vishnu, the second member of the Hindu trinity, is the most popular delty next to Shiva. He is worshipped through his several incarnations as well as his original personality. His home is the ocean of milk, where he reclines on the coils of a huge, many-headed serpent. At his feet sits Lakshml, shampooing his legs. From his navel issues a lotus, on which is seated Brahma, the third member of the trinity. In his hands are the conch, which he blows on the battlefield, and the disc, with which the heads of his enemies are severed. Round his neck are garlands of leaves and flowers, and on his breast are shining jowels. As Shiva represents destruction, Vishnu represents protection, and his son is the god of love. To carry on the work of protection, he incarnates himself from time to time, and more temples are dedicated nowadays to his most popular incarnations, Rama and Krishna, than to his original personality. Rama is a human figure, with a bow in one of his hands He is always accompanied by his wife Sita, often by his brother Lakshmana, and at his feet, or standing before him with joined hands, is Hanuman, the monkey

chieftain, who assisted him in his expedition against Ravana, the abductor of his wife. Erishna is also a human figure, generally re-presented as playing on a flute, with which he charmed the damsels of his city, esoterically explained to mean his devotees.

Brahma is seldom worshipped: only a couple of tempies dedicated to him have yet been discovered in all India.

Minor Deities -The minor gods and goddesses and the deified heroes and heroines who fill the Hindu pantheon, and to whom shrines are erected and worship is offered, constitute a legion. Many of them enjoy a local reputa-tion, are unknown to sacred literature, and are worshipped chlefly by the lower classes. Some of them, though not mentioned in ancient literature, are celebrated in the works of modern saints.

The Jains in their temples, adore the sacred personages who founded and developed their sect, and venerate some of the deitles common to Hinduism. But their view of Divinity is different from the Hindu conception, and in the opinion of Hindu theologians they are atheists. So also the Buddhists of Burma pay almost the same veneration to Prince Siddhartha as if he was a god, and indeed elevate him above the Hindu gods, but from the Hindu standpoint they are also atheists.

Images—Besides invisible powers and deified persons, the Hindus venerate certain animals, trees and inanimate objects. This animals, trees and inanimate objects. This veneration must have originated in gratitude, fear, wonder, and belief in spirits as the cause of all good or harm. Some of the animals are vehicles of certain gods and goddesse—the eagle of Vishnu: the swan of Brahma: the peacock of Saraswati: Hanuman, the monkey of Rama: one serpent upholds the earth, another makes Vishnu's bed: elephants support the ends of the universe, besides one such animal being Indra's vehicle: the goddess Durga or Kali rides on a tiger: one of Vishnu's linearnations was partly man and partly lion. incarnations was partly man and partly lion. The cow is a useful animal: to the Brahman vegetarian her milk is indispensable, and he

treats her as his mother. So did the Rishi of old, who often subsisted on milk and fruits and roots. To the agriculturist cattle are indis-pensable. The snake excites fear. Stones, on which the image of a serpent is carved, may be seen under many trees by the roadside. The principal trees and plants worshipped are the Sacred Fig or Pipal, the Hanyau, the Sacred Basil, the Bilva or Wood Apple, the Asoka, and the Acacia. They are in one way or another associated with some deity. The sun, the moon, and certain planets are among the hea-venly bodies venerated. The ocean and certain great rivers are held sacred. Certain moungreat rivers are fleat social. Calculations are fleat social trains, perhaps because they are the abodes of gods and Rishis, are holy. Pebbles from the Gandaki and the Narmada, which have curious lines upon them, are worshipped in many households and temples.

Worship.-Without going into a temple, one can get a fair idea of image worship by seeing how a serpent-stone is treated under a tree. It is washed, smeared with sandal, decorated with flowers: food in a vessel is placed before it, lamps are waved, and the worshipper goes round it, and bows down his head, or prostrates himself before the image. In a temple iarger bells are used than the small ones that are brought to such a place : jewels are placed on the idoi: and the offerings are on a larger scale. Idols are carried in public procession in palanguing or cars. The lower classes sacrifice animais before their gods and goddesses.

Domestic Life .- Of the daily domestic life of the people a tourist cannot see much. He may see a marriage or funeral procession. In the former he may notice how a bridegroom or bride is decorated; the latter may shock him for a Hindu dead body is generally carried on a few pieces of bamboo lashed together: a thin cloth is thrown over it and the body is tied to the frame. The Mahomedan bler is more decent, and resembles the Christian coffin. Some Hindus, however, carry the dead to the burlal ground in a palanquin with great pomp. The higher castes cremate the dead: others bury them. Burial is also the custom of the Muslims, and the Parsis expose the dead in Towers of Silence.

#### Indian Names.

a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jilibal are armes of this de-Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lai, Dilai Silainar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this de-scription, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red: gold or silver: gem, diamond, suby, pearl, or merely

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a stone; small or tall, weak or strong; a hou, a snake, a parrot, or a dog: and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. take a few names from the epics. Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna: Krishna black: Bhima terrible: Nakula a mongoose: Shunaka a dog: Shuka a parrot: Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond: Ratna or Ratan a jewel: Sonu or Chinna gold : Veili or Belli, in the Dravidian ianguages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies con-cerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu detties, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name of a devil is to unvite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings, the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the oppor-tunity of pronouncing the holy names as fre-quently as possible. These are also sonorous quentry as possible. These are also solitories and picturesque. Shiva is happy Vishnu is a pervader: Govinda is the cowherd Krishna; Keshava has fine hair: Rama is a delighter: Lakshmana is lucky: Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters: Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts. Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day: Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha Sita is as furrow: Savitri a ray of light: Fara a star: Radha prosperity: Rukmin is she of golden ornaments: Bhama of the growing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children; and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large. When a mother loses several children, she begins to suspect that some evil spirit has conspired against her and in order spirit has conspired against her and in order to make her off-spring unattractive to the powers of darkness, she gives them ugly names, such as kune, rubbish, or Ukirda, dunghill, or Martoba, the mortal Women are named after rivers, as Sarasvati, Ganga, Bhagirathi, Godavari, or Kaveri, just as men are sometimes called after mountains. Manu counsels young men not to choose a wife with such a name, perhaps because a river is an emblem of deviousness and incorstancy, as a hill is an emblem of stability But the names of rivers have not been discarded. The Burmans have a curlous custom if a child is born on a Monday, its name must begin with a guttural, on Tuesday with a palatal, on Thursday with a labial, on Saturday with a dental.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be alded to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Guota to a Vaishyas, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kahdas, the famous gout, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous poet, was nave made this fashion of calling one-selt a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Alyer or Alyangar to their names. Shastri,

Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengai Into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sucret bools. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (hon) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindi: Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any casts. The Bengali family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudalivar and Nayndu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lai, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarces Appa, the Triugu Garu. the femmine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pradit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession: in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deslipande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a canc-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a lamily surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplinkars and Suratwallahs, or without these allikes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabans and Bilimorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Padurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and ploturesque as Hindu appellations. The agno-mens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Shekh, Syed, Begum, Bibl and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India. Batilwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names.

# Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth as was the case in Europe during the innecession century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting

Historical.-The degree of proficiency atmistorical.—Ine degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B. C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them; or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:-Locality of the best Name. Dates.

Examples. ..B.C.250-Buddhist

Ellora, Ajanta, Kali, Sanchi. A.D.750. .D.1000-Ellora, Mount Abu, Jaina

Palitana. 1300. Brahminical...A D. 530 to Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvanes-war, Dharwar. the present

day. Chalukyan .. A.D.1000-Umber, Somnathpur, 1200. Ballur.

Dravidian ..A.D.1350-Ellora, Tanjore, Ma-1750. dura, Tinnevelly, ..A.D.1200-Delhi, Mandu, Jaun-Pathan 1550. pore.

Indo-Saracenic A.D.1520-Lahore, Delhi. Agra, 1760.

Amber, Bijapur. Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistak-ably to their being derived from wooden struc-tures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and collonades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint; a porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the fivefold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan inva-

sion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra The buildings erected during the Adl Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence. especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher exteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions.

The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Ibelhi, Agra Fattehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.-The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline; but for and dignity of their mass and outline; but for exuberance of imagination, industrous elabo-ration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is pernaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Alanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art. The outstanding characteristics of Hindu sculpture are the power displayed in suggesting movement; the fine sense of decorative arrangements of line and mass; and an overpowering ingenuity in intricate design. Mahomedan sculpture in India, though not exclusively confined to geometric forms as is that of the more severe Arabian school, is very restrained as compared with that of the Hindus. Floral motifs are often used in the ornaments to tombs and palaces, but rarely in those of mosques. Their geometric ornament shows great ingenuity and invention; and wonderful decorative use is made of Persian, Arabic and Urdu lettering in panels, and their borders. The representation of human or aulmai figures is rarely to be met with. Sculptured and modelled relief is, as a rule, kept very low; and is mainly confined to the decoration of mouldings, architraves, lintels, or the bands of ornament which relieve large exterior wall spaces. Buildings of purely Mahomedan design and workmanship show greater restraint than those upon which Hindu workmen have been emploved and are more satisfactory; but at Ahmedabad the two celebrated windows are striking examples of a happy combination of the two styles and Fattehpore Sikri is a magnificent example of the mixed style of Akbar.

Painting .- Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece and then decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Cevion. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Alanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally discovered in 1816 They are accidentally discovered in 1816 They are painted in a species of tempora; and when first brought to light were well preserved but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Govern-ment have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural The second period of Indian painting paintings owed its origin to the introduction of Persian artists by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were ministures. They were executed in a species of opaque watercolour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in Some of the mess of the earner specimens in india are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calignaphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less fully endowed with the technical and purely aesthetic qualities than were the Moghul painters; but they brought to their work poetry and sentiment which are not to be found in that of

the Mahomedans. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and, when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios. It is very significant that up to the best period of Moghul painting, the reign of Jehangir, European ideas in art, pictures, and prints were extensively patronised by the Emperor. This broad eelecticism of the Moghuls is in marked contrast to the opinions of Mr. Havell and his school of critics who have severely criticised the tacilities of advanced training in Indian art schools which Bombay in particular has adopted with marked success.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftamen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the hattle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal comomy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England; and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings were furnished by European painters upon their erection were confronted with styles buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England. Although a considerable amount of research work of a Voluntary nature was done by Archæ-

logists, no official interest was taken in artistic inical standard of the artists who produced the ducation until the Government of India was ransferred to the British Crown in 1859. In Indiand itself, the first fifty years of the nine-eenth century was a period of gross commerialism and artistic degradation; but with the dvent of the International Exhibition of 1851 he eyes of the nation were opened to the value f art as applied to industry.

The Schools of Art then instituted hroughout England were imitated in a timid nd tentative manner in India: and were attachd to the educational system, which had been reviously modelled upon a definitely European asis. The work of the Schools of Art in egard to industrial art is referred to elsethere; and as several of them have confined heir activities almost exclusively to this ranch of the subject it is sufficient to nention only the work of the Schools at Cal-utta and Bombay in the present article. The laloutta school, except for occasional experi-nents in the application of the graphic arts to thography, engraving and stained glass, has secome a school of painting and drawing. That t Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition o classes for modelling, painting and design it ossesses a special school of architecture; and a ange of technical workshops, in which instruc-ion is given in the applied arts. It is n the principles underlying the instruction in ainting that the schools at Calcutta and Bompay have taken almost diametrically opposite oads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in ndia by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years igo was the Principal of the Calcutta School, left India in 1907) banished from Athin its walls every vestige of European art; and claimed that the traditional art is India, in its old forms, is not dead, but nerely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 50 years, and needed but to be released from his incubus to regain its pristine vigour. Well squipped with literary ability; backed by incense enthusiasm for the views he held, he mposed upon his students an exclusive and evere study of the Moghul and Rapput schools of painting. He was fortunate in finding willing and equally enthusiastic friend m. Abinandranath Taxore, an artist of magination and fancy, combined with a serious levotion to his art. He with other Bengal ainters, inspired by Mr. Havell's precepts ounded, about thirty years ago, what has since secome known as the Calcutta School of paintng. In their early work the painters of this chool closely adhered to the conventions of forbul and Rajput artists, whom they took is their models : and these early examples made : great impression upon all European critics who saw them. They were welcomed as the irst sign of a genuine revival of Indian painting, ased upon traditional lines, and it was conidently hoped that the movement would meet with the support it merited from Indians of all lasses. Interesting as many individual works of the school undoubtedly are the anticipations which greeted its inception have scarcely been ulfilled by the Calcutta school. The painters hemselves have never reached the high tech-

best works of the Moghul or Rajput schools, and, as time has passed, their outlook appears to have shifted, and, while stemming the flood of western influence, they appear to have drift-ed into a backwater of Japanese conventions. The Indian public has failed to give the school the support it was hoped they would afford and the movement has had to depend for encouragement mainly upon Europeans in England and India.

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude to-wards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archae models, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art; and that, with the wide adoption of incopean styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles eo.nmon to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns, administration were the founding of the Architectura! School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by the present Director, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H , B.B.C.

Mr Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was manugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships School) has been continuous since it took its present line. It is significant that the wide-spread revival of public interest in Art in Western India has synchronised with these activities

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India mangurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new decoration of wan spaces in the first buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were this hed, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main! periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E Gladstone Solomon) being rincipal (Air. w. E. Giaustone Solomon) penig made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art cuties and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

While the Bombay School was engaged upon the work of initial decoration at New Delhi in 1928-1929, which is reterred to above, a public competition for the selection of four Indian artists to proceed to England was amounced by Government of India The successful candidates were to study for a year at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, after which they were to be employed on the mural decorafion of the interior of India House, Aldwych The Bombay School was unable to compete, owing to its preoccupation with the New Delhi decorations; and tom artists from Bengal were selected by a Committee appointed by the Government of India, which, though it included two representatives from Bombay (who were not artists) has been criticised on the ground

under the patronage of the Governor of inability to take pair was not brought to the Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises notice of the Committee, and that therefore the in Mural Painting it has long been popularly result of the competition could not be represented as the Class of Mural Painting. This sentative of all the Indian Provinces. The four class has executed the decorations for many clerted artists finished the decorative work public and private buildings, and painted the lewhich they had been engaged to execute at India and India celling and panels of a specially constructed House and retuined to India in 1932. But in Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley 1933 two of them were re-engaged to decorate in 1924, and found a purchaser in England the entrance hall of the building; in controversy, which has sequence of this considerable controversy has been characterised by its academic rather ansen on the whole subject of the India House than its practical note, has centred round these mural paintings and their claim to be repre-new movements in art training in India; but sentative of India as a whole. This episode has the Bombay School of Art has retained the thown into stronger relief the differences on the patronage and support of the public and the subject of art in India between the Western and increase in the number of its students (who Eastern districts of the country; a noticeable now number about 600 in all sections of the diministration of the cyclistometry. and a tendency towards aligning art in Bengal with the position which Bombay has occupied in this matter for the last two generations, is one of the salient symptoms of the present situation (1935) Another cause of public controversy, which was more local in character, had occurred near the end of 1932, when the Bombay Reorganisation Committee which had been appointed by the Bombay Government for purposes of retrenchment, advocated the closing down of the Bombay School of Art, the aboution of its buildings and the utilisation of the compound of the school for a hospital. The Architectural School was to be moved elsewhere. These dracoman recommendations created a great deal of public dissatisfaction, which expressed deal of public austration, which expresses itself in public agritation, processions and a crowded meeting of protest. After full exami-nation of this vexed question, the Governor of Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes, who had taken keen interest during his administration, in the welfare of the School, personally announced in a speech delivered at the School of Ait on November 24. 1933, that the institution was to be maintained upon its present basis. Since the satisfactory settlement of the question an important event deserves to be recorded. The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by II H the Duchess of York at the New Burlingson Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was seemed by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most tayourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England, The Regional Committee of Bombay under the pationage of Loid Biabourne, the Governor. and the Chan manship of Sn. Phiroze Sethna, and with Mr Kanaiyalal Vakitas its Hon. Secretary, had selected a varied and tairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectmaldrawings At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Paint, ing, and since this Exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has completely collapsed though it is that several of the Bengal representatives were hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally professional artists, that the Bombay School's reassert itself in sporadic outbinsts hereafter

# Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on mong those of the nations of the world. An incient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical ort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are i few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architec-ture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really com-prehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject the has been Fergusson, whose compendious work by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions, and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergus son's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-ian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

# Buddhist Work.

Fergusson's first architectural period is then the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monas-Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri A point the predilections of the ruling class. The with relation to the Gandhara work may be minaret also became a distinctive feature. European tendency, variously recognized as mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as of organized congregational acts of worship—Greek, to be observed in the details. The gave opportunities for broad and spacious foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears treatments that had hitherto been to some strong recomblence to the Greek constraint. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

### Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut tempies as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, ar undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the stylc.

The writer finds some difficulty in following Fergusson's two next divisions of classification, the "Chalukyan" of South-central India, and the "Northern of Indo-Aryan style." The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of Hindu"-however unscientific he may thereby stand confessed. Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be menof Hindu temples the following may be men-tioned as particularly worthy of study:—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho. Bindrabun, Udalpur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udaipur.

### Indo-Saracenic.

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which deve-loped after the Maliomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease is perhaps the most noted example. Then of activity and underwent remarkable modifiwe have the Gandharan topes and monascations. The dome, not entirely an unknown
teries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist
feature hitherto, became a special object of
architecture of greatest interest and most ready development, while the arch, at no time a
access to the general student are to be found favourite constructional form of the Hindu In the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, builders, was now forced on their attention by Greek, to be observed in the details. The gave opportunities for broad and spacious foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression of the buildings, and led to the development of the buildings, and led to the development. of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the esthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Foreign Influence. There would appear to be a conflict between chæologists as to the extent of the effect on dian art produced by foreign influence under e Mahomedans. The extreme view on the one nd is to regard all the best of the art as having en due to foreign importation. The Gan-laran sculptures with their Greek tendency, e development of new forms and modes of eatment to which allusion has been made, e similarities to be found between the Mahoedan buildings of India and those of North rica and Europe, the introduction of the inaret and, above all, the historical evidences at exist of the presence in India of Europeans iring Mogul times, are cited in support of e theory. On the other hand those of the posite school hold the foregoing view to be at all light and leading must come by way Gujarat and Bipapur or Europe, and the best things in art by way the Rombay Presidency. Greece. To them the Gandharan sculp-

nev find in the truly indigenous work beauis and significances not to be seen in the reco-Bactrian sculptures, and point to those Borobuder in Java, the work of Buddhist lonists from India, wonderfully preserved reason of an immunity from destructive fluences given by the insular position, as owing the best examples of the art extant. is probable that a just estimate of the merits or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree the controversy, with respect to sculpture windows of the Sldi Sayyid Musjid. the controversy, with respect to sculpture any rate, cannot be formed till time has iliterated some of the differences of taste

at exist between East and West. idisputed similarities between Indo-Maho-edan and Hindu bulldings outweigh those tween Indian and Western Mahomedan ork, especially in the light of the dis-simi-rities between the latter. They admit the langes produced by the advent of Islam it contend that the art, though modified, t remained in its essence what it had always en, indigenous Indian. The minarct, the me, the arch, they contended, though deveped under the Moelem induence, were vet, far as their detailed treatment and crafts-

stinctively Indian. Fergusson is usually garded as the leader of the former school hile the latter and comparatively recent hool has at present found an eager champion Mr. E. B. Havell, whose works, on the subject ose of the former writer. Mr. Havell prac-ally discards Fergusson's racial method of assification into styles in favour of a chronogical review of what he regards to a greater tent than did his famous precursor as being e continuous homogeneous Indian mode of early recognizable characteristics of the archichitectural expression, though subject to

anship are concerned, rendered in a manner stinctively Indian. Fergusson is usually

variations from the influences brought to bear upon it and from the varied purposes to which it was applied.

Agra and Delhi.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned [1.4] Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentoned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individuanties that differentiated the varieties that the found from the varieties. of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from posite school hold the foregoing view to be to the prevailing European preconception that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in at all light and leading must come by way Gujarat and Buapur on the Dekhan, both in

Ahmedabad. At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej re, instead of being the best, is the worst At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej India even because of its Greek tineture and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedanad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jail"—

Bijapur. at exist between East and West.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are the dispersion of the style are equally striking. They are distinctively Mahomedan than disputed similarities between Indo-Mahodisputed similarities similarities between Indo-Mahodisputed similarities similarities similarities similarities similarities similarities similarities similarit

here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as shewing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shews a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North. In this we recognize among other influences that of the prevailing material, the hard en-compromising Dekhan basalt. In a similar manner the characteristics of the Ahmedabad work with its greater richness of ornamenta-tion are bound up with the nature of the Gujarat freestone, while at Delhi and Agra the freer choice of materials available—the local red and while sandstones, combined with access to marble and other more costly materialswas no doubt largely responsible for the many

# II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India vides itself sharply into two classes. There first that of the indigenous Indian "Masteridder" to be found chiefly in the Native ates, particularly those in Raiputana. department of Public Works. The work of that ates, particularly those in Raiputana. department has been much animadverted cond there is that of British India, or of those parts of the peninsula wherever but, considering it has been produced by men

whom it was admittedly not the metter, and of the principal buildings in the new Capital o were necessarily contending with lack of was accordingly entrusted jointly to two pert training on the one hand and with de-tmental methods on the other, it must be iceded that it can shew many notable builds. Of recent years there has been a tend-y on the part of professional architects turn their attention to India, and a number of me has even been drafted into the service Government as the result of a policy inted in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. In time, refore, and with the growth of the influence these men, such of the reproach against building of the Pritish in India as was just i was not merely thoughtlessly maintained a corollary to the popular jape against every-ng official, may gradually be removed. If s is so as to Government work progress should even more assured in the freer atmosphere tside of official life. Already in certain of e greater cities, where the trained modern chitect has established himself, in private actice, there are signs that his influence is zinning to be felt. He still complains, howr, that the general public of India needs the educating up to a recognition of his lue, both in a pecuniary sense and other-

To the work of the indigenous "masterllder" public attention has of recent years 'n drawn with some insistence, and the sugition has been pressed that efforts should be ected towards devising means for the prevation of what is pointed out—and now iversally acknowledged—to be a remarkable vival—almost the only one left in the world— "living art," but which is threatened with dual extinction by reason of the spread of stern ideals and fashions. The matter umed some years ago the form of a mild stroversy centring round the question of the en much discussed project of the Government India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged at this project should be utilised to give the juired impetus to Indian art rather than at it should be made a means of fostering rropean art which needed no such encourage. nt at India's expense. The advocates of is view appear for the most part to have been herents of the "indigenous Indian" school archæologists already mentioned, and to ve based their ideas on their own reading of e past. They still muster a considerable lowing not only amongst the artistic public Lugland and India, but even within the vernment services. Their opponents, holding at appears to be the more official view both to archaeology and art, have pointed to the leath " of all the arts of the past in other untries as an indication of a natural law, and precate as waste of energy all efforts to resist is law, or to institute what they have termed another futile revival' | The British in India ey contend, should do as did the ancient omans in every country on which they planted cir conquering foot. As those were wont to place indigenous art with that of Rome, so ould we set our seal of conquest permanently India by the erection of examples of the best British art. This is the view which, as we have

was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many. The cream domes set on tall bases, rise from the centre of the Secretariat buildings, and surmounted by cupolas have reminded some of Bramarte's work in Rome, or the Panthcon, or Wren's dome of St. Paul's. Below there are the semi-circular entrances resembling Moghul doorways; the rows of comparativel, small windows, some filled with pierced sandstone screens somewhat distract the eye, and seem to mar the effect of sturdiness prevailing throughout. The Secretariats were meant no doubt to usher the visitor to New Delhi to the "piece de resistance" of the architectural composition, the Viceroy's House. Standing where it does, this building is intended to dominate and necessarily arrests the gaze of the visitor, while its massive end bays, with stepped entablature capped by saucered tountains are said to give the architectural eye a feeling of safety against spreading. This feeling of security continues as the spectator's gaze of scentry continues as the spectator's gaze travels down the unusual design of the motalled dome to the solr' projecting bays that contain the statues of King George V and Queen Mary, which complete the composition. Some think that the colour scheme avoids the "glaring disunity" in Moghul buildings when the white luminous marble was used with similar red sandstone; for here, the two sandstones, red and cream are blended and co-ordinated. With regard to the interior decorations of New Delhi. strenuous efforts were made by those who believed in the enterprise as a point of focus for the revival of Indian art to obtain for the Indian art schools and artists commissions to carry out the Mural paintings required in the new buildings. After a great deal of public agitation on this subject in Bombay some commussions of this kind were given by the Government of India, based on the results of a public competition. But in spite of the indubitable success of many of the paintings, and the proof furnished thereby of the Indian artist's capacities for this kind of work, nothing further has been accomplished in the matter since the end of 1929.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention less that the effect that the effect are added interest. lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern brid-ings of British India as well as examples of the master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lachkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied dicated, appears to have obtained for the street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, oment the more influential hearing, and the Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied sk of designing and directing the construction in many different forms both civil and religious.

# Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprise those applied to articles devote to religious ritual; initiary weapons and trappings, domestic accessories, and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dietated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very widerings but space only perints of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the ludian craftsmun's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a tew words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed undigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Maho-inedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for then ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoraforbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decora-tion is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is evuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindu are leady and of the unpheriument The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament, the Mahomedans use more restraint. In fact the two styles may be compared, without straining the analogy, to the Gothic and classic styles in Europe. In both styles the fecundity of ideas and invention in design are marvellous, and the craftsmanship often reaches a very high standard. Hindu art had been subjected throughout the ages to many foreign influences, but the artistic instincts of the people have proved so conservative that, whether these alien ideas came from the east or the west, they have often been absorbed, and are now stamped with a definite Indian character. Recognition of this fact should relieve the anxiety of those critics who fear that the penetration of Western art and culture into India at the present time will eventually rob Indian art of its mational character.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it range, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediaval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material. The treatment of stone by the Hindu craftsmen, even in the constructive principles of their buildings, bears a closer resemblance to the practice of the wood-worker than to that of the stone mason. The earlier wooden examples from which the stone buildings and their decorations were derived have long since disappeared, but their influence is apparent. The keynote of Hindu design is rhythmic rather than symmetrical: that of their craftsmanship, vigour rather than refinement. In the carving of the human figure and of animals great power of expressing action is shown, and this spontaneous feeling is preserved despite the greatest elaboration and detail. The industry displayed is amazing, no amount of labour appears to have daunted the Hindu craftsmen in carrying out their huge and intricate schemes of decoration.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used, dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials; vencering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, arate, only and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful exam-ples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained. The treatment of precious

nes by Indian jewellers may here be referred Sir George Birdwood states that " the Inn jeweller thinks of producing the sumptu-, imposing effect of dazzling variety of rich i brilliant colours and nothing of the purity his gems." This is true in a general sense i "full many a gem of purest ray serene" s utterly ruined by crude cutting and pierc-. But although as early as the sixteenth is eventeenth centuries diamonds and preus stones from the Indian mines were taken Europe to be cut, many of the finest jewels nd their way back to the treasure houses of lian princes. Sir G. Watt has divided Indian one work into three great stages or types, viz.

from the excavation of Cave Temples and construction of Buddhist topes; (2) the dding of Hindu Chalakvan and Jain Temples. the Pathan and Moghul Mosques, tombs d palaces. It is interesting to note that the hools of Art in India have given attention to is industry. For instance the Bombay School Art has to its credit a number of public ildings adorned by means of its student

me-cutters.

Wood Work .- With a fine range of timrs suitable for the purpose, wood has played a at part in the construction and decoration Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of e ancient wood work has been destroyed by e action of the climate and the teeming insecvorous life of India; and that which escaped ese enemies was wiped out by fre and the rord. It is therefore only possible to concture the height of artistic development these cildings and their decorations displayed by e copies in stone which have been preserved. ew if any examples of a date earlier than the steenth century are to be found. Many of ese, and specimens of a later date to be seen

towns and cities throughout the country, cturesqueness and beauty the structural cams, the overhanging balconies, with their reens and supporting brackets, being carved a manner which unites richness of effect with od taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the rm is now understood, few examples were use in Iadla before Europeans introduced heir own fashions. These were confined to nell tables and stools, book rests, clother nests and screens, the designs of which con-perts of the period. Many of these were ecorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden asis was entirely plated with copper, brass r silver. In Southern India, where close grained and alwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are nriched with carving executed with the attenion to detail and the finish generally associated 7th the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was reely used to decorate many articles of furiture, especially those turned on the lathe; nd rich colour effects were obtained in this, and neh colour effects were obtained in this, erhaps the most distinctive and typically udian development of decoration as applied o wood work. Teak, shisham, deodhar, sandalwood, ebony, walnut, jun, uim and Madras red wood are among the chief woods used in India or ornamental work.

Metal Work .- With the exception of weavthe metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble raincus. The snapes of many of these number vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the country of the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian eraftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine easting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work, the less exists for the decoration of its surface. equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the , slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of per-fectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity e masterpleces of design and craftsmanship. of hiding defective construction as it did to he carved timber fronts and inner courtyards any purely decorative purpose. For many houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other generations, ornaments of gold and silver were arts of Western India are notable for their regarded in the light of portable wealth, a practice which naturally made for massiveness These solid ornaments are most effective and picturesque; and, despite an enormous output of elaborate and delicate work from their hands, the most valuable contribution of the Indian metal workers to the sum tota of man's artistic use of the precious metals will probably be found to lie in a certain barbaric note which distinguishes these pieces—a note not present in the craft work of other countries. In the design of Hindu gold and silver ornaments, religious symbols have been extensively used. The ornaments which bedeek the early sculptured figures, and those depicted in the paintings at the Cave Temples of Alanta are precisely the same in design and use as similar articles made at the present time, thus affording a striking evidence of the inherent conservatism of the Hindu people and its effect upon an industrial art that makes a closer personal appeal than any other.

Textiles .- The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken

brics. Some of the products of the looms | Bengal are marvels of technical skill and erfect taste, while the plum bloom quality I the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achieveent which places them in a class by themselves. Veaving being essentially a process of repetion, was the first to which machinery was pplied, and modern science has brought power oom weaving to such a state of perfection that llaments of a substance finer even than those f Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are low produced in the mills of Lancashire. or beauty of surface and variety of texture to machine-made fabrics have ever equalled he finest handwork of the weavers of india. extile work have disappeared, killed by the com-petition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equaling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design.

Modern Conditions.—In the foregoing sketch of the ancient industrial art of India, as applied to the four principal materials employed only a general indication of its more striking characteristics has been possible. A volume would be required to give a detailed description of say one of them, and would leave many other minor arts to be considered. All these branches of art came into existence, were developed and flourished in India when social and economic conditions were vastly different from those of the present day. Like similar artistic crafts carried on in Europe up to the end of the eighteenth century, they were executed by eighteenth century, they were executed by hand labour. The processes involved had not been discovered by scientific inquiry, such as is now understood by the phrase, but were the outcome of generations of slowly built up expe-We now come to the effect upon them rience. of the changed conditions which have revolu-tionised industrial art in Europe during the last century.

The invention of the steam engine, and the application of mechanical power and scientific research to industry in Europe, mark the dividing line between ancient and modern industrial art. Not only on its technical side is this so, but the effect of these changes has been to alter the character of the work itself and the appirit which animated the craftsmen. In place of the ancient ideal of variety in design and treatment, which meant a limited output, the modern one of uniformity and unlimited output has been substituted. The capitalist has displaced the master craftsman the organised factory, the small workshop; specialisation and division of labour have taken the place of general proficiency among the artisans; the function of the designer has been separated from that of the craftsman; local markets have

been extended to serve the whole world; and peen extended to serve the whole world; and the skilled handleraftsman has, in a great measure, become a machine-minder. It took about one hundred years of gradual change for the craftsmen of Europe fully to adjust themselves to these altered conditions; and during the greater portion of that period India protected by the difficulties of transport, conthough its immemorial practice. Fifty years ago this protective barrier was removed by the opening of the Suez Canal, and the craftsmen of India have since been struggling to avoid the same fate which overfook those of Europe half a century before. With less time to adapt themselves to the changed conditions the Indian craftsmen have had to meet the competition of European rivals already fully equipped with new and unknown tools. Even before this period of Intense competition. sven before this period of intense competition, observers interested in Indian craftwork had noticed evidences of its deterioration. The falling off, both in design and workmanship was attributed to the conservative practice of the craftsmen; to the gradual loss of foreign markets and to the long needed of internal dismarkets, and to the long period of internal disorder which had deprived them of both the patronage of the rulers of an earlier age and the dimulating contact with foreign carattemen who had previously been attracted to the splendid courts at Delhi and Agra. During the same period, an even greater degradation in design had overtaken the craftwork of Europe. This was due to entirely different causes namely, to the introduction of machinery. Attention had been so concentrated upon speedy production, mechanical accuracy and commercial organisation that beauty of design had been almost entirely neglected. This was so forcibly demonstrated at the International Exhibition of 1851 that efforts were at once made to bring art and industry together once more. Schools of Art and Museums were founded throughout England and the same system was copied in a tentative and timid fashion in India. trinction of these institutions was accurately estimated in England, where the artistic Industries were already highly organised and were commercially successful, and whose products were to be found in every market of the world. Their business was to assist these industries by training a body of efficient designers capable of furnishing the factories with sultable designs, new or old, and in any style, to satisfy the requirements of customers in any country. It was never supposed for an instant that a School of Art could lead an industry. In India their function was as completely misunderstood as were the causes of the depression in Indian craftwork. The schools were not only expected to lead the industries which were living, but to revive those which were were lying, but to revive those which were moribind, and resurrect those which were dead. In the report of the Indian Industrial Commission the need for some State-aided system of industrial and commercial organisation of the industrial arts with an expanded scheme of technical and artistic instruction for the craftsmen has been recognised. If, assistance and encouragement are given by the Imperial and 'ocal Governments to the Indian craftsmen industrial art in India will quickly emerge from the cloud of depression, which has hung over it for a century past into the sunlight of prosperity.

# Archæology.

or 8th century B.C., and some rough stone alls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about e same period. The absence of structures of earlier period was then supposed to be due the fact that all previous architecture had the fact that all previous architecture had en of wood and had completely perished. The cent excavations, however, at Mohenjo-daro, Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab, have mpletely revolutionised ideas on this subject of proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th liberature 10.0 and republication. illennium B.C. and probably much earlier still, idia was in possession of a highly developed villzation with large and populous etties, ell built houses, temples and public buildings, brick and many other amenities enjoyed at at period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and gypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa iere are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superaposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed t Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities n the site. Those of the third or carliest are ie best in style; those of the first the poorest lost of the structures are dwelling houses or ops, but there are others which appear to ave been temples and one—of particularly assive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded y fonestrated galleries and halls. All were All were uilt of well burnt brick and most of them were f two or more storeys with staircases giving ccess to the upper rooms. In and around the uins have been found many minor antiquities icluding gold and silver jewellery, engraved eals of stone and ivory and paste copper im-lements and vessels, terracotta figurines and oys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd nillennia B.C. of a highly developed city life; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells nd bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage ystem betoken a social condition of the citizens it least equal to that found in Sumer and supeior to that prevailing in contemporary Baby-onia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these ities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to-day. Besides bread, their food appears to have ncluded beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of ortoises, turties and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among heir domesticated animals were the humped heir domesticated animals were the number indian buil, the buffalo, a short horned buil, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides zold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree Century A.D. All these are of stone; but there of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts. is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar

The ancient monuments of India are as varied: That they possessed a well developed system they are numerous. Until a few years ago, of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over they are numerous. Until a few years ago, of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over earliest known were the brick and stone a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed ctions of the Maurya period, a group of mounds animal devices and pictographic legends in an Laurya Nandangarh, illustrative of the Vedic unknown script. The method of disposal of reral customs and assignable roughly to the the dead at Mohemjo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials along with funerary pottery, and "pot burials." Only 27 of the latter have been examined and these were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly fractional burlals.

This Indus Valley culture has now been traced

as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutley and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley and there can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches trace it into the valley of the Ganges Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separates the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known but there is every hope that this gap in our know-ledge may be filled in by further excavations. From the time of the Mauryas, i.e., 3rd century B.C., the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision. The financial stringency caused by the world economic depression caused almost the suspension of excavation in these

Monumental Pillars.—The monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period, include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Patali-putra (modern Patna), and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (Circa 250 BC), the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka slupa at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka besides the Elephant are known capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benarcs. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District Tirhut, is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, vu., a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that ex-humed at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are tions standing back to back on the spaces are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy, and originally supported a wheel symbolizing the law of plety preached by the Buddha, several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archæological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north-east of Besnagar in the Gwalior State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70), and a third at Eran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th

being and an inscription on it speaks of its Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have es, measuring together more than 4.3 teet now in the British and Madras Museums, length, and there is reason to believe that a stupa at Prorahwa was opened by Mr. W e and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain if a recent discovery which is of an inscription he time of the Paramara. King Bhoja of Dhar. D. 1018-60, tragments of which were found a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a mmar school established by that King. This held to fix the period when the pillar was A unth monastery lately brought to nt at Natanda the site of one of the ancient iversities, contained 75 bionize or copper and me images representing Buddha and Brahma al gods and goddesses. Bronze statues pre-ously found at Nalanda had been segment on a Pala king at Bengal at the request of laputra of the Salendri dynasty of Suvarndvipa (Sumatra), and it was surpused that ise statues were either made at Nalanda by vanesc artists or brought from lava. The scovery of the new lot of bronze statues in a nustery which has nothing to do with the matran king is held finally to disprove this nclusion and to slow that all the bronze ages discovered at Nalanda, were the work local metal-casters

ere constructed either for the safe custody relics hidden in a chamber often near the

Topes.-Stupas, known as dagabas in Ceylon

id commonly called Topes in North India,

belin, and an inscription on it speaks of its Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have ing been erected by a king called Chandra conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone, taffied with Chandragupta 11. (A.D. 375, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous find the Hindus at that age foriging a ball indihist stupas that have been found are those ron larger than any that have been forged in Europe to a very late date, and net unity even now." Pillars of later style Presidency, and Piprahua on the Madras unity even now." Pillars of later style frontier. The tope proper at Bharhut has tras Presidency. No less than twenty exist be South Kanara District. A particularly ant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudal, not far from Mangalore An interesting the bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short every was lately under concerning the Iron ar at Dhar, Central India. The Pillar is that at New Bellin one of those large sized Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value, that at New Delhi one of those large sized. Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value, that at New Delhi one of those which the stupa at Amravati also no longer exists, due to did the admittation of modern inclaised excited the admittation of modern inclaised in portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed that The Pillar is now broken in this time in point of elaboration and artistic merrit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The length, and there is reason to believe that a stupa at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. rth piece 7 teet long has disappeared. The Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was uncarthed. The inscription, according to many scholars, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the stupus that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves .- Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karh, kanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay hanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagir 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz., the Buddhists, thindus and Jamas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhali putta Gosala. The next carliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhors and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir Lahn Marchally specific researches and see or to mark the scene of notable events in uddhist or Jama legends. Though we know from epigraphic considerations that they are at the ancient Jamas built stapus, no specimen Jaina stupas is now extant. A notable are of two types—the chartyas or chapel caves ructure of this kind which existed until recent and viharas or monasteries for the residence of nes, was the Jama stupa which stood on the monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and ankali Tha site at Muttra and Yielded a large horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance umber of Jama sculptures now deposited in and have interiors consisting of a nave and side and have meeting consisting of a nave and sides with a small stupe at the inner circular end, slonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of They are thus remarkably similar to Christian anchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire basilicas. The second class consist of a half it is class. It consists of a low circular drum, and the second class consist of a half its class. I its class. It consists of a low circular drum apporting a hemspherical dome of less diameter, fund the drum is an open passage for circum-mbulation, and the whole is enciosed by a master stone railing with holfy gates facing the ardinal points. The gates are "sentially rooden in character, and are carved, aside and the deborate sculptures. The original the most frequented. It is dedicated to Siva typa, which was of brick and not more than the present dimensions, was apparently the Hundus is that known as Kallasa at Ellora. tupa, which was of orac and not hore than but by far the most renowned cave-temple of all the present dimensions, was apparently the Hindus is that known as Kallass at Ellora, rected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-lit is on the model of a complete structural prowned pillar near the south gate, but as temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is

he Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandaand Udayagırı; those of the mediæval type, ndra Sabha at Ellora; and those of the latest od, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many hese caves were once adorned with fresco tings. Perhaps, the best preserved among se are those at Ajanta, which were exe-d at various petiods between 350-650 A.D. have elected high praise as works of art ies were first made by Major Gill, but most them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace The lost ones were again copied by in Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire South Kensington. They were last copied Lady Herringham during 1909-11 Her arres, which are in full scale, are at present libited at the Indian Section of the Victoria Albert Museum, South Kensington, and to been reproduced in a volume brought out the India Society. Another group of caves re equally interesting though less well preved paintings exist is found at Ragh in alior State. These caves form the subject a monograph issued by the India Society.

jandhara Monuments .- On the north-west atier of India, anciently known as Gandhara, found a class of remains, ruined monasteries i burned stupus, among which we notice for first time representations of Buddha and the ddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian pitals, friezes of nude Erotes bearing a long land, winged Atlantes without number, and lost of individual motifs clearly establish the luence of Hellenistic art. The mound at shawar, locally known as Shahi-i-ki-Dhen, ich was explored in 1909, brought to the several interesting sculptures of this nool together with a reliquary casket, the set remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara riod. The inscription on the casket lett no uht as to the mound being the stupa raised er a portion of the body relics of Buddha by the do Scythian king Kanishka. They were esented by Lord Minto's Government to the iddhists of Burma and are now enshrined at To about the same age belong the ındalay. opas at Manikvala in the Punjab opened by injit Singh's French Generals, Ventura and ourt, in 1830. Some of them contained come Kamshka. There was brought to light at exila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved be the largest monastery so tar unearthed in orth-west India In it there was an inscription ited in the year 134 of an unspecified era and ughly corresponding with the year 76 A D, is record is regarded as important because of e assistance it gives in dating Gaudhara ulptures in various parts.

cated to Siva and was excavated by the temples at Aihole in Bijapur, the latter of which thrakuta king, Krishna 1, (A. D. 768), cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. may still be seen in the paintings in the ings of the upper porch of the main shrine without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th cen-tury onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple, and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Blubareswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Aba, One of the best known groups in the Dravidian tyle is that of the Mamallapuram Raths, or 'Seven Pagodas,' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than raths. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasarath at Conjecveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadkal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the mono-lithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples.

> Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Arvan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattibeli, Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Khaioshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. The Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vemacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab Structural Temples.—Of this class the class the class the cogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at melil, the brick temples at Bhitargaon in the strict of Cawnpore, and the femples at Tigowa, achia, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to strict of Cawpore, and the temples at Tigowa. Strict of Cawpore, and the temples at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have more examples viz Lad Khan and Durga Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the

rer Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore, showby the way the vast extent of territory held him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to five contemporary Greek Princes, Antios II. of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes 2. 269 as the date of his coronation. His minindel pillar inscription, again, discoverin Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, birth-place of Buddha which was for long puted. Another noteworthy record is the refution of the Besnagar pillar. The pillar is been known for a long time but Sir John raball was the first to notice the inscription it. It records the erection of this column, ich was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the i Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion o is described as an envoy of King Antishas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called hagavata, which shows that though a Greek had become a Hindu and presumably a ishnava. Another inscription worth noticine i especially in this connection is that of vo No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, havadata, who calls himself a Saka and was as an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of as ving granted three hundred thousand as having annually fed one hundred thousand as having amunally fed one hundred thousand as having amunally fed one hundred thousand as having ambraced Hinduism. Thus for a political, social, economical and religious tory of India at the different periods the eriptions are invaluable records, and are the ly light but for which we are forlorn and

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in dia with the 18th century after the per-ment occupation of the Muhammadans left first mosques were constructed of the sterials of Hindu and Jama temples, and somenes with comparatively slight alterations. The osque called Arhai din-ta-shompra ut Ajmer d that near the Qutb Minar are instances of is kind. The Muhammadan architecture India varied at different periods and under e various dynasties, imperial and local. The rly Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive d at the same time was characterised by aborate richness of crnamentation. The Qutb-inar and tombs of Altamsh and Ala-ud-din hill are typical examples. Of the Sharqi-yle we have three mosques in Jaunpur with veral tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a ard form of Saracente architecture sprang up, id we have here the Jaim Masid, Hoshang's imb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as ie most notable instances of the secular and ciesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The uhammadans of Bengal again developed their wn style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem wn style, and Fandua, staids, and Gaur teem ith the ruins of the buildings of this type, the aportant of which are the Adina Masjid of kandar Shak, the Eklakhi mosque, Kadam asul Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani ynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great uilders, and adorned their capitals with imporint buildings. The most striking of these is ne great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs om all mosques in India in having the whole entral area covered over so that what in others ould be an open court is here roofed by sixty-hree small domes. "Of the varieus forms

which the Saracenic architecture assumed," eays Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured Muhrabs and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of ilindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar began to evolve it-eir during the reign of arms, in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was con-structed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Archæological Department.-As the archmological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archwological Department. The work of this Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archeological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archeology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fiftul efforts of the old buildings was left to the next choice of the local Governments, often without expert guid-ance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 34 lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curron's Government, who established seven of the eight Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient

rotection of historic monuments and relice cially in private possession and also for State rol over the excavation of sucient sites and c in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir Marshali, Kt., C.I.E., late Director-General rchmology, a comprehensive and systematic paign of repair and excavation has been ecuted, and the result of it is manifest in present altered conditions of many old and ric buildings and in the scientific excavaof buried Sites such as Taxila, Patalla, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near tres, Nalanda in Bihar, Pharapur in Bengal Nagarjumkonda in Madras and in the Indus cy at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-in Sind. Of all these works those of most ral interest are the Mohenjo-daro excavations, here the Archæological Department have arthed remains of prehistoric cities dating to 3000 B.C. and further. The Archæologi-Survey has devoted considerable attention to organization and development of museums as res of research and education. It maintains published two years ago,

ments Preservation Act was passed for the archeological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Taj, and at the Forts at Agra, Delhi and Lahore, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has crected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohanjo-daro and Harappa with the object of keeping the small movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archaeological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 21st volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published while the companion volume of next Asoka Brotherica. companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation. A volume of non-Asokan kharoshthi inscriptions was

# Indian Time.

for many years Indian time was in a state of otic confusion. What was called Madras or ilway time was kept on all the railways, and h great centre of population kept its own local n great centre of population kept its own local
e, which was not based on any common
suitic principle and was divorced from the
udards of all other countries. It was with
view to remedying this confusion that the
vernment of India took the matter up in
14, and addressed to the Local Governments,
1 through them to all local bodies, a long
ter which reviewed the situation and made gestions for the future. The essential points this letter are indicated below:

'In India we have already a standard time, uch is very generally, though by no means iversally, recognised. It is the Madras local iversally, recognised. It is the Madras local ac, which is kept on all railway and telegraph ies throughout India and which is 5h. 21m. s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly, agoon local time is used upon the railways d telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ead of Greenwich. But neither of these andards bears a simple and easily remembered lation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times en addressed by Scientific Societies, both in dia and in England, and urged to fall into line th the rest of the civilised world. And now e Royal Society has once more returned to the tack. The Committee of that Society which lyises the Government of India upon matters mnected with its observatories, writes:- 'The ommittee think that a change from Madras time that corresponding to a longitude exactly 51 ours east of Greenwich would be an improveent upon the existing arrangements; but that international scientific purposes the hourly ne system, making the time 5 hours in advance Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance 1 the east of India would be preferable.

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to blsect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitu-tion for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike; and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one greatadvantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under standard time can never exceed half an hour: whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the rallway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time: and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6th 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30′ E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telgraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile; but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraphiclocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time; in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time; but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

# TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the corrections given as below:—

						B.	M.						Ħ	M.
Gibraltar	••	••	••		sub,	0	32	Rangoon River	Entran	ce	••	add	1	35
Malta					add	1	84	Penang	••	••		sub	1	39
Karachi	• •				sub.	2	33	Singapore			••	,,	8	25
Bombag	••				,,	1	44	Hongkong			••	"	4	27
Gca			••		,,	2	44	Shanghai	••			,,	0	34
Point de	Galle	• •			add	0	12	Yokohama	••	• •		$u\omega d$	3	6
Madras	••	• •		••	sub.	5	6	Valparatso		••	• •	sub.	4	40
Calcutta		••	••		17	0	19	Buenos Ayres	••		••	add	4	9
ngoon	Town?			••	add	2	41	Monte Video	••	••	٠.	,,	0	32

# Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold relies of the rupe (contains 1873 the gold into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 22., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000=£100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of Indla in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and un-foreseen fluctuations in exchange, it was re-solved in 1898 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations (Re article or Currency System). tions. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. In terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,000). Consequently according out as 1,00,0000). Consequently according to a way that could only work satisfactorile to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupers (Rs. 1.00,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of £10,000 b valent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before

The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and Bombay, may be thus expressed one maund= 40 seers, one seer=16 chitcaks or 80 tolas, The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district, and even from village to village, but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2.057 lb., and the maund 82.28 lb. The standard is used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of sees to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, espeare not altogether unknown in England, espe-cially at small shops, where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without baying recourse to mean write of the without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that aseer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer

of the rupee remains constant at 18, 4d., 1 seer per rupee—(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee—(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the buhha, which varies greatly in different parts of the country.

vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. It is pointed out that in England a hogshead of wine contains 63 gallons and a hogshead of beer only 54 gallons; that a bushel of corn weighs 48 lbs. in Sunderland and 240 lbs. after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh requivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by loth Indians and Europeans. The anna was loth Indians and Europeans. The anna was deferred as exactly corresponding to 1d. It may now be redered as exactly corresponding to 1d. It was now as a spain sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights—The various and a lock of the corner of the of corn weighs 46 lbs. in Sunderland and 240 lbs. Weights.—The various systems of weights tween district and district the state of affairs used in India combine uniformity of scale is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, with immense variations in the weight of units. the maund of sugar weighs 48% seems in

Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 721 in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 431 in Saharanpur, 50 in Barellly, 46 in Fyzabad, 481 in Shah-jehanpur, 51 in Goshangunze. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbz. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which in favour of a uniform system of weights to be some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry .- These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefi-nitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grants), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade through-out the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the pro-wincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee errment of Bombay appointed a commutee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has Bombay Presidency. Their final report has 100 tikals = 1 peiktha or 1912 an ad interna report which has been 1912 an ad interna report which has been lasued for public discussion. In brief, it points have dead in the public discussion. In brief, it points that the public discussion. In brief, it points have day of the ripec weight. The visa has recently been lasted at 3 60 lbs, or 140 tolas. by do not the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be leartily welcome by the people. They thought orders in January, 1922. In these they again, that legislation compulsorily applied over for the present and subject to the restrictions large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result the devolution rules, left it entirely to local in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, savoir faire, or the means of coof coherence, savoir faire, or the means of coperation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed As regards weights they decided in out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East the heading "Weights", near the commence Khandesh District of the Presidency, where ment of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and during the course of three years, induced the Measures Committee and having received people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that case weights and measures should be as nearly as possible similar to the Coverment of India standardisation and stated that "If subsective the unailmons support of the Local Government to India standardisation of weights, the Government of India standardisation of weights, the Government of India standardisation of weights, the Government of India standards in the standard mentioned under ment of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and measures the uniform weights and measures the uniform weights and measures should be as nearly as possible similar to the countries of the Weights and the same time they provised the unailmons support of the Local Government to same time they provised the unailmons support of the Veights and undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "If subsective the undertook to assist provincial legislation of the Weights and the same time they are the countries of the weights and the same time they are the countries of the weight and the same time they are the countries of the weight and the same time they are the countries of the weight and the same time they are the countries of the weight and they are the countries of the weight and the same time to the same time they are the countries of the weight

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew .-

Mr. C. A. Silberrard (President).
Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.
This Committee reported, in August 1915, adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola.
The report says:—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Barelly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and withbouring distributions). neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province, Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are :-

F	OR INDIA.
8 khaskhas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 maches or 4 to	
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund
Fo	R BURMA.
2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	== 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 21 mus	
1 mat	= 1 ngamu
2 ngamus	= 1 tikal [viss.
100 tikals	= 1 peiktha or

Government Action .- The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-

should be as nearly as possible smilar to the take such legislation, but at present they conbest system already prevailing there.

# The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nownere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified blan in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901; the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahm and Aighans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turkiand Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashinir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, & greater length of except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its up-

long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale, The higher representatives of this type approach the indo-Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidlan. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo Dravidian as racially different from the Indo Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmus and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nove fine to broad, face characteristically flat; cyclids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylov to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a loid elements. In typical specimens the stature except perhaps the leaf that the stature except perhaps the is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long: nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch per strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Ca; c

Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hocing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his dquat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social formation had taken place.

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original

stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realize clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the trans-

### TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India-if there has been any progress at all-has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0 8 per cent, since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the preexisting urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population in France is 49 per cent, in Northern | expense of the smaller towns.

Ireland 50 8 per cent, in Canada 53 7 per cent, in the U. S. A. 56 2 per cent, and in England and Wales 80 per cent,

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which Is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000 All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations population ranges from 3 4 in Assam to 22 6 of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and major provinces. Compared to this, the urban semi-industrial towns have benefitted at the

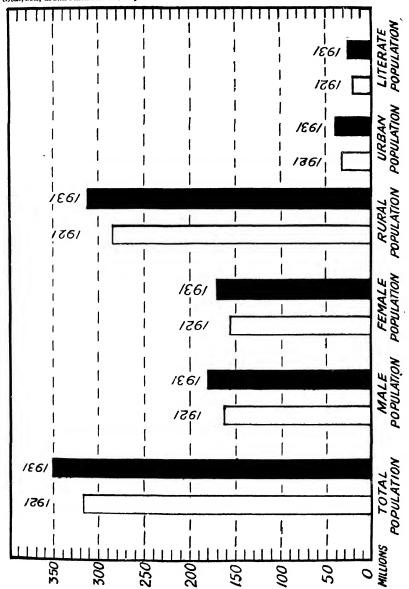
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

Class of Places.	19	31	19	)21	1		itage opula		tal
	Places.	Population.	Places	Population	'31	'21	'11	'01	'91
Total Population	699,406	352,837,778	687,981	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696,831		685,665	286,467,204					
Urban Areas	2,575								90 5
Towns having 100,000	~	99,709,421	2,316	32,475,276	11	10 2	9 4	9 9	9 5
and over Towns having 50,000 to	38	9,671,032	35	8,211,704	2 7	2 6	2 2	2 2	2 2
100,000 Towns having 20,000 to	65	4,572.113	54	3,517,719	1 3	1 1	9	1.2	1.1
50,000 Towns having 10,000 to	268	8,091,288	200	5,968,794	2 3	1 9	1 8	1.7	1.6
20,000 Towns having 5,000 to	543	7,449,402	451	6,220,889	2 1	1.9	2	2 2	1.9
10,000 Towns having under	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1 9	2	2.1
5,000	674	2,205,760	691	2,333,129	. 6	7	, 6	.6	. 6

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 730,546 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these 595,073 are of Asiatic birth, 18,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The enugration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in indian communities in order of size are Mauri- Persia, Iraq and other countries,

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian trus 268.870, Trinidad and Tobago 138,667, mpfre only 730,546 were cumucrated as born other parts of the world Of these 595.073 smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, of Asiatic birth, 118,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The engration from India about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of under 2,000 in various other parts of the British Empire and probably about 9,000 in the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India is 2,300,000. Outside the Active and of these migrants are resident in Empire outside india is 2,300,000. Outside the other parts of the British Empire There are Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 about 165,500 Indians in the Union of South in the Dutch East Indies, 35,000 in Dutch Africa, of whom 142,979 are found in Natal. Guiana, 7,500 in Madagascar and smaller numbers are 26,759 in Kenya; the other overseas bers in Portuguese East Africa, the U. S. A., Design Inspect of the control of the co The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



### RELIGIONS.

versal in India, where often it is coloured by at least to one hounded. Speaking broadly, politics and racialism. As the Year Book of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences of are Hindias, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, are excluded. As a matter of lact, by Hutton, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is a Comparison of the latest census, refers than and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, to register as many adherents as possible in view, and the other most probably a Jain, much less of the possibility of a communal franchise based probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a on the census returns "So high did teching Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite behefs, thin over the return of religion in the Punjab", The enumerated totals of the Indian religious he says, "that disputes as to whether a man have set out in the following table was Adv Dharmi (Adherent of the original ich-

The subject of religion is severely contro- (gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and

		 Religio	on.	 	Actual number in 1921. (000's ountted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent, (Increase + Decrease—). 1911-1921.
Arya Sikh Jain Buddhist Iranian (Zoi Musalman	oastri  ribal)	 ::		 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 239,195 468 4,336 1,252 12,787 110 77,678 6,297 24 8,280 571	6,824 15 124 36 365 3 2,216 170 1 236 16	+10·4 +92·1 +33·9 +6·2 +10·6 +7·8 +13·3 +32·5 +10·9 -15·9 +3,072·6

increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the "miscellaneous" This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their reheion as Adi-Hudu, Adi-Diavida, etc., under 'miscellaneous''.

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less th. n 88 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orisa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jams in Rappitana, A jmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tibal Religious are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa.

A feature of the above table is easily the large a Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Fresidency.

> Christians .-- The Christian community now numbers just 61 millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32.5 per cent over the last census of which 20 per cent is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the Birtish districts of Madias and as large a proportion as 27 per cent in Cochin and 31 5 per cent in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab

# MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,874,778, rz. British Teintory 271,526,933 and Indian States \$1,310,845 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in the last 50 years --

	1921	1911	1881
	to	to	to
	1931.	1921.	1931.
Whole India Provinces States	$^{+10.6}_{+10.0}_{+12.8}$	$^{+1.2}_{+1.3}_{+1.0}$	$+39.0 \\ +36.8 \\ +46.6$

•	CENSUS OF INDIA 1931Population of Provinces and States.	INDIA 193	l-Populatio	on of Provi	nces and S	tates.			
		Popul	POPULATION, 1931		Population 1921	PERCE INCREA	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. INCREASE (), DECREASE ().	RIATION. EASE ().	
Hovince, State of Agency.	Area m Square Miles	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.	l .:
1	e1	8	7	5	9	1	æ	6	I
IXDIA. Provinces Ajmer-Meiwaia	1,404 679	352,837,778 271,526,933 560,292	181,828 923 139 931,556 , 296,081	171 008 855 131,595,377 264,211	318.942 480 246.856 191 459 271	- 10 B - 10 O - 13 1	1   1	- 39 0 - 36 \$ - 21.4	= 2 4.
Andaman and Nicobat Islands Assam	3 143 55,014	29,463	19 702 4 537 206	9 761	27.056 7,459.125	+ 15 6		101 - 79	++ 01
Baluchistan Bengal Bihar and Orrssa	8 77 521 8 85,054	50,114 002 37,677,576	270 004 26 041 69× 1× 794.13×	193 504 24 072 304 18,583,484	420 648 46 702.307 33,995 418	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	101-4	4 I I	*.oo.
Bombay Presidency including Aden	123.679	21.939.601	11 535,903	10.394 698	19,348 219 18,212,192	- 13 3 + 11 0	 	32.8	oo 10
Central Provinces and B. har Coorg	99 920 1 593 573	15.507.723 163 327 636.246	7.761.818 90.575 369,497	7 745 905 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	13,912 760 163 83 × 455 452	4 1 1 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 6 4	61 % T	თ+თ
Madras North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	142 <u>277</u> 13 518	46 740,107 2,425.076	23 082,999 1,315,818	23,657,108 1,109,258	42 318,955 2,251.3±0 ·	110	91 i3	53	90
Punjab Grand Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	99,200 106,248	23,580,852	12 880 510 24,445,006	10,700 342 22,963,757	20 685,478 45,375,069	+ 11 0 + 6 7	3.1.	. 39 - 10	719

Continued.
1921 - (
of India
Census o

		POPULATION, 1931.	к. 1931.		POPULATION, 1921.	PERCE INCREAS	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE ().	rrtation, rease (—)	ا ب
Province, State or Agency.	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males.	Females	Both Sexes	1921-31	1911-21.	1881-1931.	31.
1	c1	- 69	→	ro _	9	1-	œ	6	
States and Agencies Accam States Baluchistan States	712 505 12 320 80,410	81 310 S45 625,606 405.109	41 897.867 306 927 218 410	30,413,478 318,679 156 699	72 056 289 531.115 378.977	112 s 173 s 6 9	111	411	946 98 3 8 8 3 42
Baroda State . Bengal States . Bihar and Ous-a States	8 164 5.434 28 648	2 443,007 973 336 4.652 007	1 257.817 516.162 2.285 423	1,135 190 457.174 2,363,585	2 126 522 896 926 3 959,669	11.5	9 0 <del>1</del> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	111	12 0* 39 4 93 0
Bombay States Central India Agency Central Provinces States	27 994 51.597 31,175	4.468.396 6.632.790 2.483.214	2.288 623 3,405 438 1.235 385	2 179,773 3 227 352 1,247,829	3.867,819 6,002.551 2,066,900	- 15 5 - 20 1	+	111	28 9 22 0 79.0
Gwallor State Hyderabad State Jammu and Kashmir State	26,367 82,698   \$4,516	3 523 070 14,436,148 3.646,243	1 867.031 7 370 010 1 938 338	1,656.039 7 066 138 1.707,905	3.193.176 12 471.770 3,320.518	111	+	न्ने <del>न न</del> -1 -1 -1	14 6* 46 6 43.3†
Madras States Agency . Cochin State	10.698	6 754.484 1.205,016 5,095,973	3 373,032 589,813 2,565 073	3,381,452 615 203 2,530,900	5,460 312 979.080 4,006 062	141	- 135 - 66 - 168	111	101.9 100.7 112.2
Other Madras States Mysote State North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	1.593 29.326 22,838	453,495 6 557,302 2,259,288	218.146 3 353,963 1,212,347	235.349 3 203.339 1,046,941	475 170 5,978,892 5,825.136	1 5 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	+ I +	-1 -1 -1 	32.1 56.6 2,590.8*
Punjab States Punjab States Agency	5,820 31,241 129,059	437,787 4,272,218 11,225,712	229,290 - 2.451,394 5.885,028 -	203,197 2,020,824 5,340,684	408.019 4.008.017 9,831,755	- 11 6 - 14 2	+	4++	21.5 27.7 11.1
Sikkim State United Provinces States Western India States Agency.	2,818 5,943 35,442	1,206,070 3,999,250	55,825 618,171 2,025,754	53 983 587,899 1,973,496	81.721 1,134,881 3.581,610	+ 34.4 - 6 3 - 12 9	+ 1 7.1	+++	260 5† 9.7 16.5
* Variatio	* Variation calculated from 1901-1931	1901-1931.		+ Va	† Variation calculated from 1891-1931	d from 189	1-1931.		

\* Variation calculated from 1901-1931.

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

\* Not available

# POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Izahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger numbers during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent, over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 1194.10 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21 5 in Karachi, 15 9 in Rangoon, 14.5 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1.485.582 of which 1,196,734 are It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more unhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many unbaltants in calcutta proper as there are in Mangoon. Alone of the large cities of India. Bounday records a decrease in population since the 1921 census.

Labore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger numbers to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

	Total	:	Females	Literates per 1.000.	ates .000.		PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	ARIATION.	!
City.	Population.	Density.	per 1,000 males.	Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921	Males. Females 1901 to 1911, 1911 to 1921, 1921 to 1931, 1881 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.
1	91	က	₹.	10	9	1	∞	<b>5</b> .	10
Calcutta with Howrah Bombay	1,485,582 1,161,383 647,230	24,354 48,000 22,249	489 554 897	430 431 433	269 153	+ 11 0 + 26.2 + 1 8	++ 200	+   +   +   22.1.2	+++
Hyderahad with Secunderaliad,	466.894	8,809	880	644	118	+120	- 19 0	+ 160	+ 27.0
Delhi with New Delhi Shah-	447.442	6 835	0.59	1917	\$68	+ 11 6	+ 30 7	0 17	$\div$ 158.1
uara, erc. Lahore	429 747	10,913	592	297	124	+ 12.7	1 23 2	+ 55 5	+ 187.7
Rangoon Ahmedabad Bangalore with Civil and Miltary Station.	400,415 313,789 306,470	16.146	853 902	512 * 405	379 * 168	+ 24 9 + 16 6 + 19 1	++ 25.3 4.0 5.3	+++ 14.1	+ 198.4 + 145.9 96.6
Lucknow Amitsar Karachi	274,659 264,840 263,565	13,272 24,844 6,720	745 666 688	253 205 286	43 69 114	+ 30.2	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+++	+   + 8 12 61 1 4 8 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83
Poona Cawnpcre Agra	250,187 243,755 229,764	6,400 24,756 12,449	811 696 813	408 233 214	149 62 52	+ 5.3	+ + + 0 123 0 0 0 0	+++ 112 6 + 12 6 + 13 8	4 + + +
	_			_	_			_	

inued.
-Cont
Towns-
Principal
of
pulation
Po

	Total	:	Females	Lite	Literates per 1,000		PFRCENTAG	PFRCENTAGE VARIATION.	
CIL'S:	Population	Density.	per 1 000 males	Males	Females 1	901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	Males Femilies 1901 to 1911 1911 to 1921 1921 to 1931, 1881 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.
1	1 1	, es	; - <del></del>		9	1-		5.	10
Narpur Ik nar	215 165 205 315 1×3 914	10 55 25 25 11 51 15	7 7 E	36. 347.	- 825	= +1	.     		119 0 6 1 14 9
Maduna	1×2 01× 173 573 179 690	92 555 15 779 10 646	19 Z Z	#129	<b>32%</b>	- 26 6 - 3 0 - 1 0		- 31.0 - 22.5 - 33.1	- 146 6 - 46 0‡ - 6 ±2
Mandalay Sholapu Japur	147,932 144 654 144 179	5 917	3,7 £	### 7 E 12 E 12 E 12 E 12 E 12 E 12 E 12 E 12	32.	177	11 12 3	- 21 0 - 15 9	++ 141 5
Bareilly Turlmopoly Daca	144 031	17 652 17 657 23 086	9517	1777 1777	62 152 261	17.0	11 - 10 5 0	+ 	1 25 1 69 1 76 8
Meent . Indone Jubhulpare	136 709 127,327 124,342	18 740	555 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545	266 345 357	105	+11+1	107 1	+++ 11,86 × 5 11,00 × 5	- 36 8 - 53 4‡ - 64 0
Pt-hawai Ajmer Multan	121,866 119,524 119,457	13 \$01 7 031 9 054	811 131 141	235 222 200	67. 45. 33.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 86 7 - 31 7 - 14 5	- 16 7 - 5 3 - 40 9	- + - 145 2 - + 145 2 
Rawalpndı	119 284 112 860 110 562	9,527 10,464 24,020	07.5 20.5 20.5 20.5	326 496 205	125	111 244 111	16.9	+ 17 0 + 19 2 + 33 7	+ + 125 2 + + + 6.0 59.5
Tumevelly with Palanteettali. Mysore	109 068 107 142 102,179	11 314 10,714 23,065	1 098 887 973	339 339	123	++ 12 1 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	+ 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	+++ 957 6	+ 164 8 + 77 7 + 101.7
* Not available	ılable.		† For M	funicipal	For Municipality only.		**	1891-1931.	

### AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses -

	193t.	19	21.		193	31.	19	21.
<b>∖</b> ge-group	Males   Fe	es Males	Fe- males	Age-group	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- niales
0 10 . 10 20 .		389   2,673 362   2,087		40—50 50— 60	968 561	891 545	1,013 619	967 606
20 - 20 30 - 10		356 1,640 351 1,461	1,766 1,398	6070 70 and over Mean age	269 115 23 2	281 125 22 8	317 160 24 8	377 180 24 7

The mean age in India is only 23–02, as be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza against 30–6 in England and Wales. The late of influent mortality in India in the decade influence in the hows an appreciable reduction on the 1921-13 shows an appreciable reduction on the late of the previous decade, even it allowance towns and certain provincial capitals.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929.	1930,
Bombay .	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta .	326	372	1 340	276	259	268
Madras	279	242	240	289	259	246
Rangoon .	352	320	294	341	321	278
Laicknow	260	287	250	301	269	329
lahore	222	211	201	204	214	187
Nagpui	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delin .	183	238	201	210	259	199
	1	•	1	ı	1	1

of miants in India.

Owing to the custom of early mairiage, cohabitation and child-buth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and meantary methods of indwhery, schoolsy affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child smyrves the prenatal and natal chances of congerntal debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhesa or dyscutery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by in the greater number of infantile deaths are due to miantile debility and malformation, hichiding prematine birth, respiratory diseases conung next, then convulsions, then diarrhea and enteritis

Special causes contribute to the high mortality has been going on since the beginning of this minimum. This shortage of temales is characteristic. teristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The teniale intant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at both is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain or bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculmity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Mushius and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus, The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added it Berni be excluded. Where temales are in excess, the excess is still most Sex Ratio. The figures of the population marked in the lower castes and does not always of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest extend to the lugher. Among the aboriginal crushes, show a finither continuation of the steady lab in the proportion of tenales to makes that

Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years:

Number per 1,000 of total married who are under 15 years.

Province	s, etc	Males.	Females	
india			65 7	157 3
Burma			18	6.7
India Proper		. 1	<b>6</b> 8 0	161 8
Hindus			73 l	164 1
Muslims		1	59 4	174.3
Tains		1	32.5	108.3
ribal			49 6	93 3
ikhs			26 9	74.6
Christians	::		15.4	43.3

Widows and Remarriage - Intant mannage saturally involves infant widowhood, a teature of no significance where remarriage is allowed, but of soilous importance where it is not. Widows among Hii dus numbered just under two millions in 1931; but the general rate of widows has decreased as compared with 1921. In the 1921 census there were 175 widows n every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen n 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jams and

Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen; Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1931 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow temarnage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20. In spite of reformist movements to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions.

Age	•	1931.	1921.					
All ages			155	175				
0 5	••		1	1				
510			5	5				
1015			10	17				
15- ~20			34	41				
20 30			78	. 92				
3040	••		212	212				
4060			507	494				
60 and over	•		802	814				

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a etter and to read the answer to it, has grown anormously in the past fifty years, although it at present not very high in comparison with tountries in the west Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a contury ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy; for in that province theracy, even if not of a very high order, is a labout, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monastrate of the sexes and all classes.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India in population and in spite of having started with therate in the sense of being able to write a a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

> Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1.473 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except, in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, just the proof of th

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most prolundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males
vinces, of getting good women teachers, one of
the most serious obstacles to the spread of
female education is the early age of marriage,
out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various
which causes girls to be taken from school
relations and communities, the figures are as before they have reached even the standard of follow :the primary school leaving certificate.

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy:—

	Religie	Number per 1,000 who are literate.	
All religions	(India)	 	 95
Hindus	(,	 	 84
Sikhs		 • • •	 91
Jains		 •	 353
Buddhists		 	 90
Zoroastrian		 • • •	 791
Muslims			 64
('hristians			279
Jews .			416
Tribal		 	 7
Others		 • •	 19

	Religio	n.		p E li	Number er 10,000 aged 5 and overs who are, terate in English.
All religions	(India)				123
Hindus	(		• • •		113
Sikhs			•		151
Jams		• •	• •	]	306
Buddhists		••	• • •	::1	119
Zoroastrians	(Parsis)	• •	• • •	: 1	5.041
Muslims	(2007)		• • •	:.	92
Christians			•		919
Jews		• •	·		2,636
Tribal	• •	• •	•		<b>-</b> ,000
Others	::	::	::	::	28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000; Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

English Language.—Literacy in English language is still loss in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two

The principal languages are given in the following statement -

				7	otal number (000's on	Number per 10,000, of total population.			
Language.			1931		1921.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malos.	Females.	
Western Hi Bengali	ndi •••	::	::	37,743 27,517	33,804 25,952	50,210 25,239	46,504 24,055	2,090 1,523	1,990 1,527
Manathi	• •	::	::	13,291 10,573	13,083 10,317	11,874 9,296	11,727 9,095	736 585	770 607
Dunicht	• •	• •	::	10,073 8,799	10,339 7,040	9,284 8,961	9,496 7,272	558 48 <b>7</b> -	608 414
Kajasthani Kanarese		::		7,271 5,690	6,627 5,516	6,656 5,253	6,025 5,121	403 315	390 325
littlematt	• •	• •	::	5,485 5,610	5,709 5,240	4,952 4,967	5,192 4,585	304 311	336 308
nalayalam Lahnda	 (o <del>r</del>	··· Wes	tern	4,332 4,583	4,522 4,605	4,135 3,736	4,288 3,762	240 257	266 271
Punjabi)		••		4,603	3,963	3,050	2,602	255	23.

to bi-lingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages, has formed the subject deal has been written on the possibility of a lingua franca for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani. Maintheast which so resemble Hindlas to be frequently re- and leprosy. The appended statement shows which so resemble Hindlas to be frequently re- and leprosy. The appended statement shows are considered to the statement shows and the statement shows are considered to the statem tongues which have some considerable affinities

The necessity of a common medium of con-central India. In their pure forms these four versation and intercourse, which has given rise languages may be scientifically distinct; but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and of a considerable amount of discussion and central India which renders their speakers, with-suggestion during the last decade and a good out any great conscious change in their speech, central India which renders their speakers, withmutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a lingua franca over a large part of India.

turned under that name in the census schedules, the number of persons suffering from each we get well over 100 millions of speakers of infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the popula-

-			-	NUMBER AFFLIOTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION.							
	Infir	nity.		_	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.		
Insane	٠.	••	<del>-</del> .	120,804	88,305 28	81,006 26	66,205	74,279 27	81,132 35		
Deaf-mu	tes	••	••	230,895 66	189,644 60	199,891	153,168 52	196,861 75	197,215 86		
Blind	••	••	• •	601,370 172	479,637 152	443,653 142	354,104 121	458,868 167	526,748 229		
Lepers	••	••	•	147,911 42	102,513 32	109,094 35	97,340 33	126,244 46	131,968 57		
		TOTAL	••		860,099 272	833,644 267	670,817 229	856,252 315	937,063 407		

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalonce of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the ail of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901. many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation .- It is a well known fact that the majority of the people in India nive on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 67 per cent. of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent. in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 103 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

Between the man who cultivates fland and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a com-parison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0 65 of an acre is ningated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people hving on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the Navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country; in other words, 350 odd millions are ruled by one nullion servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs. 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

# The History of India in Outline.

No history of India can be proportionate and the briefest summary must suffer from the same defect. Even a wholesale acceptance as same gerett. Even a wholesale acceptance as history of mythology, tradition, and folklore will not make good, though it makes picturescue, the many gaps that exist in the early history of India: and, though the labours of modera geographers and archæologists have been amazingly fruitful, it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynastic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander, though the briefest excursion into the by-ways of history will reveal to him many alluring and mysterious fields for speculation. There are, for example, to this day castes that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed "from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable sea "; and on the shores of a highly improbable sea."; and the great sple poems contain plentiful statements equally difficult of reconciliation with modern notions of history as a science. But from the Jataka stories and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained, and, for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been distilled by a number of writers.

The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3,000 years before Christ, with the war waged on the banks of the Jumna between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. Recent excavations by the Archeological Department in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab, but more particularly at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, carry us back even further. They have uncovered sites of cities bearing the marks and containing the relies of a high civilisation stated by the Department to be Sumerian. The excavations are proceeding under special direction and have excited the greatest interest in scientific circles throughout the world, but the general critic omits, several of the world, but the general crice onness several va-those remote centuries and takes 600 B.C., or thereabouts as his starting point. At that time much of the country was covered with forest, but the Aryan races, who had entered India from the north, had established in parts a form of clyiliza-tion far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and to this day there survive cities, like Benares, founded by those invaders. In like manner the Dravidian invaders from an unknown land, who overran the Deccan and the Southern part of the Peninsula, crushed the aborigines, and at a much later period, were themselves subdued by the Aryans. Of these two civiliz-ing forces, the Aryan is the better known, and of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Magadha, or Bihar, on the Ganges. It was in, or near, this powerful kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha,

Alexander the Great.

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Kush in the previous year and had captured Aornos, in the previous year and had captured Aornos, on the Upper Indus. In the spring of 326 he crossed the river at Ohind, received the submission of the King of Taxlia, and matched against Porus who ruled the fertile country between the rivers Hydsspes (Jhelum) and Akesines (Chenab). The Macedonian carried all before him, defeating Porus at the battle of the Hydsspes and crossing the Chenab and the Hydaspes, and crossing the Chenab and Ravi. But at the River Hyphasis (Blas) his weary troops mutinled, and Alexander was forced to turn back and retire to the Jhelum where a fleet to sail down the rivers to the sea was nearly ready. The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Mekran and Persia to Babylon, and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the climax to the narrative of the invasion but is not part of the history of India. Alexander had stayed nineteen months in India and left behind him officer. months in India and left benind him officer, to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had conquered; but his death at Babylon, in 323, destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliant raid, and within two years his successors were obliged to leave the Indian provinces, heavily scarred by war but not hellenized.

The leader of the revolt against Alexander's generals was a young Hindu, Chandragupta, who was an illegitimate member of the Royal Family of Magadha. He dethroned the ruler of that kingdom, and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 600,000 troops in the field against Selecticus, to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander. This was too formidable an opposition to be faced, and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the latter the first paramount Sovereign of India (321 B.C.) with his capital at Pataliputra, the modern Patna and Fankipore. Of Chandragupta's court and ad-Ranktpore. Of Chandragupta's court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history compiled by Megasthenes, the ambassador sent to India by Sciencus. His memorable reign ended in 297 B.C. when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka (269—231 B.C.) who recorded the event of his reign in numerous recorded the events of his reign in numerous inscriptions. This king, in an unusually bloody war, added to his dominions the kingdom of Kailnga (the Northern Circars) and then becoming a convert to Buddhism, resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing. He was not intolerant of other religions, and did not endeavour to force his creed on his "children". their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha, deavour to love me of the propagation bimbisars by name, was the friend and patron of Gautama Buddha. The King mentioned of his doctrine with the result that "Buddhism" was a contemporary of Darius, autocrat of Persia (521 to 485 B.C.) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest one of the Ganges, was transformed into Indus astrapy which paid as tribute the greatest religions of the world—the an Indian satrapy which paid as tribute the greatest, probably, it measured by the number equivalent of about one million sterling. Detailed history, however, does not become postalled history of Alexander in 326 B.C.

in that of the world." The wording of his edicts reveal him as a great king as well as a great missionary, and it is to be hoped that the excavations now being carried on in the ruins of his palace may throw yet more light on his character and times. On his death the Maurya kingdom fell to pleese. Even during his reign there had been signs of new forces at work on the borderland of India; where the independent kingdoms of Bactria and Parthia had been formed, and subsequent to it there were frequent Greek raids into India. The Greeks in Bactria, however, could not withstand the overwhelming force of the westward migration of the Yueb-chi horde, which, in the first century A.D., also ousted the Indo-Parthian kings from Alghanistan and North-Western India.

The first of these Yueh-chi kings to annex a part of India was Kadphises II (A.D. 85—125), who had been defeated in a war with China, but crossed the Indus and consolidated his power eastward as far as Benares. His son Kanishka (whose date is much disputed) left a name which to Buddhists stands second only to that of Asoka. He greatly extended the boundarles of his empire in the North, and made Peshawar his capital. Under him the power of the Kushan clan of the Yueh-chi reached its zenith and did not begin to decay until the end of the second century, concurrently with the rise in middle India of the Andhra dynasty which constructed the Amaravati stupa, "one of the most elaborate and precious monuments of plety ever raised by man."

### The Gupta Dynasty.

Early in the fourth century there arose, at Pataliputra, the Gupta dynasty which proved of great importance. Its founder was a local chief, his son Samudragupta, who ruled for some fifty years from A.D. \$28, was a king of the greatest distinction. His aim of subduing all India was not indeed fulfilled but he was able to exact cribute from the kingdoms of the South and even from Ceylon, and, in addition to being a warrior, he was a patron of the arts and of Sanskrit hierature. The rule of his son, Chandragupta, was equally distinguished and is commemorated in an inscription on the famous fron pillar near Delhi, as well as in the writings of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien who pays a great tribute to the equitable administration of the country. It was not until the middle of the fifth century that the fortunes of the Gupta dynasty began to wane—in face of the onset of the White Huns from Central Asis—and by 480 the dynasty had disappeared. The following century all over india was one of great confusion, apparently marked only by the rise and fall of petty kingdoms, until a monarch arose, in A. D. 606, capable of consolidating an Empire. This was the Emperor Harsha who, from Thanasar near Ambaia, conquered Northern India and extended his territory South to the Nerbuda. Instituting Asoka in many ways, this Emperor yet "telt no embarrassment in paying adoration in turn to Siva, the Sun, and Buddha at a great public ceremonial." Of his times a graphic standard the condition of a Chinese "Master of the Law," Hinen Tsiang by name, Harsha was the last native parature that the south of a Chinese "Master of the Law," Hinen Tsiang by name, Harsha was the last native parature means the sun and the last native parature means the sun and the last native parature means the sun and th

in that of the world." The wording of his death in 648 his throne was usurped by a editots reveal him as a great king as well as a great missionary, and it is to be hoped that the great missionary, and it is to be hoped that the excavations now being carried on in the ruins of his palace may throw yet more light on his lapsed into a state of internacine strife which character and times. On his death the Maurye

# The Andhras and Raiputs.

In the meantime in Southern India the Andhras had attained to great prosperty and carried on a considerable trade with Greece, Egypt and Rome, as well as with the East. Their domination ended in the fifth sentury A.D. and a number of new dynasties, of which the Pallavas were the most important, began to appear. The Pallavas made way in turn for the Chalukyas, who for two centuries re-mained the most important Deccan dynasty, mained the most important Decean dynasty, one branch uniting with the Chelas. But the fortunes of the Southern dynastics are so involved, and in many cases so little known; that to recount them briefly is impossible. Few names of note stand out from the record excent those of Vibramadius (172). except those of Vikramaditya (11th century) and a few of the later Hindu rulers who made a stand against the growing power of Islam, of the rise of which an account is given below. In fact the history of mediæval India is singularly devoid of unity. Northern India was in a state of chaos from about 650 to 950 A.D. a state of chaos from about 660 to 900 A.D. not unlike that which prevailed in Europe of that time, and materials for the history of these centuries are very scanty. In the absence of any powerful rulers the jungle began to gain back what had been wrested from it: ancient capitals fell into ruins from which in some cases they have not even yet been disturbed, and the aborigines and various foreign tribes began to assert themselves so successtribus began to assert themselves so successfully that the Aryan element was chiefly confined to the Doab and the Eastern Punjab. It is not therefore so much for the political as for the religious and social history of this anarchical period that one must look. And the greatest event it a place processor has said. greatest event—if a slow process may be called an event—of the middle ages was the transition from tribe to caste, the final disappearance of the old four-fold division of Brahmans; Kshattriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, and the formation of the new division of pure and impure largely resting upon a classification of occupations. But this social change was only a part of the development of the Hindu religion into a form which would include in its embrace the many barbarians and foreigners in the country who were outside it. The great political event of the period was the rise of the pointical event of the period was the rise of the Rajputs as warriors in the place of the Kshattriyas. Their origin is obscure but they appeared in the 8th century and spread, from their two original homes in Rajputana and Oudh, into the Punjab, Kashmir, and the Central Himalayas, assimilating a number of fighting class layas, assimilating a number of ngining cases and binding them together with a common code. At this time Kashmir was a small kingdom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size. The only other kingdom of importance was that of Kanaui—in the Doab and Southern Oudh—which will retained some of the variance of the control o which still retained some of the power to which it had reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and

With the end of the period of anarchy, the In the reign of his successor, Mahmud (1898-political history of India centres round the 1413), the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and Rajputs. One clan founded the kingdom of India was for seven months at the mercy of the Rajputs. One clan founded the kingdom of Guiarat, another held Malwa, another (the Chanhans) founded a kingdom of which Ajmer was the capital, and so on. Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathors (circ 1040 A.D.) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the most famous in India. Later in the same century the Chauhans were united, and by 1163 one of them could boast that he had conversed all the country from the Vindyas for the century the Chaumans were unter, am by 1163 one of them could boast that he had conquered all the country from the Vindhyas to the Himalayas, including Delhi already a fortress a hundred years old. The scn of this conqueror was Prithwi Raj, the champion of the Hindus against the Mahomedans. With his death in battle (1192) ends the golden age of the new civilization that had been evolved out of chaos; and of the greatness of that age there is a splendid memorial in the temples and forts of the Rajput states and in the two great philosophical systems of Sankaracharya (ninth century) and Ramanuis (twelfth century). The triumph of Hindulsm had been achieved, it must be added, at the expense of Buddhism, which survived only in Magadha at the time of the Mahomedan conquest and speedily disappeared there before the new faith.

### Mahomedan India.

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched eventually swept over the country lifst touched India, in Sind, less than a hundred years after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real contact was in the tenth century when a Turkish slave of a Persian ruler founded a kingdom at Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar. A descendant of his, Mahmud (907-1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India, canturing places so far apart es of India, capturing places so far apart as Multan, Kanaui, Gwaiior, and Somnath in Kathiawar, but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab. Enduring Mahomedan rule was not established until the end of the tweith century, by which time, from the little territory, of the There had a steen on Mahomedan. territory of Ghor, there had arisen one Mahomed territory of Ghor, there had arisen one Mahomed Ghori capable of carving out a kingdom stretching from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal. Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi and Ajmer, made a brave stand against, and once deteated, one of the armies of this ruler, but was himself defeated in the following year. Mahomed Ghori was murdered at Lahore (1206) and his vast kingdom, which had been governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereignties. Of these satraps, Qutb-ud-din, the slave ruler of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he

1418), the kingdom of Delci went to pieces and India was for seven months at the mercy of the Turkish conqueror Taimur. It was the end of the fittenth century before the kingdom, under Sikandar Lodi, began to recover. His son, Ibrahim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated, but was defeated by Babar, King of Kabul, at Panipat, near Delhi, in 1526, and there was then established in India the Mughal dynasty.

The Mahomedan dynasties that had ruled The Manomedan dynasties that had ruled in capital other than Delhi up to this date were of comparative unimportance, though some great men appeared among them. In Gujarst, for example, Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a good soldier, though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—securing fame at sea, as well greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land. In the South various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made names for themselves especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had its capital at Vijayanagar. Of importance also was Adil Khan, a Turk, who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis. It was one of his successors who crushed the Vijayanagar dynasty, and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous.

# The Mughal Empire.

As one draws near to modern times it be-As one traws near to modern times to become impossible to present anything like a coherent and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whole. Detached threads in the story have to be picked up one by one and followed to their ending, and although the sixteenth century saw the first European settlements in century saw the first European settlements in Indin, it will be convenient here to continue the narrative of Mahomedan India almost to the end of the Mughal Empire. How Bebar gained Delhi has already been told. His son, Humayun, greatly extended his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven into exile by Sher Khan, an Afghan of great capabilities, whose short reign ended in 1545. The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted another ten years when Humayun having lasted another ten years when Humayun having snatched Kabul from one of his brothers, was strong enough to win back part of his old king-dom. When Humayun died (1556) his eidest son, Akbar, was only 18 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Nor was Akbar well served, but his career of conquest was almost governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereigntles. Of these satraps, Quib-ud-din, the slave ruler to first of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he built near the modern Delhi. Between his rule and that of the Mughals, which began in 1628, only a two of the many Kings who governed and fought and built beautiful buildings, stand out with distinction. One of these who married the Persian lady Nur Jahan; was Als-ud-din (1296-1316), whose many expeditions to the south much weakened the Hindu Kings, and who proved himself to be a capable administrator. Another was Firoz Shah, of the house of Tughlaq, whose administration was in many respects admirable, but which ended, on his abdiration, in confusion.

and to build the most famous and beautiful of all tombs, the Taj Mahal, as well as the fort, palace and Juma Masjid at Delhi. The quarrels of his sons ied to the deposition of Shahjahan by one of them, Aurangzeb, in 1658. This Emperor's rule was one of constant intrigue and fighting in every direction, the most important of his wars being a twenty-five years' struggle against the Marathas of the Deccan who, under the leadership of Shivaji, became a very powerful faction in Indian politics. His bigoted attitude towards politics. His bigoted attitude towards Hinduism made Aurangzeb all the more anxious to establish his Empire on a firm basis in the south, but he was unable to hold his many conquests, and on his death (1707) the Empire, for which his three sons were fighting could not be held together. Internal disorder and Maratha encroachments continued during the reigns of his successors, and in 1739 a fresh danger appeared in the person of Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, who carried all before him. On his withdrawal, leaving Mahomed Shah on the throne, the old intrigues recom-menced and the Mainthas began to make the most of the opportunity offered to them by puppet rulers at Delhi and by almost universal discord throughout what had been the Mughal Empire. There is little to add to the history of Mahomedan India, Emperors continued to reign in name at Delhi up to the middle of the 19th century, but their territory and power had long since disappeared, being swallowed up either by the Marathas or by the British.

# European Settlements.

The voyage of Vasco da Gama to India in 1498 was what turned the thoughts of the Portuguese to the formation of a great Empire Portuguese to the formation of a great Empire in the Bast. That dies was soon realized, for from 1500 onwards, constant expeditions were sent to India and the first two Viceroys in India—Almeida and Albuquerque—laid the foundations of a great Empire and of a great trade monopoly. Goa, taken in 1510, became the capital of Portuguese India and remains to this day in the hands of its captors, and the countless ruins of churches and forts on the countless ruins of churches and forts on the shores of Western India, as also farther East at Malacca, testify to the zeal with which the Portuguese endeavoured to propagate their resigion and to the care they took to defeud their settlements. There were great soldiers and great missionaries among them—Albuquerque, da Cunha, da Castro in the former class, St. Francis Xavier in the latter. But the glory of Empire loses something of its lustre when it has to be paid for, and the constant drain of men and money from Portugal, stant drain of men and money from rortugal, necessitated by the attacks made on their possessions in India and Malaya, was found meet intolerable. The junction of Portugal with Spain, which lasted from 1580 to 1640, also tended to the downfail of the Eastern Empire and when Portugal became independent again, it was unequal to the task of competing in the East with the Dutch and English. The Dutch had little difficulty in wresting the greater part of their territory from the Portu-

wars between 1795 and 1811 England took all Holland's Eastern possessions, and the Dutch have left in India but few traces of their civilisation and of the once powerful East India Company of the Netherlands.

The first English attempts to reach India date from 1496 when Cabot tried to find the North-West passage, and these attempts were repeated all through the sixteenth century. The first Englishman to land in India is said The first Engishmen to land in Indus is said to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579) who was followed by a number of merchant adventurers, but trade between the two countries really dates from 1600 when Elizabeth incorporated the East India Company which had been formed in London. Factories in India were founded only after Portuguese and Dutch were founded only after Portuguese and Dutch position had been overcome, notably in the sea fight off Swally (Suvah) in 1612. The first factory, at Surat, was for many years the most important English foothold in the East. Its establishment was followed by others, including Fort St. George, Madras, (1640) and Hughli (1651). In the history of these early years of British enterprise in India the cession of Bombay (1661) as part of the down of Catherine of Braganza stands out the dower of Catherine of Braganza stands out as a land-mark: it also illustrates the weakness of the Portuguese at that date, since in return the King of England undertook to protect the Portuguese in India against their foes—the Marathas and the Dutch. Cromwell: by his treaty of 1654, had already obtained from the Portuguese an acknowledgment of England's right to trade in the East; and that right was now threatened, not by the Portuguese, but by Sivaji and by the general disorder prevalent in India. Accordingly, is 1686, the Company turned its attention to acquiring territorial power, and announced its intention to establish such a policy of civil and military power, and create and secure such a large revenue.....as may be the foundation of a large, well-grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come. Not cauch came of this announcement for some time, and no stand could be made in Bengal as a land-mark: it also illustrates the weakcauch came of this announcement for some time, and no stand could be made in Bengal against the depredations of Aurangzeb. The foundations of Calcutta (1690) could not be laid by Job Charnock until after a humillating peace had been concluded with that Emperor, and, owing to the difficulties in which the Company found itself in England, there was little chance of any immediate change for the better. The union of the cell Fest Table. the better. The union of the old East India Company with the new one which had been formed in rivalry to it took place in 1708, and for some years peaceful development followed; though Bombay was always exposed by sea to attacks from the prates, who had many strongholds within easy reach of that port, and on land to attacks from the Marathas. The latter danger was felt also in Calcutta. Internal dangers were numerous and still Internal dangers were numerous and shin more to be feared. More than one mutiny took place among the troops sent out from England, and rebellions like that led by Keigwin in Bombay threatened to stifle the infant settlements. The public health was bad and the rate of mortality was at times greese, but the seventeenth century naval wars appalling. To cope with such conditions with England forced them to relax their hold strong men were needed, and the Company upon the coast of India, and during the French was in this respect peculiarly fortunate; the

Attempts to compete with the English were made of course. But the schemes of the Emperor Charles VI to secure a share of the Indian trade were not much more successful than those made by Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. By the French, who founded Pondicherry and Chandenagore towards the end of the 17th century, much more was achieved as will be successful. was achieved, as will be seen from the following outline of the development of British rule.

## The French Wars.

When war broke out between England and France in 1744, the French had acquired a strong position in Southern India, which had become independent of Delhi and was divided into three large States—Hydrabad, Tanjore, and Mysore—and a number of petty states and mysore—and a number of petty states under local chieftains. In the affairs of these States Dupleix, when Governor of Pondicherry, had intervened with success, and when Madras was captured by a French squadron, under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dupleix wished to bend it over to the Neweb of French under La Bouldonnais (1/4c) Dupletx wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Arcot—a deputy of the Nizam's who ruled in the Carnatic. The French, however, kept Madras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab as well as the British attempts to recapture it. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored Madras to the English The distinct had sown the to the English. The fighting had shown the Indian powers the value of European troops, and this was again shown in the next French war (1750-54) when Clive achieved enduring fame by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot. This war arose from Dupleix supporting candidates for the disputed successions at Arcot and Hyderabad while the English at Madras put forward their own nominees. One of Dupleix's officers, the Marquis de Bussy, persuaded the Nizam to take into his pay the army which had established his power, and in return the Northern Circars, between Orissa and Madras, was granted to the French. This territory, however, was cap-tured by the English in the seven years' war (1756.43) Dunley tured by the English in the seven years' war (1756-63). Dupleix had by then been recalled to France. Lally, who had been sent to drive the English out of India, captured Fort St. David and invested Madras. But the victory which Colonel (Sir Eyre) Coote won at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender of Pondicherry and Gingee put an end to the French ambitions of Empire in Southern India, Poudicherry nassed more than once from the Pondicherry passed more than once from the one nation to the other before settling down

long list of its servants, from Oxenden and threatened by that ruler who demanded they aungler to Hastings and Raffles, contains should surrender a refugee and should cease many names of men who proved them-selves good rulers and far-sighted statesmen, he marched against them with a large army, the finest Empire-builders the world has made off down the river, the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the "Black Hole." From this small and stifling room 23 persons, out of 146, came out alive the next day. Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admirral Watson's squadron, recaptured the town (1757), and, as war with the French had been proclaimed, proceeded to take Chanderna-gore. The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula then took the side of the French, and Clive, putting forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's throne; marched out with an army consisting of 900 Europeans. 2,000 sepoys and 8 pieces, of artillery against the Nawab's host of over 50,000. The result was the historic battle of Plassey (June 23) in which Clive, after hesitating on the course to be pursued, routed the Nawab. Mir Jafar was put on the throne at Murshidabad, and the price of this honour was put at £2,340,000 in addition to the grapt to the Company of the land round Calcutta to the Company of the land round Calcutta now known as the District of the twenty-tour now known as the District of the twenty-tour Parganas. In the year after Plassey, Cilve was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jafar, in each case with success. From 1760 to 1765 Cilve was in England. During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jafar and, for a price, put Mir Kasim in his place. This ruler moved his capital to Monghyr, organized an army, and began to intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He soon found, in a dispute over customs dues, intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He soon found, in a dispute over customs dues, an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the signal for a general rising in Bengal. About 200 Englishmen and a number of sepoys were massacred, but his trained regiments were defeated at Gheria and Oodeynullah, and Mir Kasin sought protestion from the Nawab were descated at uneria and codeynuman, and Mr Kasim sought protection from the Nawab of Oudh. But in 1764, after quelling a sepoy mutany in his own camp by thowing 24 ring-leaders from the guns, Major (Sir Hector) Munro defeated the joint acress of Shah Alam, the Muntal Emerger and the Nawab of Oudh the Mughal Emperor, and the Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar. In 1765 Clive (now Baron Clive of Plassey) returned as Governor, "Two landmarks stand out in his policy. First, "Two landmarks stand out in his policy. First, he sought the substance, although not the name, of territorial power, under the fiction of a grant from the Mughal Emperor. Second, he desired to purify the Company's service, by prohibiting illicit gains, and by guaranteeing a reasonable pay from honest sources. In neither respect were his plans carried out by his immediate successors. But our efforts towards a sound administration to its present existence as a French colony in miniature.

Battle of Plassey.

While the English were fighting the third French war in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal, where Straj-ud-Daula had acceded to power. The head-quarters of the English at Calcutta were cond task, the purification of the Company's service, was hotly opposed but carried out. He died in 1774 by his own hand, the House of Commons having in the previous year cen-sured him, though admitting that he did render "great and meritorious services to his country."

### Warren Hastings.

The dual system of government that Clive had set up proved a failure and Warren Hastings was appointed Governor, in 1772, to carry out the reforms settled by the Court of Directors which were to give them the entire care and administration of the revenues. Thus Hastings had to undertake the administrative organization of India, and, in spite of the factious attitude of Philip Francis, with whom he fought a duel and of other members of his Council, he reorganized the civil service, reformed the system of revenue collection, greatly improved the financial position of the Company, and created courts of justice and some semblance of a police force. From 1772 to 1774 he was Governor of Bengal, and from 1774 to 1775 he was the first Governor-General, nominated and was the mrst dovernor-teneral, nonlinear under an Act of Parliament passed in the previous year. His financial reforms, and the forces contributions he enacted from the robelilous Chet Singh and the Begam of Oudh, were interpreted in Lugland as acts of oppression and formed, together with his ac of oppression and formed, together with its action in the trial of Nuncomar for forgery, the basis of his seven years' trial before the House of Lords which ended in a verdict of not guilty on all the charges But there is much more for which his administration is justly famous. The recovery of the Marathas from their detail. at Panipat was the cardinal factor that in-fluenced his policy towards the native states. One frontier was closed against Maratha invacion by the loan of a British brigade to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, for his war against the Rohllas, who were intriguing with the Macathas. In Western India he found himself committed to the two Maratha wars (1775-82) owing to the ambition of the Bombay Govern-ment to place its own nominee on the throne of the Peshwa at Poona, and the Bengal troops that he sent over made amends, by the con-quest of Gujrat and the capture of Gwallor, for the disgrace of Wadgaon where the Marathas overpowered a Bombay army. In the South— where interference from Madras had already led (1769) to what is known as the first Mysore war, a disastrous campaign against Hyder All and the Nizam—he found the Madras Governand the Mash—he found the shadas Govern-teent again in conflict with those two poten-tates. The Nizam he won over by diplomacy, but against Hyder All he had to dispatch a Hengal army under bir Dyre Coote, Hyder All died in 1782 and two years later a treaty was made with his son Tipu. It was in these acts of intervention in distant provinces that Hastings showed to best advantage as a great and courageous man, cautious, but swift in action when required. He was succeeded after an interregnum, by Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) who built on the foundations of civil administration laid by Hastings, by entrusting griminal jurisdiction to Europeans and establishing an Appellate Court of Criminal Fadicature at Calcutts. In the Civil Service desegrated the functions of the District College and organized the "writers" initial reverses, the English, under General acts of intervention in distant provinces tuat

and "merchants" of the Company into an administrative Civil Service. This system was subsequently extended to Madras and Bombay. Lord Cornwallis is better known for his intre-Lord Cornwallis is better known for his intra-duction, on orders from England, of the Per-manent Settlement in Bengal. (See article on Land Revenue). A third Mysore war was waged during his tenure of office which ended in the submission of Tipu Sultan. Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth), an experienced Civil Servant, succeeded Lord Cornwallis, and, in 1798 was followed by Lord Wellesley, the in 1798, was followed by Lord Wellesley, the friend of Pitt, whose projects were to change the map of India.

### Lord Wellesley's Policy.

The French in general, and "the Corsican" in particular, were the enemy most to be dreaded for a few years before Lord Wellesley took up his duties in India, and he formed the scheme of definitively ending French schemes in Asia by piacing himself at the head of a great Indian confederacy. He started by obsaining from the Nawab of Oudh the cession of large tracts of territory in lieu of payment; overdue as subsidies for British troops, he then won over the Nizam to the British side, and, won over the Mizam to the British side, and, after exposing the intrigues of Tipu Sultan with the Frinch, embarked on the fourth Mysore war which ended (1799) in the fall of Seringapatam and the galiant death of Tipu. Part of Mysore, the Carnatic, and Tanjore roughly constituting the Madras Presidency of to-day then passed to British rule. The five Maratha powers—the Peshwa of Poona, the Gackwar of Baroda, Sindhia of Gwallor, Holkar of Indore and the Baia of Nagrons the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sindhia of Gwallor, Holkar of Indore and the Raja of Narpurhad still to be brought into the British nt. The Ptshwa, after being defeated by Holkar, fied to British territory and signed the Treaty of Bassein which led to the third Maratha war (1802-04) as it was regarded by Sindhia and the Raja of Narpur at a betrayal of Maratha independence. In this the most successful of British campaigns in India, bir Arthur Wellisley (the Duke of Wellington) and General (Lord) Lake carries all before them, the one by his victories of Assaye and Argaum and the other at Aligad, and Laswarl. Later operations, such as Colorador. Assaye and Argaum and the other at Augau, and Laswart. Later operations, such as Colonel Monson's retreat through Central India, were less foutunate. The great acquisitions of territory made under Lord Wellesky proved so expensive that the Court of Directors, beso expensive that the Court of Directors, be-coming impatient, sent out Lord Cornwallis a second time to make peace at any price. He, however, died soon after his arrival in India, and Sir George Barlow carried on the governand Sir George Barlow carried on the government (1895-7) until the arrival of a stronger ruler, Lord Minto. He managed to keep the peace in India for six years, and to add to British dominions by the conquest of Java and Mauritius. His foreign policy was marked by another new departure, masmuch as be opened relations with the Punjab, Persia, and Atghanistan, and concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, at Lahore, which made that Sikh ruler the loyal ally of the British for life.

Ochteriony, were successful and the Treaty of Bagauli (1816) was drawn up which defines British relations with Nepal to the present day. For this success Lord Moira was made Marquis of Hastings. In the same year he made preparations for the last Maratha war (1817-18) which was made necessary by the lawless conduct of the Pindaris, gange of Pathan or Rohulla origin, whose chief patrons were the rulers of Native States. The large aumber of 120,000 that he collected for this purpose destroyed the Pindaris, annexed the dominions of the rebellious Peshwa of Poona, protected the Rajput States, made Sindhia enter upon a new treaty, and compelled Holkar to give up part of his territory. Thus Lord Hastings established the British power more firmly than ever, and when he resigned, in 1823, all the Native States outside the Punjab had become parts of the political system and British interests were permanently secured from the Persian Gulf to Singapore. Lord Amherst followed Lord Hastings, and his five years' rule (1823-28) are memorable for the first Burmese war and the capture of Bharatpur. The former operation was undertaken owing to the insolent demands and raids of the lummese, and resulted in the Burmese ceding Assam, Aracan, and the coast of Martaban and their claims to the lower provinces. The capture of Bharatpur by Lord Combermere (1826) wiped out the repuise which General Lake had received there twenty years earlier. A disputed succession on this occasion led to the British intervention.

### Social Reform.

A former Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck, was the next Governor-General. His epitaph by Macaulay, says: "He abolished cruel rites; he effaced humiliating distinctions; he gave liberty to the expression of public opinion; his constant study was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge,"

Some of his financial reforms, forced on him from England, and his widening of the gates by which educated Indians could enter the service of the Company, were most unpopular at the time, but were eclipsed by the acts he took for the abolition of Sati, or widow-burning, and the suppression—with the help of Captan Sleeman—of the professional hereditary assassins known as Thays. In 1832 he annexed Cachar, and, two years later, Coorg. The incompetence of the ruler of Mysore forced him to take that State also under British administration—where it remained until 1881. His rule was marked in other ways by the despatch of the first steamhip that made the passage from Bombay to Suez, and by his settlement of the long educational controversy in favour of the advocates of instruction in English and the vernaculars. Lord William Bentinek left India (1835) with his programme of reforms unfaished. The new Charter Act of 1833 had brought to a close the commercial business of the Company and emphasized their position as rulers of an Indian Empire in trust for the Crown. By it the whole administration, as well

as the legislation of the country, was placed in the hands of the Governor-General in Council, and authority was given to create a Presidency of Agra. Before his retirement Bentinck assumed the statutory title of Governor-General of India (1834), thus marking the progress of consolidation since Warren Hastings in 1774 became the first Governor-General of Fort William. Bir Charles Metcalfe, being senior member of Council, succeeded Lord William Bentinck, and during his short tenure of office carried into execution his predecessor's measures for giving entire liberty to the press.

### Afghan Wars.

With the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General (1836-42) there began a new era of war and conquest. Before leaving London he announced that he looked with exuitation to the prospect of "promoting education and knowledge, and of extending the blessings of good Government and happiness to million in India;" but his administration was almost exclusively comprised in a fatal expedition to Afghanistan, which dragged in its train the annexation of Sind, the Sikh wars, and the inclusion of Baluchistan in the protectorate of India. The first Afghan war was undertaken partly to counter the Bussian advancy in Central Asia and partly to place on the throne at Kabul the dethroned ruler Shah Shuja in place of Dost Mahomed. The latter Shuja in place or Dost Manomed. The ister object was easily attained (1839) and for two years Afghanistan remained in the military occupation of the Eritish. In 1841. Sir Alexander Burnes was assasinated in Kabui and Sir William Macnaghten suffered the same fate in an interview with the son of Dost Mahomed. The British Commander in Kabul, Gen. Elphinstone, was old and feeble, and after two months' delay he led his army of 4,500 and 12,000 camp followers back towards India in the depth of winter. Between Kabui and Jalialabad the whole force perished, either at the hands of the Afghans or from cold, and Dr. Brydon was the only survivor who reached the latter city. Lord Ellenborough succeeded Lord Auckland and was persuaded to send an Lord Auckland and was persuaded to send an army of retribution to relieve Jallaised. One force under Gen. Pollock relieved Jallaised and marched on Kabul, while Gen. Nott, advancing from Kandahar, captured Ghazni and joined Pollock at Kabul (1842). The bazaar at Kabul was blown up, the prisoners rescued, and the army returned to India leaving Dost Mahomed to take undisputed possession of his throne. The drama ended with a bombastic proclamation from Lord Ellenborough and the parade through the Punjab of the (spurious) gates of Somnath taken from the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazai.

### Sikh Wars.

Lord Ellenborough's other wars—the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and the suppression of an outbreak in Gwallor—were followed by his recall, and the appointment of Sir Henry (1st Lord) Hardings to be Governor-General. A soldier Governor-General was remained to the way fert that the control of the state of th

of strength was imminent between the British and the remaining Hindu power in India, the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Kingdom, had died in 1839, loyal to the end to the treaty he had made with Metcaffe thirty years earlier. He left no son capable of ruling, and the khaisa, or central council of the Sikh army, was burning to measure its strength with the British sepoys. The intrigues of two men, Lai Singh and Fej Singh, to obtain the supreme power led to their crossing the Sutiej and invading British territory. Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor-General hurried to the frontier, and within three weeks four pitched battles were fought—at Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon. The Sikhs were driven across the Sutiej and Lahore surrendered to the British but the province was not annexed. By the terms of peace the infant Dhulcep Singh was recognized as Rajah; Major Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident, to assist the Sikh Council of Regency, at Lahore; the Julindar Doab was sided to British territory; the Sikh army was limited; and a British force was sont to garrison the Punjab on behalf of the child Rajah. Lord Hardinge returned to England (1848) and was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, the greatest of Indian proconsuls.

Dalhousie had only been in India a few months when the second Sikh war broke out In the attack on the Sikh position at Chillanwals the British lost 2,400 officers and menbesides four guns and the colours of three regiments: but before reinforcements could arrive from England, bringing Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough had restored his reputation by the victory of Gujrat which absolutely destroyed the Sikh army. As a consequence the Punjab was annexed and became a British province (1849), its pacification being so well carried out, under the two Lawrences that on he outbreak of the Mutinveight years later it remained not only quiet but loyal. In 1852 Lord Dalhousie had again to embark on war, this time in Burma, owing to the Bl-treatment of British merchants in Rangoon. The lower valley of the Irawaddy was occupied from Rangoon to Prome and annexed, under the name of Pegu, to those provinces that had been acquired in the first Burmese war. British territories were chlarged in many other directions during Lord Dalhousie's tenure of office. His "doctrine of lapse" by which British rule was substituted for Indian in States where continued mascule on the failure of a dynasty made this change possible, came into practice in the cases of Satara, Jhansı, and Nagpur (which last-named State became the Central Provinces) where the rulers died without leaving male heirs. Oudh was annexed on account of its misrule. Dalhousie left many other marks on India. He reformed the administration from top to bottom, founded the Public Works Department, initiated the railways, telegraphs and postal system, and completed the great Ganges canal. He also detached the Government of Bengal from the charge of the Government of Engal from the charge of the Government of Engal from the Public Works Department, initiated the railways, telegraphs and gostal system, and empresentatives of the local Governments to the deliberations of the Government of India.

of a department of public instruction and initiated more practical measures than those devised by his predecessors. It was his misfortune that the mutiny, which so swiftly followed his resignation, was by many critics in England attributed to his passion for change.

## Sepoy Mutiny.

Dalhousic was succeeded by Lord Canning in 1856, and in the following year the sepoys of the Bengal army mutinied and all the valley of the Ganges from Delni to Patna rose in rebellion. The causes of this convulsion are difficult to estimate, but are probably to be found in the unrest which followed the progress of English civils ation; in the spreading of false rumours that the whole of India was to be subdued; in the confidence the sepoy troops had acquired in themselves under British leadership; and in the ambition of the educated classes to take a greater shade in the government of the country. Added to this, there was in the deposed King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah, a centre of growing disaffection. Finally there was the story—not devoid of truth—that the cartridges for the new Enfield rific were greased with fat that rendered them unclean for both Hindus and Mahomedans. And when the mutiny did break out it found the Army without many of its best officers who were employed in civil work, and the British troops reduced, in spite of Lord Dalhousle's warnings, below the number he considered essential for safety. On May 10 the sepoys at Meerut rose in mutiny, cut down a few Europeans, and, unchecked by the large European garrison, went off to Delhi where next morning the Mahomedans rose. From that centre the mutiny spread through the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Lower Bengal. Risings in the Punjab were put down by Sir John Lawrence and his subordinates who armed the Sikhs, and with their help reduced the sepoys, and Lawrence was subsequently able to send a strong body of Sikhs to aid in the sege of Delhi. The native armies of Madras and Boinbay remained for the most part true to their colours. In Central India, the centingents of some of the great chiefs joined the rebels, but Hyderabad was kept loyal by the influence of its minister, Sir Salar Jung.

office. His "doctrine of lapse" by which British rule was substituted for Indian in States where continued nasrule on the failure of a dynasty made this change possible, came into practice in the cases of Satara, Jhans, and Nagpur (which last-named State became the Central Provinces) where the rulers died with out leaving male heirs. Oudh was annexed on account of its misrule. Dalhousie left many other marks on India. He reformed the Administration from top to bottom, founded the Public Works Department, initiated the railways, telegraphs and postal system, and completed the great Ganges canal. He also chetached the Government of Bengal from the sharge of the Government of Bengal from the sharge of the Government of India, Finally, in education he laid down the lines

ber 8, and by the 13th a breach was made. On the following day three columns were led to the assault, a fourth being held in reserve. Over the ruins of the Kashmir Gate, blown in by Home and Salkeld, Col. Campbell led his men and Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls. By nightfall the British, with a loss of nearly 1,200 killed and wounded, had only scurred a foothold in the city. Six days' street fighting followed and Delhi was won; but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming party. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner, and his two sons were shot by Captain Hudson. ber 8, and by the 13th a breach was made. perity will be our strength, in their content-Hudson.

### Massacre at Cawnpore.

At Cawnpore the sepoys mutinied on June 27 and found in Nana Sahib, the heir of the last Peshwa, a willing lead r in spite of his former prefessions of loyalty. There a European force of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 non-combatants, and held out for 22 days, sur-rendering only on the guarantee of the Nana that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. They were embarking on the boats on the Ganges when fire was opened on them, the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children and the women being mutilated and murdered in Cawnpore to which place they were taken back. Their bodies were thrown down a well just before Havelock, having defeated the Nana's forces, arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a small garrison held out in the Residency from July 2 to September 25 against tremendous odds and enduring the most fearful hardships. The relieving force, under Havelock and Outram, was itself invested, and the garrison was not finally delivered until Sir Colin Campbell arrived in November. Fighting continued for 18 months in Oudh, which Sir Colin Campbell finally reduced, and in Central India, where Sir Hugh Rose waged a brilliant campaign against the disinherited Rani of Jhansi—who died at the head of her troops—and Tantia Topi.

# Transfer to the Crown.

With the end of the mutiny there began a new era in India, strikingly marked at the out-set by the Act for the Better Government of India (1858) which transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown. By that Act India was to be governed by, and in the name of, the Sovereign through a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council of fifteen members. At the same time the Governor-General received the title of Viceroy. The European troops of the Company, numbering about 24,000 officers and men were-greatly resenting the transfer-amalgamated with the Royal service, and the Indian Navy was abo-lished. On November 1, 1858, the Viceroy announced in Durbar at Allahabad that Queen Victoria had assumed the Government of India, and proclaimed a policy of justice and religious toleration. A principle already enunciated in the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced, and

ment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." Peace was proclaimed in July 1859, and in the cold weather Lord Canning went on tour in the northern provinces, to receive the homage of loyal chiefs and to assure them that the "policy of lapse" was at an end. A number of other important reforms marked the closing years of Canning's Viceroyalty. The India Councils Act (1861) augmented the Governor-General's Council, and the Councils of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official members, European and Indian, for legislative purposes only. By another Act of the same year, High Courts of Judicature were constituted. To deal with the increased debt of India Mr. James Wilson was sent from England to be Financial Member of Council, and to him are due the customs system, income tax, license duty, and State paper currency. The care of office had broken down the Viceroy's health. His successor, Lord Eigin, lived only a few months after his arrival in India, and was succeeded by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, the "saviour of the Punjab."

### Sir John Lawrence.

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence was that of reorganising the Indian military system, and of reconstructing the Indian army. The latter task was carried out on the principle that in the Bengal army the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the infantry and cavairy should be one to two, and in the Madras and Rombay armies one to three: the artillery was to be almost wholly Europeans. The re-organisation was carried out in spite of financial difficulties and the sadding of Indian revenues with the cost of a war in Abyssinia with which India had no direct concern; but operations in Bhutan were all the drain made operations in Ishutan were all the drain made on the army in India while the re-organising process was being carried on. Two severe famines—in Orissa (1868) and Bundelkhand and Upper Hindustan (1868-9)—occurred, while Sir John Lawrence was Viceroy, and he laid down the principle for the first time in Indian history, that the officers of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible means to avert death by starva-tion. He also created the Irrigation bepart-ment under Col. (Sir Richard) Strachey. Two commercial crises of the time have to be noted. One seriously threatened the tea industry in Bengal. The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every description that took place in Bombay during the years of prosperity for the Indian cotton industry caused by the American Civil War.
The "Share Mania," however, did no perma nent harm to the trade of Bombay, but was, on the other hand, largely responsible for the series of splendid buildings begun in that city during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere. Sir John Lawrence retired in 1869, having passed through every grade of the service, from in the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced, and all of every race or creed, were to be admitted as far as possible to those offices in the Queen's service for which they might be qualified. System of the Government was to be the benefit of all her subjects in India—"In their prossible to local self-government. He also it of all her subjects in India—"In their prossible to local self-government. He also

duties, thereby enabling his successors to abocusties, thereby enabling his successors to abolish the inter-provincial customs lines. Unhapply his vast schemes for the development of the country by extending communications of every kind were not carried out to the full by him, for he was murdered in the convictions of the hadron country and the convictions of the hadron country to the convictions of by him, for he was murdered it the convet settlement of the Andaman Islands, in 1872 Lord Northbrook (Viceroy 1872-6) had to exer-cise his abilities chiefly in the province of finance. A severe famine which threatened Lower Bengal in 1874 was successfully warded off by the organization of State relief and the importation of rice from Burma. The follow-ing year was notable for the deposition of the Gaikwar of Baroda for mis-government, and for the tour through India of the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII). The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India when Lord Mayo was Viceroy had given great pleasure to those with whom he had come in touch, and had established a kind of personal link between India and the Crown. The Prince of Wales India and the Crown. The Prince of Wals tour aroused unprecedented enthusiasm for and loyalty to the British Raj, and further encouragement was given to the growth of this spirit when, in a durbar of great magnifeence held on January 1et, 1877, on the famous Ridge at Delhi, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. The Viceroy of that time, Lord Lytton, hall, however, to deal with a situation of unusual difficulty. Two successive years of drought produced, in 1877-78, the worst famine India had known The most strengue exertions were made to mitigate its strenuous exertions were made to mitigate its effects, and eight crores of rupees were spent in importing grain; but the loss of life was estimated at 51 millions. At this time estimated at 51 millions. At this time also Afghan affairs once more became prominent.

## Second Afghan War.

The Amir, Sher All, was found to be intriguing with Russia and that fact, coupled with his repulse of a British mission led to the second Afghan War. The British forces advanced by three routes—the khyber, the Kurram, and the Bolan—and gamed all the important van-tage points of Eastern Afghan tan. Sher All fied and a treaty was made with his son Yakub Khan, which was promptly broken by the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had been sent as English envoy to Kabul. Further operations were thus necessary, and Su F. (now Lord) Roberts advanced on the capital and deteated the Afghans at Charasia. A rising of the tribes followed, ir spite of Sir D. Sicwart's victory at Ahmed Kheyl and his advance from Kabul to Kandahar. A pretender, Sirdar Ayub Khan, from Herat prevented the establishment of peace, defeated Gen. Burrows' brigade at Malwand, and invested Kandahar. He was routed in turn by Sir F. Roberts who made a brilliant march from Kabul to Kandahar. After the British withdrawal fighting continued between Ayub Khan and Abdur Rahman, but the latter was left undisputed Amir of Afghanistan until his death in 1901. fled and a treaty was made with his son Yakub

administration is memorable for the freedom given to the Press by the repeal of the Vergiven to the Press by the repeal of the Venacular Press Act, for his soheme of local self-government which developed municipal institutions, and for the attempt to extend the lurisdiction of the criminal courts in the Districts over European British subjects, independently of the race or nationality of the presiding judge. This attempt, which created a feeling among Europeans in India of great hostility to the Viceroy, ended in a compromise in 1884. Other reforms were the re-astabilish. in 1884 Other reforms were the re-establish-ment of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the appointment of an Education Com-mission with a view to the spread of popular Instruction on a broader basis, and the abolition by the Finance Minister (Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer) of a number of customs duties. Lord Dufferin, who succeeded Lord Ripon in 1884, had to give his attention more to external than internal affairs: one of his first acts was to hold a durbar at Rawalpindi for the reception of the Amir of Afghanistan which resulted in the strengthening of British relations with that ruler. In 1885 a third Burmese war became necessary owing to the truculent attitude of King Thibaw and his intrigues with foreign Powers. The expedition, trigues with foreign Fowers. The expedition, under General Prindergast, occupied Mandalay without difficulty and King Thibaw was called to Ratnagiri, where he died on 16th December 1916. His dominions of Upper Burma were annexed to British India on the 1st of January, 1886.

## The Russian Menace.

Of greater importance at the time were the measures taken to meet a possible, and as it then appeared a probable, attack on India by Russia. These preparations, which cost over two million sterling, were hurried en because of a collision which occurred be-tween Russian and Afghan troops at Penjdeb, during the delimitation of the Afghan frontier towards Central Asia, and which seemed likely to lead to a declaration of war by Great Britain. to lead to a declaration of war by dress brissis. War was averted, but the Penjdeh incident had called attention to a menace that was to be felt for nearly a generation more; it had also served to elleit from the Princes of India an unanimous offer of troops and money in case of need. That offer bore fruit under the next Vicercy, Lord Lansdowne, when the present system of Imperal Service Troops was orga-nised. Under Lord Lansdowne's rule also the defences of the North-Western Frontier were strengthened, on the advice of Sir Frederick (now karl) Roberts, who was then Comman-der-in-Chief in India. Another form of precautionary measure against the continued aggression of Russia was taken by raising the annual subsidy paid by the Indian Government to the Amir from eight to twelve lakhs.

On the North-Eastern Frontier there occurred (1891) in the small State of Manipur a revolu-Amir of Afghanistan until his death in 1901.

In the meantime Lord Lytton had resigned [1880] and Lord Ripon was appointed Viceroy by the new Liberal Government. Lord Ripon's the escort ignominiously retreated. This disgrace to British arms led to several attacks on frontier outposts which were brilliantly de-feated. Manipur was occupied by British troops and the government of the State was reorganised under a Political Agent. Lord Lanadowne's term of office was distinguished by several other events such as the passing of the Parliamentary Act (Lord Cross's Act, 1892), which increased the size of the Legisla-tive Councils as well as the number of non-officials in them: legislation aimed at social and domostic reform among the Hindus: and and domestic reform among the Hindus: and the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver (1898).

### Frontier Campaigns.

Lord Elgin, who succeeded Lord Lansdowne in 1894, was confronted at the outset with a deficit of Rs. 22 crores, due to the fall in exchange. (In 1895 the rupee fell as low as 1s. 1d.) To meet this the old five per cent. im 11. 12.) To meet this the old live per center in port duties were reimposed on a number of commodities, but not on cotton goods: and within the year the duty was extended to picco-goods, but not to yarn. The re-organisation of the Army, which involved the abolition of the old system of Presidency Armies, had hardly been carried out when a number of risings occurred along the North-West Frontier. In 1895 the British Agent in Chitral—which had come under British influence two years pre-viously when Sir H. M. Durand had demarca-ted the southern and eastern boundaries of Afghanistan—was besieged and had to be rescued by an expeditionary force. Two years after the Wazirs, Swatis, and Mohmands attacked the British positions in Malakand, and the Afridis closed the Khyber Pass. Peace was only established after a prolonged campaign (the Tirah campaign) in which 40,000 troops were employed, and over 1,000 officers and men had been lest. This was in teatly and men had been lost. This was in itself a heavy burden on the finances of India, which was increased by the serious and widespread famine of 1896-97 and by the appearance in India of bubonic plague. The methods taken India of 1896-97 and by India of bubonic plague. The methods taken to prevent the spread of that disease led, in Bombay, to rioting, and elsewhere to the management of the recessary of the spread of the recessary appearance in the vernacular press of seditious articles which made it necessary to make more stringent the law dealing with such writings.

### Lord Curzon's Vicerovalty.

With famine and plague Lord Curzon also; who succeeded Lord Elgin in 1899, had to deal. In 1901 the cycle of bad harvests came to an end; but plague increased, and in 1904 deaths from it were returned at over one million. Of the many problems to which Lord Curzon directed his attention, only a few can be men-tioned here: some indeed claim that his greatset work in India was not to be found in any one department but was in fact the general gearing up of the administration which he schieved by his unceasing energy and personal example of strenuous work. He had at once to turn his attention to the North-West Frontier. The Bettels awarders herced out hours. tier. The British garrisons beyond our boundary were gradually withdrawn and replaced by tribal levies, and British forces were concentrated in British territory behind them as

grace to British arms led to several attacks on the arms traffic and work on strategic railways frontier outposts which were brilliantly devas pushed forward. The fact that in seven teated. Manipur was occupied by British years he only spent a quarter of a million upon repressive measures and only found it necessary to institute one blockade (against the Mahsud Waziris) is the justification of this policy of compromise between the Lawrence and Forward schools of thought. In 1901 the transward schools of thought. In 1901 the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab were separated from that Province, and together with the po-litical charges of the Malakand, the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wans were formed into the new North-West Frontier Province, under a Chief Commissioner directly responsible to the Government of India. That year also witnessed the death of Abdur Rahman, the Amir of Afghanistan, and the establishment. Amir of Afghanistan, and the establishment of an understanding with his successor Habib-ullah. In 1904 the attitude of the Dalai Lama of Tibet being pro-Russian and anti-British, the beame necessary to send an expedition to Lhasa under Colonel (Sir Francis) Younghus-band. The Dalai Lama abdicated and a treaty was concluded with his successor.

In his first year of office Lord Curzon passed the Act which, in accordance with the recom-mendations of the Fowler Commission, practically fixed the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d., and in 1900 a Gold Reserve fund was created. and in 1900 a Gold Reserve rund was created. The educational reforms that marked this Viceroyalty are dealt with elsewhere: chief among them was the Act of 1904 reorganising the governing bodies of Indian Universities. Under the head of agrarian reform must be mentioned the Punjab Land Alienation Act, designed to free the cultivators of the soil from designed to free the cultivators of the soil from the clutches of money-lenders, and the insti-tution of Agricultural banks. The efficiency of the Army was increased (Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief) by the re-armament of the Indian Army, the strengthening of the or the Indian Army, the strengthening of the artillery, and the reorganisation of the transport service. In his relations with the Feudstory Chiefs, Lord Curzon emphasized their position as partners in administration, and he founded the Imperial Cadet Corps to give a military education to the sons of ruling and aristocratic families. In 1902 the British Government obtained from the Nizam a perpetual lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in return for an apparal resyment of 8 lakes. in return for an annual payment of 25 lakhs.
The accession of King Edward VII was pre-claimed in a splendid Durbar on January 1,
1903. In 1904 Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months but was re-appointed to a second term of office, Lord Ampthill; Governor of Madras, having acted as Viceroy during his absence. The chief act of this second term was the partition of Bengal and the creation of a new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—a reform, designed to remove the systematic neglect of the trans-Gangetic areas of Bengal, which evoked bitter and prolonged criticism. In 1905 Lord Curzon resigned, being unable to accept the proposals of Lord Kitchener for the re-adjustment of relations between the Army headquarters and the Mili-tary Department of the Government, and being unable to obtain the support of the Home Government. Lord Curzon was succeeded by by tribal levies, and British forces were con-centrated in British territory behind them as nor-General. It was a stormy heritage to which support. An attempt was made to check Lord Minto succeeded, for the unrest which

had long been noticed developed in one direction into open sedition.

Outside Bengal attempts to quell the disaffection by the ordinary law were fairly successful. But scarcely any province was free from disorder of some kind and, though recourse was had to the deportation of persons without reason assigned under an Act of 1818, special Acts had to be passed to meet the situation, viz:—an Explosives Act, a Prevention of Seditions Meetings Act, and a Chimmal Law Amendment Act which provides for a magisterial inquiry in private and a trial before three judges of the High Court without a tury. Concurrently with these legislative measures steps were taken to extend representative institutions. In 1907 a Hindu and a Mahomedan were appointed to the Secretary of State's Council, and in 1909 a Hindu was appointed for the first time to the Viceroy's Council. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 carried this policy farther by reconstituting the legislative councils and conferring upon them wider powers of discussion. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were enlarged by the addition of an Indian member.

As regards foreign policy, Lord Minto's Viceroyalav was distinguished by the conclusion (1907) between Great Entain and Russia of an agreement on questions likely to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries in Asia generally, and in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in particular. Two expeditions had to be undertaken on the North-West Frontier, against the Zakka Khels and the Mohmands; and ships of the East Indies Squadron were frequently engaged off Maskat and in the Persian Gulf in operations designed to check the traffic in arms through Persia and Mekran te the frontier of India.

### Visit of the King and Queen.

Sir Charles (Lord) Hardinge was appointed to succeed Lord Minto in 1910. His first year in India was marked by the visit to India of the King Emperor and the Queen, who arrived at Bombay on December 2, 1911. From there they proceeded to Delhi where, in the most magnificent durbar ever held in India, the coronation was proclaimed and various boons, including an annual grant of 50 lakins for popular education, were announced. At the same ceremony His Majesty announced the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi; the reunion of the two Bengals under a Governor-in-Council; the formation of a new Licutenant-Governorship for Behar. Chota Nagpur and Orissa and the restoration of Assam to the charge of a Chief Commissioner.

In August, 1913, the demolition of a lavatory attached to a mosque in Cawnpore was made the occasion of an agitation among Indian Mahomedans and a riot in Cawnpore led to heavy loss of life. Of those present at the rict, 106 were put on trial but subsequently released by the Vicercy before the case reached the Sessions, and His Excellency was able to settle the mosque difficulty by a compromise that was acceptable to the local and other Mahomedans.

Still more serious trouble occurred in September, 1914, when a riot at Budge-Budge among a number of Sikh emigrants returned from Canada gave a foretaste of the revolutionary plans entertained by those men. The sequel, revealed in two conspiracy trials at Lahore, showed that the "Ghadr" conspiracy was widespread and had been consistently encouraged by Germany,

#### India after the War.

Post-war India has a strange and baffling history. In 1919 Englishmen troubled little about affairs in the East: they were engrossed by the settlement of peace and the refusal of the United States either to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or to join the League of Nations, In 1930, however, the eyes not only of the British Empire but of the entire world were set upon India, when Mr. Gandhi and his followers for the second time attempted to make the non-co-operation movement effective.

Ideas rule the world. India had participated in the "war to end war". It was a war waged in defence of Belgium and it ended in a peace ostensibly proclaiming the sanctity of national aspirations throughout the world. For the sake of nationalism the structure of Europe had been broken into fragments. What then was to be India's share in the spoils of peace? The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms did not satisfy extremist opinion. They were the result of an agreed policy at home, and an agreed policy meant concessions to reactionary opinion.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms worked, and in some Provinces they worked well. Because they worked well, it was never possible to withhold reforms. Because experience revealed their shortcomings, it was imperative that greater reforms should be made. Lord Morley and Lord Minto expressly denied that their reforms allowed Parliamentary institutions. Yet the logical conclusion of these reforms was the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which definitely established Parliamentary institutions, and that report prepared the way to Dominion Status. Ten years after the war we find the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi working by different methods for the same end.

Yet to one living through those fevered years the issues were not always clear. Mahomedan and Hindu aspirations did not always coincide. The evil mischances that persuaded Turkey to associate with the Central Powers in the European War sorely tried Mahomedan loyalty. The Khilafatist movement assumed great proportions; and the consequence was war; for King Amanullah, who had just ascended the throne oi Afghannistan, believed that India was in open revolt. He decided, therefore, to invade the country. The Afghan War was unfortunately a prolonged campaign, and increased the sense of post-war exhaustion in this country. A few years later King Amanullah visited India on an errand of peace. His country had entered the comity of nations, and he would tour Europe asan enlightened monarch. In 1928 he returned to his country, which, however, he was destined soon to leave. The pace of his reforms had been too rapid for his country. He abdicated in favour of his brother Inayatullah, who abdicated

himself a few hours later. It was not until General Nadir Khan was elected King in the summer of 1929 that peace came to the unhappy land; but the keenness with which India followed the progress of the revolution showed how closely were the fortunes of the two countries associated.

The appointment of Lord Reading to be Viceroy in 1921 was a landmark in Indian history. Throughout his tenure of office there was opposition and disorder. The Duke of Connaught came to open the new council; and the Swarzjists did their utmost to boycott the visit. The Prince of Wales came a year later on a non-political visit; but his arrival in Bombay was the signal for severe rioting.

Mr. Gandhi's weapons of attack were boycott and the wearing of Khaddar. Khaddar, as an Indian cloth, weaked the importation of foreign cloth. The boycott was directed not only against British goods, but against the entire machinery of Government. In 1923 Lord Reading's certification doubled the Salt-Tax. thus showing that the Legislative Assembly had no real control over finance. The responsibilities of the Assembly were few. Since the Government could override its decisions, its decisions became irresponsible. In the Propulse Hope was less irresponsibilities. vinces, however, there was less irresponsibility, and consequently the members of the Legislative Councils were often the allies of Government. But it took time for Indian opinion to realise that the Legislative Councils, however imperfect, were the instruments of order and good government. Some years later, the boycott broke down. Mr. C. R. Das, one of Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenants, decided to associate with the Legislature—ostensibly to destroy the reforms, but actually because he and many others had grown tired of a policy of mere negation. The downfall of non-co-operation was further signalled by the election of a great Swarajist, Mr. V. J. Patel, to be President of the Legislative Assembly-an office which he held until the summer of 1930.

When Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading in 1926, the prospects of peace improved. It was ordained by Statute that a Commission should examine the Indian Reforms within ten years of the inception of the Government of India Act. In 1927 both the British Government and the Government of India agreed that the Commission should be appointed as early as possible. Accordingly, in the autumn, it was announced that Sir John Simon and other members of Parliament should be members of a new Statutory Commission. Their appointment was the occasion of a new outburst. Neither Mr. Gandhi's followers nor the moderates would support the Commission, It was to be boycotted from the start. The chief complaint was that all the members of the Commission were Europeans. The Congress party, and even the moderates, demanded in its place a Round Table Conference and the promise, if not the immediate offer, of Dominion Status. The boycott, however, was not very effective. One by one the Provincial Councils decided to co-perate with the Simon Commission: the Legislatures, stood consistently for boycott. Yet it is significant that before the Simon Commission and published its report, the Vicercy not only announced that the goal of Government in India

was Dominion Status, but invited representatives of India to a Round Table Conference in London: he stood where the moderates and half the Congress had stood two years before. Meanwhile, Congress became still more extremist, in January 1929, Mr. Gandhi announced that if India was not given Dominion Status within a year, he would lead the campaign for Independence. He kept his word, and the Lahore Congress of December 1929, under the guidance of Pandit Jawharlai Nehru rather than Mr. Gandhi, voted in favour of Independence.

The new struggle began in earnest in March, 1930. Mr. Gandhi first decided to break the Sait Laws. He made an imposing march from Ahmedabad to the coast, where he ceremoniously manufactured sait that could not be taxed. Non-co-operation was in full swing. For a short time Bombay was virtually a Congress City. There were numerous arrests.

The Statutory Commission meanwhile published its report, but it met with violent criticism in India. A new scheme to consult Indian opinion on constitutional reforms was evolved in the shape of a Round Table Confetence to which representatives of British India, the Indian States and the British parties were invited. The Princes, at first, assumed the lead. They stood for a Federal Government in which the States and British India should be partners. At once the extremists, who had intended to ignore the Conference, showed the keenest concern. The Conference, despite all evil prognostications, represented the voice of India.

In February 1931 the Round Table Conference delegates returned to India on the understanding that there was to be a second Round Table Conference in London, but that meanwhile certain problems, such as that of separate communal electorates, were to be worked out among themselves in India. The first thing they did on their return was to attempt to persuade Congress to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Conference. Congress, however, were in bitter mood; many local committees even did their best to prevent the decennial census in February from being an accurate index to the state of the population. There were a number of feverish conferences between Lord Irwin, Mr. Gandhi, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Mr. Gandhi and other pro-minent Congress leaders were released from prison specially to confer with Government officials and the conferences were conducted in a friendly and informal fashion. The upshot was the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact at Delhi in March which provided on the one hand for Congress to call off the civil disobedience movement, the no-tax campaign, the boycott of British goods, and other cognate activities, and on the other hand for Government to extend an amnesty to political prisoners, to permit the manufacture of salt on the coast, and make a number of similar concessions.

When in April Lord Willingdon arrived in India to take up his duties as Vicercy and Governor-General, Lord Irwin left the country amid many tributes to his statesmanship. Lord Willingdon's first few months were spent in preparing the way for the second Round Table Conference, the opening of which was fixed for

November. At first Congress refused to partici pate, alleging that Government had broken the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, but after much waver ing M: Gandhi set sail for England at the end of The Conference almost broken down over the communal problem Mr Gandhi was frankly dissatisfied and landed in India on December 28 hinting at a renewal of the civil disobedience campaign Farly in January 1932 the struggle began again Mr Gandhi and the the struggle began again Congress leaders were imprisoned

The Viceroy soon made it clar that there could be no compromise with those who were determined to persist in a fresh campaign of civil disobedience and proclaimed his determination to use to the full the resources of the State in fighting and defeating a movement which would otherwise remain a perpetual menace to orderly Government and individual liberty His Lacelleney a policy quickly met with success The arrest of the princip illeaders of the campaign was followed up with the imprisonment after trial of over 30 000 tollowers of the Congress
The special Ordinances devised to deal with the menace were renew d for another are months being replaced at the end of the year by more permanent legislation which the fegislative Assembly and the Council of State endorsed the former by a surprisingly good majority. All the Provincial Councils passed complementary legislation embolving Ordinanco regulations to suit local conditions. Thus by the end Lhue by the end of the year the Ordinances had ceased to exist their place being takon by legislation for a limited period Nothing showed the rully of the country against clivil disobedience better than these measures

The economic position of the country continued to be abnormal throughout the year and Government refused to contemplate any relaxa tion of that stern policy of rigorous economy in public expenditure outlined in 1931. The success of that policy was reflected in the budget of 1933 34 though public opinion in the country was disappointed with the absence of any relief from tax ition particularly in view of the partial restoration of the cut in the salaries of the Services An outstanding feature the year was the rapid improvement in India s credit notwithstanding the economic stress Government floated three loans one in sterling and two in rupices, of the total amount of Rs 58 crores I ha last of these was oversubscribed in about four hours though it gave a return of only 51 per cent Governm in the succeeded in substantially reducing their floating debt

An event of great importance during the year was the tiruf agreement between India and Great Brittin at the Ottawa Conference In the entirely new circumstances created by the departure of the Butish Government from the old policy of universal free trade and by the substitution for it of a tailf coupled with the grant of preference to countries the Govern ment of India were invited to send a delegation to the Imperial Conference primarily to consider and discuss with representatives of Great Britain the question whether it would be in the interests

and subsequently at Ottawa the Indian delegation to the Conference headed by Sir Atu Chatterjee were given the freest possible hand and the agreement which they concluded embo-dies only such measures as are in the best interests of India. After prolonged discussion it was endorsed by the Central Legislature.

Discussions relating to the future constitution of India were in progress throughout the year the publication of what is known as Communal Award marked a new stage in the task of devising a sur able machinery fer the governance of In in the award settled the proportion of representation in the country's legislatures for virious communities and special interests In November the third Round Lable (onference met in Jondon, the session listing till the end of the year

The year 1933 saw the publication of the White Paper embodying the proposals of His Majesty s Government for constitutional advance in India (See Round Table Conference Chapter) It served to thrust India into the forefront of British politics At no other period perhaps in r cut times has India figured so largely in Britum which was flooded by die hard propaganda against 'the danger of forcing democracy down the throats of the dumb millions of India

With the complete stultification of the Congress following the collapse of civil disobedience, and the slutting of interest to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee was in session examining the White Paper political activity in the country was at a standstill. To make up for this there was a great upherval in the social sphere. The plight of the depressed classes (called Hannans by Mr Gandhi) attracted much attention thanks to the aggressive measures adopted by Mr (andhi his two fasts, release from jul and whirlwind tour of the country Although there was much orthodox opposition to the admission of untouchables into caste temples and other demonstrational aspects of the uplift movement, the upper classes' conscience was roused to activity and directed towards the amelioration of the general condition of the untouchables

For the first time in history, Mount Everest was conquered from the air An aeroplane expedition financed by Lady Houston achieved this marvel which, apart from its spectacular nature is believed to be of great scientific value A climbing expedition which followed however had to abandon the attempt owing to unkind weather

India's increasing status among the nations of the world was examplified by the privilege accorded to her of negotiating direct with a koreign Power (Japan) for a commercial treaty Lo meet the stifling competition from Japan, India decided to cancel the most-favourednation treatment to Japan, whereupon the latter retaliated by placing a boycott on Indian cotton The tug of war ended as the result of a series of conversations at Simla and Delhi between the question whether it would be in the interests representatives of the Indian and Japanese of both countries to enter into a traiff agreement. Governments Equally important was the visit involving the reciprocal grant of preferences paid by a delegation from Lancashire, which to each other's products In the negotiations also was productive of an agreement with and discussions which took place first in London Bombay millowners for the regulation of trade and avoidance of cut-throat competition—an [Mr. Gandhi announced his decision to leave

the exchange of commodities and merchandise between India and Britain and other parts of the Empire. A policy of economic nationalism began to be adopted by almost all European countries which imposed exchange and quota restrictions on foreign imports. As a result of this Indian exports to Italy, Germany, Roumania and Turkey suffered a great deal.

Nevertheless India turned the corner and at the time of writing seems within sight of economic revival, if not prosperity. The budget for 1934-35 actually showed a surplus after allowing for the full restoration of salary cuts and a slight reduction in the income-tax rates.

Politically, 1934-35 was a year of peace. Mr. Gandhi yielded to the meistent demands of peace followers and formally called off civil disobedience which had been dead for months. The elimination of this negative policy led to a constructive programme. Right Wing Congressmen revived the old Swaraj Party. They contested the elections to the Assembly and scored signal success, winning 45 seats. Their trumph is all the more striking because of the rivary between them and another wing of the Congress which had quarrelled with the parent body on the Communal Award. Various causes have been suggested for their success, the most important of which was the wave of sentimental loyalty to an institution which had given up its barren programme and—following the removal of the Government ban—resumed its normal functions.

The Indian National Congress met in October 1931 after three and a half years of naction, and treaty rights.

and avoidance of cut-throat competition—an degreement which was later ratified by the Indian that body, with a view partly to enable it to function independently and unobscessed by his personality and partly to devoting his part was followed up and an Indo-British trade agreement was concluded in 1931. The operation of this and the Ottawa Agreements helped Indian commerce and industry by facilitating Not to be outdone by Mr. Gandhi, the Government of India sanctioned one crore of rupees ment of India sanctioned one crore of rupees to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural population.

> The year witnessed a keen and bitter controversy over the Communal Award, Hindu protesting it was unjust and Muslims insisting on retaining it. Between the two, the Congress chose to remain neutral. This attitude displeased both, and a section of Hindu Congressmen formed a separate party and ceaselessly strove to uppet the Award.

> Another outstanding feature was the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which examined British and Indian witnesses (officials and non-officials) on the Government's proposals contained in the White Paper. The report differed little from the White Paper and formed the basis of the India Bill which, at the time of writing, is being discussed by the House of Commons in Committee. Both the Committee's report and the Bill raised a storm of protest in India, where the proposed reforms were regarded by most people, including the Liberals, as inadequate, but a small section of opinion was in favour of working the scheme to get the lest out of it and to pave the way for a further instalment of political reform,

> The Indian Princes created some surprise by refusing to accept the proposals as they stood and demanding a number of changes. A section of public opinion regarded their decisions as a withdrawal from the proposed teleration, but the Princes repudiated this interpretation and protested that they only asked for changes which would safeguard their status, privileges

# The Government of India.

was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On Soptember 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

### Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parllament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treates without the pre-vious consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of immunent accessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which establish-ed the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, includling the Commander-in-Chief of the Presi-dency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business 1919.

The impulse which drove the British to India and it became a political and administrative as not conquest but trade. The Government body holding its territories in trust for the India represents the slow evolution from contions established to meet trading requirements. and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as represent-ing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General is the sole representative of the Crown in India; he is assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom is responsible for a special department of the administration.

### Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in the Punjab and Bombay it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a wast forest property and is the puricipal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it has the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion, it lends money to muncipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and santiary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character the Government has also clear relations with The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated and was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of

# THE REFORMS OF 1919.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into

(Lord Chelmsford), the results of which were embodied in their Report on Indian Constitutional Reform issued in the spring of 1918. The recommendations in this report were supplemented by those of two Committees which toured in India in the winter of 1918-19, and which issued their Reports in the spring of 1919. general operation in January 1921. The Act was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in India in the winter of 1918-19, and with the winter of 1917-18 by the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) and the Viceroy modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom, and Issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their turn issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In ten of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orjssa, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and the North West Frontier Province—the Local Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme, was brought into line with it in 1922. An Act of Parliament was passed, constituting Burna a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council and Ministers and a Legislative Council elected on a very democratic tranchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining provinces were then, inclusive of the N. W. Frontier Province, directly administered by Chief Commissioners, who are technically mere agents of the Central Government of India. No change was made by the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces but the Frontier Province was, after the Burma precedent, made a Major Province in 1932.

Dyarchy.—In ten uine provinces the executive Government is a dual organism which owes its unity to the Governor. One half of the organism consists of the Governor and his executive Council, all of whom are appointed by the King. This body is responsible for the administration of those subjects which are "reserved." The other half of the executive organism is the Governor acting with the advite of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold office during his pleasure, and must be clevted members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State or India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

The Provinces.—Starting from the premise that it was in the provinces that the first substantial steps must be taken towards the development of a system of responsible government the framers of the Act of 1919 provided

for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature, which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces; but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the exercise of this right in certain specified provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine intervention by the Indian Legislature in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance:—The "revenues of India"—or, rather, their sources—are definitely divided between the Central and Provincial Governments; the Provincial Governments have now almost complete control over the administration of their "allocated" revenues, they have power to supplement them by raising loans on the security of these revenues, and their right, subject in certain cases to the Governor-General's sanction, to initiate new taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governors' provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the comparative exiguousness and inelasticity of its own revenues, having been exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinced to the Government of India at the outset was Rs. 983 lakhs, of which Madras contributed Rs. 348 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. The annual contribution was in no case to be subject to increase in the future, and if reduction of the aggregate were found possible by the Government of India, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quota of the several provinces. The Provincial contributions were gradually foregone and finally extinguished by the Government of India in the years of its successive annual prosperity Budgets before the commencement of the world wide economic depression in 1929.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent. as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules gave the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult make population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend to the franchise women.

The following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils:-

							Nominated		
	P	rovi	nce.			Elected.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
Madras					!	98	23	6	127
Bombay	••	••	••			86	20	5	111
Bengai	• •					113	20	6	139
United Pr	ovinces		••	••		100	18	5	123
Punjab	• •		• • •	••		71	16	6	98
Bihar and	Orissa					76	18	9	103
Central Pr	ovinces					53	10	5	68
Aggam	• •		••			39	Q	5	53
Burma			••			78	13	8	101
North-We	st Front	lier	Province			28	7	1 5 1	40

The figures for officials in this table are maxima in very case, and where less than the maximum number of officials is nominated to any Council, the number of nominated non-officials must be increased in proportion; e.g., if there are only 16 officials (nominated and ex-officio) on the United Provinces Council, there must be seven nominated non-officials. The official members who have seats ex-officio are the members of the Executive Council, who are at present four in number, the statutory maximum in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, three in Bihar and Orissa, and two in each of the remaining provinces. These Executive Councils contain an equal

number of Indian and British members except in Bihar and Orissa where two of the three members are British officials.

Electorates.—The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis which is designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse elements of the Indian population naturally range themselves. Although there are minor variations from province to province, a table showing their character in one province (Bengal) will give a sufficiently clear idea of the general position.

	Class	of Ele	ctorat	0.				No. of Electorates of this Class.	No. of Members returnable by Electorates of this Class.
Non-Muhammada Muhammadan European	••	•••		•••	••			42 34 3	46 39 5
Anglo-Indian (in European and A Landholders	tie t Asiatic	desce	cal ser ut).	iso of	persons	of 	mixed	1 5	2 5
University Commerce and In	dustry	, ::	••	::	::	::	::	1 8	1 15
				T	otal	• •	1	94 [	113

Of the 94 constituencies in Bengal, all but nine (those representing the University and Commerce and Industry) are arranged on a territorial basis, i.e., each constituency consists of a group of electors, having the prescribed qualifications which entitle them to a vote in a constituency of that class, who inhabit a particular area. The normal area for a "Muhammadan" or "non-Muhammadan" car ilarge and populous, half a district) in the case of rural constituencies, and, in the case of rural constituencies, a group of adjacent municipal towns. Some large towns form urban constituencies by themselves, and the City of Calcutta provides eight separate constituencies, six "non-Muhammadan", the latter, of course, being coterminous with the

Throughout the electoral rules there runs a general classification of the various kinds of constituencies into two broad categories, those

which are designed to ropresent special interests such as Landholders, Universities, Plan ters or Commerce being described as "special" constituencies, and those which are based on a racial distinction—Muhammadan, European, Sikh, etc.—being known as "general" constituencies.

Voters' Qualifications.—The qualifications for electors (and consequently for candidates) vary in detail from province to province, chiefly on account of variations in the laws and regulations which form the basis of assessment of income or property values. Generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue or of its equivalent, or of income tax, or of municipal taxes, but in all provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote, irrespective of the amount of their income or property.

# POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In origin the legislative authority in British India was a meeting of the Governor-General (or, in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the Freshencies of Madras and Bombay, of the Governor) with his Executive Council, "for the purpose of legislation." When met for this purpose there were added to the Executive Council certain additional members, at first very few in number, and those few all nominated by the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case might be. A Council so constituted had originally no powers or duties beyond those immediately arising out of the discussion of the particular legislative measure which at the time was engaging its attention, and its functions were confined strictly to the discussion and enactment of legislative measures. In course of time the number of "additional" members, and the proportion of these who were non-official In-dians, were steadily increased, the principle of election was gradually substituted for nomina-tion as the means of selecting non-official members, and the functions of the Councils were extended so as to include the right of interpellation, of the discussion of matters of general public interest, and of criticising and discussing the budget proposals of the Executive Government. This extension of the powers of the Councils was in the main the result of the "Morley-Minto Act" of 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 had given power to discuss the budget but not to divide the Council upon it. Lord Morley's Act went further and provided Lord Morley's Act went further and provided that notwithstanding the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative measures, the Local Government might make rules authorising the discussion of the annual financial statement, of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as might be throughed by the rules and these rules might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were definitely to recognise the principle of election as the means of selecting non-official members of all Councils (although the method adopted was mainly that of indirect election), a considerable increase in the number of both non-official and official members, and the setting up in every province of a non-official (though not, save in one province, an elected) majority. A further important, though indirect, result of the Morley-Minto Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor General and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly as generally understood, they still remained in theory up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere accretions to the Executive Government of the provinces for he purpose of advising on, and

enacting, legislation. It is true that the nonofficial element in the Provincial Councils as
constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had
acquired a considerable measure of control over
legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it
placed the non-official members in a slight
majority over their official colleagues; but for
various reasons this control even in the sphere
of legislation, can hardly be described as definite
popular control, and over matters outside the
legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

- (i) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies;
- (ii) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation; and
- (iii) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after iour years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own President. At the outset the President is nominated by the Governor, but from the start overy (ouncil has an elected Deput; President. The Governor (who formerly was evolute of the Governor output of the president of his Legislative Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of those newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope, which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72D).

72D.—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed:—

Provided that—

(a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

ponsibility for the subject; and
(b) the governor shall have power in cases of
emergency to authorise such expenditure as
may be in his opinion necessary for the safety
or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying

on of any department; and

- (c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor communicated to the council.
- (3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure:—
- (i) Contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and (ii) Interest and sinking furd charges on
- loans; and
  (iii) Expenditure of which the amount is
- prescribed by or under any law; and

  (to) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or
  by the Secretary of State in Council and
- (v) Salaries of judges of the high court of the province and of the advocate-general.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

Executive and Legislature.—In the light of these facts it is now possible to explaim more exactly the relationship between the provincial executive and the provincial legislature. The dual character of the former has already been mentioned, and the corresponding bifurcation of provincial subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories. The rules under the act prescribe a list of 20 subjects which are transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, the more important of which are Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education (with certain reservations), Public Works, Agriculture, Excise, and Development of Industries. The "reserved" subjects comprise all those in the list of "provincial" (as distinct from "central") subjects which are not transferred.

Machinery.—No change was made by the Act of 1919 in the machinery and methods of administration by the Governor in Council; decisions are taken at the Council Board, as before, by a majority vote, and the Governor is entitled, as before, to overrule such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it. For such decisions the Governor in Council remains as before, responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power of enforcing them despite opposition by a majority of the Legislative Council. But, the whole spirit of the Act and the existence of a large non-official elected majority in every Provincial Legislative Council is an important factor in determining the policy to be pursued by the official half of the Government in its administration of reserved subjects. A further and not less important factor is the existence in the Government, side by side with the Executive Council, of two or more Ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislature, who, though they are not charged by law with, and in fact are legally absolved from, any responsibility for decisions on matters outside the transferred sphere, will necessarily be able, and in fact are expected, to make their opinions felt by their colleagues in the Executive Council. But these factors, while they will doubtless lead to

constant endeavour on the part of the official half of the Government to accommodate its policy to the wishes of its ministerial colleagues and of the majority of the legislature, and to avoid situations which involve resort to the enforcement of its decisions in the face of popular opposition, are not intended to obscure the responsibility to Parliament in the last resort of the Governor in Council for the administration of reserved subjects and the right of His Majesty's Government, and of the Secretary of State as a member thereof, to lay down and require the observance of any principles which they regard as having the support of Parliament and in the last resort of the British electorate.

Transfer of Control.—With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different. Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parlia-ment to the elector and the Legislative Council in the Indian province. The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the Executive Council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of "reserved" subjects or "departments," so each Minister is directly responsible for the administration of those parti-cular transferred "departments" which are included in his portfolio. But his responsibility lies, not, as in the case of a member of the Excutive Council, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as commanding or likely to command the support of the majority of that body. He holds office during the Governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence not only of the Governor, but also of the Legislative Council, upon whose vote he is directly dependent for his salary. Further, the control of the Legislative Council over transferred subjects, both as regards supplies and legislation, is almost entirely free from the restrictions just noticed which necessarily qualify its control over the "reserved" subjects. It is thus within the power of the Provincial Council to insist on the pursuit of a policy of its own choice in the administration of transferred subjects by withdrawing its confidence from a Minister who departs from that policy and bestowing it only on a successor who will follow its mandate and this power is dependent on the provincial elector in virtue of his freedom to control the composition of the Legislative Council by the use which he makes of his vote. No doubt this statement requires some qualification before it can be accepted as literally accurate, for, technically, the authority charged with the administration of transferred subjects is "the Governor acting with Ministers appointed under this Act," not the Ministers acting on their own initiative, and, further the Courses who is not of course subject to Governor, who is not, of course, subject to removal from office by the Legislative Council, temovarion times by the responsibility for the peace and tranquillity of his province, and would be entitled, and indeed bound, to recommend the removal of a department from the transferred list if he found the legislature bent on pursuing a policy in its administration which, in his judgment, was incompatible with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great, and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministors should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministors should freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then in the opinion of the Committee the Governor should "ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, "fixing the responsibility upon them, even if "it may subsequently be necessary for him to "yote any particular piece of legislation. It "is not possible but that in India, as in all other "countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers
"acting with the approval of a majority of the
"Legislative Council, but there is no way of
"learning except through experience and
"the realisation of responsibility."

Provision of Funds.—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made "for "the allocation of revenues or moneys for the "purpose of such 'administration' i.e., the "purpose of such administration" i.e., the "administration of transferred subjects by the "Governor acting with Ministers". Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the definition of the desired of the Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes. The passage is as follows :-

"The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments. They are of the provincial governments. They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certair circumstances, become the cause of much friction in the provincial government, and they

# THE CENTRAL

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" are of comparathe Governors provinces are of compani-tively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires, as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Govern-Provincial ment of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of

are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible. They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or pro-tracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council. The Com-mittee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects but they recommend that the Gov-ernor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion, though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances. If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Gover-nor-General shall appoint. Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good.

"The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it. The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects; but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the de-partments entrusted to their care. On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers."

# GOVERNMENT.

ture. It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation. Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper, i.e., the Executive Councillors, still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919. That Act, however, has en-tirely remodelted the "Indian Legislature," consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians, and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative a legislative Council in a Governor's province and independent form of the central legislative with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such

as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated of whom not more than 20 may be officials. The
"Legislative Assembly" consists of 144
members, of whom 105 are elected (including
in the case of the Council of State, one Berar
member who, though actually elected, as technically a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, not fewer than one third are required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are not ex-officio members of Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General, as also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President, and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is ave years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that for the Provincial Councils already described except that, firstly, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not per se a qualification for the franchise, and secondly. that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an as-aigned area of the province.

The following table shows the allotment of

the elective seats:-

Legislative Council of Assembly, State. Madras 16 Bombay 16 6 . . Bengal 17 6 United Provinces 16 . . Puniab 12 ٠. Bihar and Orissa 12 3 Central Provinces 6 2 A ssam ī North-West Frontier Provincel

\$ 1

Burma	• • •	• •	4	2
Delhi			1	• •
			105	84

Since the area which returns perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns pechaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the drect election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis is the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act is thus that there is in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for elec-tion to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters are qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Legislative Assembly which are assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Legislative Assembly are the same in each province, mutatis mutandis, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular

constituency is insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country-the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Council the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), mem-bership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian legislature differ but little in character Indian legislature differ but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils within their provincial sphere, and it has acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt has yet been made to thread the responsibility to the same representation. introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces and as consequently the Executive Government of India remains egally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfile

ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor- their application to categories of subjects.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act makes no structural changes in the part played by the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions now exist which will undoubtedly as time goes on have a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted. A High Commissioner for India has been appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer will necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning has been made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custem has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Mem-bers of Council. These Members hold respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Land; Home; Finance; Commerce & Kailways; Industries and Labour; Law. The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs. Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner with the assistance of a Railway Board; and are for administrative purposes grouped under the ægis of the Railways Department. The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an "Ordinary" member of the Council. He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary"; members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily he referred to the Viceroys. overlane the views of a local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroys. Any matter originating in one department which siso affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is re-

General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined in

changes the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it is now possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected; then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement, and for five years from 1920-21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 136,5001., which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and a contribution of 40,0001. which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

ferred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet-ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council positions of which cases much the correlations. meetings at which cases under his cognisance usually once a week, and discusses with him usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are offen, though by no means Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialist recruited direct by contract.

# THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

The keynote of the scheme is effective provincial autonomy and the establishment of an immediate measure of responsibility in the of Governors in Council. This demanded asharp division between Impellal and Provincial functions. The following subjects are provinces all of which are raised to the status vincial functions. The following subjects are reserved to the Government of India, with the corollary that all others vest in the Provincial Governments:

- 1. (a) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.
  - (b) Naval and military works cantonments.
- 2. Exte nal relations, including naturalisation and thens, and pilgrimages beyond India.
  - 3. Relations with States in India.
  - 4. Political charges.
- 5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely :-
- (a) railway and extra-municipal tramways in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (d) of Part 11 of this
- (b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith and
- (c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.
- 6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (c).
- Light-houses (including their approaches) beacons, lightships and buoys.
  - 8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.
- 9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.
- 10. Posts, telegraph and telephones, including wireless installations.
- 11. Customs, cotton excise duties, incometax, sait, and other sources of all-India revenues.
  - Currency and coinage.
  - 13. Public debt of India.
  - 14. Savings Banks.
- 15. The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.
- 16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure.
- 17. Commerce, including banking insurance.
- 18. Trading companies and other associations.

- 19. Control of production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by tule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest.
- 20 Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned expedient in the public interest.
- 21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.
- 22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Departments.
  - 23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24. Geological survey.

- 25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.
  - 26. Botanical Survey.
  - 27. Inventions and designs.
  - 28. Copyright.
- 29. Emigration from, and immigration into British India, and inter-provincial migration.
- 30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.
  - Central police organisation.
- 32. Control of arms and ammunition.
- 33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for protessional or technical training or promotion of special studies.
- 34. Ecclesiastical administration including European cometeries
  - 35. Survey of India.
  - Archæology.
     Zoological Survey.
  - 38. Meteorology.
    39. Census and statistics.

  - 40. All-India services.
- 41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.
- 42. Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of law in connection therewith.
- Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.
- 44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council.
  - 45. The Public Service Commission.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Earl of Willingdon, E., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., 19th April 1931.

### PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Private C M.G.

Asst. Private Secretary .- C. B. Duke, 1.C S.

Mulitary Secretary - Colonel A. H. H. Muir, O.B.E , 2/11th Sikh Regment.

Personal Assistant .- W. H. P. de la Hey,

Surgeon .- Lieut .- Colonel W. Ross Stewart, M B , C.H.B., F.R C.S. (Edin.), I M S.

Assistant to Surgeon .- J. A. Rogers, M.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Comptroller of the Household.--Major J utam Jones, The Black Watch (Roya Butain Jones, (Royal Highlanders).

Ardes-de-Camp.—Captain J. H. Beattie, Royal Artillery, Captain R. G. Daubeny, I. P.; Flight Lt. J. C. E. A. Johnson; Captain G. B. Still, 5/12th Frontier Force Regiment; Captain R. B. Freeman-Thomas, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Indian Aides-de-Camp — Risaldar-Major (Honv. Lieut) Mehtab Singh, Governor-teneral's Body Guard; Risaldar Major (Hony. Captam), Muhammad Zaman Probyn's Horse

Honoray Andes-de-Camp — Lieut.-Colonel (Hony, Colonel) L. B. Giant, T.D. The Simla Rifles (A.F.I.); Captain A.G. Maundrell, R.I.N. Leut.-Colonel (Hony, Colonel) F. C. Temple. C.I.E., V.D., The Chota Nagpur Regiment (A.F.I.); Lit.-Col. (Hony, Colonel) W. H. Shoobert, The Nagpur Regiment (A.F.I.); Leut.-Colonel (Hony, Colonel) D. R. C. Hartley, S.O., The (Bombay) Field Artillery (A.F.I.); b s o., The (Bombay) Field Artillery (A F I.); lacut-Colonel (Hony, Col.) R S Wen, v b, Commanding, The Allahabad Contingent Commanding. The Allahabad Contangent Leut-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) A. M. Robertson, M. C., V.D., Commanding 1st Battalion Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment (A.F.I.); Rest Rawat (United Provinces); M. Beut-Colonel (Hony Colonel) W. T. C. Huflam, D. B. E., M. C., V.D., Commanding, The Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.); Leut-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) A. B. Beddow, V.D., Commanding, Surma Valley Light Horse; Leut-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) T. Lamb, V.D., The Bengal Provinces); Klam Bahadur Dr. Mathra Das (Punjab), Dr. Dabinddin Ahmad, O.B.E. (Bengal); G. R. Goverdhan, L. M. & S. (Central Hony. Colonel) T. Lamb, V.D., The Bengal Provinces); Klam Bahadur Dr. Mathra Das (Punjab), Dr. Dabinddin Ahmad, O.B.E. (Bengal); G. R. Goverdhan, L. M. & S. (Central Hony. Colonel) E. K. Glazebrook, The Rangoon Battalion (B. R. C.S.) (Bombay), Major J. M. Pereira, neb). E. K. Glazebrook, The Rangoon Battalion (B. & C.)

Secretary. - E. C. Mieville, C.S I., (AF.I); Lieut-Colonel (Hony Col.) A. Duncan, v D., The Bengal Nagpur Rly Battalion (A.F.L.), Lt.-Col (Hony, Col) G. L. Peters, v.D., Commandant, 2nd Battalion, M. & S. M. Rly. Railway Rifles (A F.I ).

Honorary Indian Acdes-de-Camp - Lieut. Honorary Indian Addes-de-Camp — Lieut.-Colonel Thakur Annar Singh, Commandant, Jaipur Lancers; Colonel Shambhaji Rao Bhonsle, O.B. E., Adjutant-General, Gwallor Anny; Brigadier Rahmatulla Khan, Thakur, General Staff Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces; Lieut.-Colonel Mirza Kadar Beg, Sardar Bahadur, Commanding 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers; Sardar-Major (Hony, Captain) Mit Singh Sardar Bahadur, Low Leta Stat Sibher. lancers; Subedar-Major (Hony, Captain) Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I O M, late 53rd Sikhs; Risaldar-Major Kunam Singh, Balaadur, I D.S.M., late 15th (D C O.) Lancers; Risaldar-Major (Hony, Captain) Mohi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., I D S.M., late 3 jst (D C O.) Lancers, Subedar-Major (Hony, Captain), Dalpat Lancers, Subedar-Major (Hony, Captain) Dalpat Singh, Saidar Bahadur, 10 M, Iate 9th Jat Regmient; Subedar-Major (Hony, Captain) Gulab Shah, Seidar Bahadun, 2/10th Baluch Regmient; Risaldar-Major (Hony, Captain) Jaffar Hussain, H. E. the Governor-General's Body Guaid; Risaldar-Major (Hony, Lieut, Sheikh Falzuddin, 10.8 M, 9th Royal Deccan Horse, Subedar Major (Hony, Capt.) Bhikham Singh, Saidar Bahadur, M.C., 10.8 M,

Honorary Surgeons -- Col H C. Winckworth, Honorary Singeons — Col H C. Winckworth, RAMC, Col. W. T. McCowen, MB, CS, I MS.; Colonel D. Ahern, DS.O., late RAMC.; Colonel E. W. C. Badfield, CLE, O.B.E. M.B.MS., FR.CS, IMS, Colonel A H. Proctor, D.S.O., M.D., ERCSE, IMS; Colonel J. P. Cameron, OSI, C.LE, FRES, IMS; Major W. L. E. Fretz, MB, RAMC.; Colonel G. A. D. Harvey, CMG, late RAMC, Lt.-Col A. G. H. Russell, CBE, MD., IMS; Lt.-Col A. H. Russell, CBE, MD., IMS; Lt.-Col A. H. Dick, O.B E., MB, Ch B. (Edin ), F.R.C S, IMS.

# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency General Sir Philip Walhouse The Hou'ble Chaudhuri Muhammad Zafrulla Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D S.O. Khan (Radways and Commerce). A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B (Finance). The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sirear, Kt,

C.I.E., (Education, Health and Lands).

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, KCSI., ( Home ).

The Hon'ble Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C.S.I., C.B.I., 1 c.s ( Industries and Labour ).

### SECRETARIES.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEALTH AND LANDS.

Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.E. Joint Secretary, Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E.,

Deputy Secretary, M. S. A. Hydari, C.I.E., I.C.S. Addl. Dy. Secy., R. H. Hutchings, I.C.S.

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Sir George Anderson, Kt., CSI, C.I.E., M.A.

Asst. Secretary, H. H. Lincoln, M B.E.

Superintendents, E. B. Hughes, Dhanpat Rai, C. P. Singer, Khan Sahib Sheikh Talur Ali, B.Sc., and Harichand and J. A. Limaye, B.A.. (Hons.).

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sir Alan Parsons, K.C I E., 1 C.S. (on Offg. Secretary .- Hou'ble Mr P. C. Tallants,

C.S.I., C.I.E., ICS

Deputy Secretary, W. Christie, M.C., I C S. Budget Officer, K. Sanjiva Row, M.A.

Under-Secretary, B B. Shearer, I c.S. Additional Under-Secretary -H. S. Stephenson, T.O.S.

Assistant Secretaries, S. M. Ahmed, M.A., and

G. K. S. Saima, B.A.

Superintendents, B. Grice, Rao Sahib K. Mangesh
Rao, B.A., A. T. Chatterjee, F. M. Callaway, Attar Singh, B.A., and N. Sundatesan (Offg.) Controller of the Currency, J. W. Kelly

Auditor-General, Sir Ernest Burdon, K C.I E , 0.8.1., I.C S.

Deputy Auditor-General in India, A C. Badenoch, Ö.I.E., 1 C S

### CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

Members, Central Board of Revenue. A H Lloyd, C.S.I, OLE, ICS and G. S Hardy, CIE, r.c.s (on leave)

Offg. Member. Cent al Board of Revenue, A. J Raisman, CIE, 105.

### ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I E. M L.A.,

Deputy Secretary, and Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, Lt. Col. A. F. R. Lummly, C.I.E. O.B.F.

Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, Colonel H. F. W. Paterson.

Regulations Forms, H Director, Macdonald, OBE.

Under Secretary, P Mason, I C S.

.

Ù,

ssistant Secretary and Joint Secretary. Indian Soldiers' Board, J. W. B. Gardner, Assistant. Secretary. M.B.E. Personal Assistant to Secretary, Rai Bahadur

A. P. Dube.

A. P. Dube-Secretary, Principal Supply Officers' Committee (India).—Captain T' I. Bate, 10 A.C. Superintendents, Ral Bahadun S. S. Ghosh, (on leave), A. P. West, (on leave) R. W. Simpson, M. J. A. Staggs, (ofig.), P. N. Mukherjee,

# (Offg.) MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. Macleod, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Deputy Financial Advisers, J. C. Bronunsge,
M.B.B., A. H. Wilson, B.A., P. E. Barker,
V. Natesan, M.A., (Junior), J. R. Hope.

Assistant Financial Advisers, W. E. Morton, (on leave) P. N. Hardeastle, Rai Sahib Amar Nath, Rai Sahib (daya Prasad, F.R.E.S., Rai Sahib Hakumat Rai, and H. D. Banerjee, M.A., (Oflg)

Superintendents, Rao Sahib M. Gopalan, S. C. Roy, MA, A. C. Mukherjee, B.Sc., Bishambar Das. and S. R. Rane, (Offg.) HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Hallett, C.S.I., CIE, LCS.

Joint Secretary, T. Sloan, C.I E., I.C S.

Deputy Secretary, C M. Trivedi, o B.E., I C.S. Addl. Dy. Secy , Mr. G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S. Under-Secretary, D. H. Elwin, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, W. D'Almeida, M.B.E. (on leave).

Offq Assistant Secretary, N Banerjee.

Superintendents, F. 11 T Ward, E. S. Keymer, E. H. Forst, and Khan Sahib Agha Sikandar (ofig.), Rai Sahib R. B. Das, Harbans Lal.

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director, I. M. Stephens, M.A.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, Chairman, The Hon. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.1., C.I E , Kt.

Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer, Dewan Bahadur Su T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K B E

Agricultural Expert, B. C. Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc., I A.S.

Animal Husbandry Expert, Col. A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., FRCV.S

Secretary, Rai Bahadur Malik Charan Das.

Superintendent, Rai Sahib Tej Bhan Bahl, B.A. (On leave.)

Superintendent (Offg ), Bazlul Karim.

Statistician, M. Vaidyanathan, M.A., L.T., F.S.S. Chief Economist, Ramji Das Kapur, M.A., B.Sc. Sugar Technologist, Campore, R. C. Srivastava. R Se.

Locust Res Entomologist, Karachi, Rao Sahib Ramachandra Rao Gaiu, M.A., F E.S.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Major A. M. Livingstone, M C , M.A., B.S.C.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Political, The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C S I., C.I.E. Secretary, Foreign, H. A. F. Metcalfe, c.s.I.,

CIE., M VO. Joint Secretary, R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E.

Deputy Secretary, Foreign, O. K. Caroe, C.I.E.

Deputy Secretary, Political, Major C. G. Prior. Additional Deputy Secretary, V. Narahari Rao, M.A.

Under Secretary, H. Trevelyan, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, A. F. Emmer, I.S.O., R. A. K. Hill, (On leave), Rai Bahadur S. C. Biswas (Offg ).

Muldary Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, Brigadier H. Campbell, C.R., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Staff Officer to the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, Major H. C. James, M.C.

Superintendents, E. Leicester, I.S.O. (on leave) Rai Bahadur Ramji Das Dhamejah, K.P., (on deputation) Dewar (on deputation), Rai Sahib A. K. Kaul, Rao Sahib B. R. Subramaniam, G. A. Heron I. S. Gonsalves, M. O. Dover, (on leave) Sardar Sahib Sundar Singh Chhabra, A. J. Courtney, (on deputation), (offg.), S. N. Chatteree, M. A., (offg.) J. M. Mathews, (offg.), T. A. Coates, (offg.), U. N. Biswas, M.A., (offg.), A. N. B. Nisar, M.A., (offg.), and L. H. Spiuks, (offg.)

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, The Hon'ble T. A. Stewart, I C.S.

Joint Secretary, H. Dow, C.I.E., I.C S.

Deputy Secretary, H. S. Malik, I.C.S.

Secretary Indian Accountancy Bd., M. L. Tannan, I.E.S., Bar-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib Ladli Pershad, BA. (on leave), Rai Sahib A. N. Puri, B.A., Ll.B. (offg.).

Assistant Secretary, G. Corley Smith, M.B.E. Chief Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, J. Oswald, M. Inst. C.N.

Nautreal Advisers to the Government of India Capt. E V. Whish, O.B.E., R.I.M., (Retd.).

Chief Surveyor with the Government of India Engr Capt. J. S. Page, R.I M.

Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, A. N. Seal, B SC.

Actuary to the Government of India, N. Mukeiji, M.A., B.L., A.I.A.

Officer on Special Duty. -Susil C. Sen, M.Sc., B L , Attorney-at-Law.

# POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C S.

# RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD.)

# HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI.)

Chief Commissioner, Sir Guthrie Russell.

Financial Commissioner, P. R. Rau.

Member, A E Tylden-Pattenson.

Director of Mechanical Engineering, J. M. D. Wrench, C.I.E.

Director of Traffic, F. D'Souza.

Director of Establishment, R. B Matha Das.

Director of Finance, T. S. Sankara Aiyar.

Director (Civil Engineering), Lt.-Col. H. L. Woodhouse, M.C., R.E.

Secretary, L. H. Kirkness, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.A.
Deputy Director (Establishment), T. W. C. Holt.
Deputy Director, Traffic (Commercial), H.
M. Jagtlani.

Deputy Director Traffic (Transportation), Khan Sahib Z. H. Khan.

Deputy Director (Finance), Khan Bahadur Barkat All.

Deputy Director, Mechanical Engineering, T. G. Creighton.

Supervisor of Railway Labour, K. M. Hassan.
Assistant Secretary, H. W. C. C. Smith.

Timber Advisory Officer, C. W. Scott, I.F.S. Officer on Special Duty, M. E. Bartley.

Chief Controller of Standards, J. M. D. Wrench, C.I.E.

Deputy Chief Controller of Standards, L. H. Swain.

Assistant Chief Controller of Standards, L. S.

Cave.

Chief Mechanical Draftsman, T. T. Lambe. Chief Struc. Draftsman J. V. S. Edwards.

Superintendents, J. S. Sequeira (Traffie), K. S. Raghavan (Firance), Rai Sahib Kishori Lal (Budget), Rai Sahib S. L. Pures (Establishment), Baldeo Sahay Molhon (Stores) and E. Carlson (Works).

Assistant-in-charge, Diwanchand.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sii Lancelot Giaham, K.C.I E., I.C.S., Bur-at-Law.

Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Mr. B. N. Rau, Cl.E. L.CS

Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence, C.I.E., 1 C.S.
Assistant Secretary, Ran America Lala Banerjee
Bahadui, B.A.

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Chick.

Superintendents, L. E. James, A. K. Gupta, B.A.

# SOLICITORS BRANCH.

Solicitor, A. Kirke Smith.

2nd Solicitor, S. Webb-Johnson, O.B.E.

Asst. Solicitor, S. N. Mushran, Bar-at Law.

# SURVEY OF INDIA.

Col. H. J. Couchman, D.S.O., M.C.

# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Director, L. Leigh Fermor, O.B E., A.R.S.M., D.S.C. (London), F.G.S., F.A.S.B , M. Inst. M.M , F.R.S.

Superintendents, A. M. Heion, B.Sc. (Edin.), F.G.S., F.R.S.S., C. S. Fox. D.S.R. (Binn.), M.I. Min. R., F.G.S.; and E. L. G. Clegg, B. Sc. (Manch.)

G. Clerg, B. Sc. (Manch.)

Assistant Superintendents, H. (Trookshank, B.A., B.A.I., (Dub.), E. J. Bradshaw, B.A., B.A.I., (Dub.) M. Sc. (Cahtornia); A. L. Coulson, D.SC. (Melb.), D.I.C., F.G.S., D. N. Wadia, M.A., B.SC. (Bom.), F.G.S.; F.R.G.S.,; J. A. Dunn, D. Sc. (Melb.), D.I.C., F.G.S.,; J. C. T. Barber, M.SC. (Birm), F.G.S., W. Inst., P.T.; E. R. Gee, M.A. (Cantab.), F.G.S.; W. D. West, M.A. (Cantab.), M. S. Krishnan, M.A. (Madras), A.R.C.S., D.I.C. Ph. D. (London); J. B. Auden, M.A. (Cantab.); V. P. Sondhi, M.SC. (Punj.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., P. K. Gliosh, M.SC. (Cal.), D.I.C., D.Sc. (Lond.); M. R. Sahni, M.Sc. (Cantab.), D.SC. (Lond.), D.I.C.

### BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Director, C. C. Calder, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.), F.L.S. F.R.B.S., also Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sipur, and Superintendent, Cuehoma Cultivation, Bengal; Curutor, Industrud Section, Induan Museum, S. N. Bal, M.S.C., P.H.C., Systemater Assistant, V. Natayanaswami, M.A.; Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Burma, P. T. Russell. (on leave) Offg. Supet. G. H. Fothangill.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director General of Archwology, J. F. Blakiston, Deputy Director General, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., Superintendent, Archwological Section Indian Museum and an charge Eastern Circle, K. N. Dirkshit, M.A., Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Burma Circle, G. C. Chaudia, A.I.L., Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Central Circle, U. Mya. Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Western Circle M. S. Vals, M.A., Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Southern Circle, Hasan Hayat Khan, A. R.I.B.A., Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Southern Circle, Molammad Hamid Kunashi, B.A.; Officiating Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Frontier Circle, Di Mohd Naum, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Archwological Survey, Frontier Circle, Di Mohd Naum, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Archwological Survey, Frontier Circle, Di Mohd Naum, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Archwological Survey, Frontier Circle, Di Mohd Sana Ullah, M.Sc., F.S.C., Government Epigraphys, C. R. Kilshmana, darlu, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Washington, C. R. Kilshmana, Carlogical Landa and Raipattana, II. L. Stavastava M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Central Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archwological Survey, Circle, Q. M. Moncet, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Arc

#### MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, (Officiating), Major-General G. A. Sprawson, C.I.E., 1.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, I.t.-Col. A. J. II. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S.

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt.-Col G. G. Jolly, C.I.E.

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut.-Col. R. Sweet, D S.O., I.M.S.

Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Lt.-Col. J. Taylor, D.S O. M.D., DPH., I.M.S. Offg. Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Major W. J. Webster, M.C., M.D.

Director-General of Observatories, Poona, C. W. B. Normand, M.A., D.Sc.

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, Thoms Royds, D.Sc.

Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, Dr. S. C. Roy, D.Sc.

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A.

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Dr. Baim Prashad, D.Sc.

Master, Security Printing, Nasik Road, Major D. Fitz John Fitzmaurice.

Director, Intelligence Burcau, Sir Horace Williamson, Kt., C.I.E.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, D. B. Meek.

Deputy Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji, B.A.

Controller of Patents and Designs, K. Rama Pai.

# GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Assumed charge

Name.	Assumed of of	
Warren Hastings	20 Oct.	1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	8 Feb.	1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a)	12 Sep.	1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (b)	28 Oct.	1793
(a) Created Marquess Cornwa		
(b) Afterwards (by creation)	Baron Teis	nmout.
LicutGeneral the Hon. Sin	Alired	
Clarke, K.C.B. (offg.)	17 Mar.	1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C.		
The Marquess Cornwallis,		
time)		1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson,	Sir George	
H. Barlow, Bart	10 Oct.	1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (d)	31 July	1807
The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C.	(e) 4 Oct.	1813
John Adam (offy.)		
Lord Amherst, P.C. (f)	1 Aug.	1823
William Butterworth Bayley (	offg.)13 Mar	.1828
Lord William Cavendish B	entinck,	
G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C		1828
(c) Created Marquess Welles	ley, 2 Dec.	1799
(d) Created Earl of Minto	24 Feb.	1813
(e) Created Marquess of Hasti		

(f) Created Earl Amherst .. 2 Dec. 1826

### GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lord William Cavendish	Bentinck,
G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C	14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe,	Bart. (a)
(offg.)	20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C.	(b) 4 Mar. 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c)	28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (	offg.) 15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry	Hardinge,
G.C B (d)	23 July 1844

- (a) Afterwards (by ereation) Baron Metcalfe. (b) Created Earl of Auekland, 21 Dec. 1839.
- (c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.
- (d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846 (c) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1849
- (t) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning.

Note.—The Governor-General ccased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government trom the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutemant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

# VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.

Assumed charge of office.

Bart, a.c.b., k.c.s.i. (c) ...12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, k.p. ... 1.12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg.) ... 9 Feb. 1872

Lord Napier of Merchustoun, KT. (e)
(offg.)23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f) 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g)12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C. 8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., P.C. (h)13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.
м.с 10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
P.C27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. 6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (offg.) 30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (1) 13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.C., G.C.
M.G18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C.,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1)
23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford Apl. 1916
Marquess of Reading Apl. 1921
Baron Irwin Apl. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon Apl. 1931
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.
(h) Afterwards (by greation) Baron Napier

- (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.
- (c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.
- (d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- (e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.
- (f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.
- (g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.
- (h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. 12 Nov. 1888.
- (i) Created an Earl .. June 1911.
- (j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.) On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

# The Imperial Legislature.

The gradual evolution of the Indian constitution is fully traced in the article on "The Government of India," which precedes this; so also are the great changes made by the Reform Act of 1919. For the purposes of easy reference the powers of the Legislatures, as well as the special powers reserved to the Governor-General for the discharge of his responsibilities, which are fully set out in the Act, are reproduced below:—

21. (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years, from its first meeting.

#### Provided that-

- (a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General and
- (b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit; and
- (c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months, after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.
- 22. (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.
- (4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.
- 24. (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers, Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.
- (4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chambers.
  - (7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom

- of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech of vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.
- 25. Indian Budget:—(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.
- (2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.
- (3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—
- (i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and
- (ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and
- (iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and
- (10) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners; and
- (v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—
  - (a) ecclesiastical:
  - (b) political:
  - (c) defence.
- (1) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue of money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final.
- (5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads or expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants.
- (6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant.

- (7) The demands as voted by the legislative assent, and shall not be presented for His assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstand-ing the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly.
- (8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof.
- 26. EMERGENCY POWERS:-(1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon-
- (a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General; and
- (b) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to shall, on signature by the Governor-

hajesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has aat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

- 27. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS:—(1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure-
- (a) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;
- (b) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature;
- (c) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.
- Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, consented to shall, on signature by the Governor-General hecome an Act as aforesaid.

  (2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall nothave effect until it has received His Majesty's to such direction.

# THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President:—The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I. Deputy President:—Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury.

A. ELECTED MEMBERS (105).

Constituency.	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. S. Satvamuthi,
Ganjam cum Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan	Mr. V. V Giri.
Rural). Godavari cum Kistna (Non-Muhammadan	Mi K. Nageswara Rao.
Rural). Guntur cum Nellore (Non-Muhammadan	Mi N G. Ranga Avvangar,
Rural). Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-	Mı, M. Ananthasayanaın.
Muhammadan Rural). Salem and Combatore cum North Arcot (Non-	Mı T S Avinashilingam Chettiar
Muhammadan Rural). South Arct cum Chingleput (Non-Muham-	Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudahar
madan Rural). Tanjore <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural),	Di T S S Rajan.
Madura and Rampad cum Tinnevelly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. P S Kumaraswami Raju.
West Coast and Nilguis (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr Samuel Aaron.
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mi, Umialisha.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Savvid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur,
West Coast and Nilgiris (Munammadan)	Haji Abdul Sathar H. E-sak Sart,
Madras (European)	Mt F. E James.
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode, Kt., C1.D.
Madras Indian Commerce	M. R. Ry Sami Vencatachelam Chetty Garu.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Di G V. Deshmukh
Ditto.	Su Cowash Jehanju, k C I E , O B E.
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navahai.
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr Bhulabhai Jivanji Desaj.
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).	M1. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr Keshavrao Maiutirao Jedhe.
Ditto .	Mi N V. Gadgil.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr S. K. Hosmani.
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mi M. A. Jinnah.
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Hajı Abdulla Haroon.
Ditto	Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Bakhsh Bhutto,
Bombay (European)	Mr. W. B. Hossack.
Ditto	Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).	Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji,
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	Sir Ghulam Hussain Hıdayatullah.

Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce). **	Mr. Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Dr. P. N. Bancrjea.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pandıt Lakshıni Kanta Maitra.
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Suryya Kumai Som.
Chittagong and Rajshaji Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural). Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta. Sir Abdur Rahim, K C S I., Kt.
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.
Bakargunj cum Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. A K. Fuzlul Huq.
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Md. Anwarul Azim.
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M. A. Baqui.
Bengal (European)	Sir Darcy Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.
Do	Mr. J. A. Milligan
Do	Mr. G. Morgan, C I E.
Bengal Landholders	Mr. Dhuendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury.
Marwari Association, (Indian Commerce)	Babu Bannath Bajoria.
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muham-madan Urban).	Dr. Bhagavan Das.
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Choudhui Raghubir Naram Singh.
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pundit Sii Kiishna Dutta Paliwal.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant.
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muham- madan Rural).	Mr. Sti Prakasa.
Benaves and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Mulnammadan Rural).	Munshi Iswat Saran.
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Shii Mohan Tal Saxena.
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Sidar Jogendra Singh.
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban).	Maulana Shaukat Ali.
Meerut Division (Muhamamdan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazrmi.
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. T. A. K Sherwani.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muham-madan Rural).	Maulvi Sır Muhammad Yakub, Kt.
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Dr. Zia-ud-Dın Ahmed, C.I.E.
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali.
United Provinces (European)	Mr. J. R Scott.
United Provinces Landholders	Mr. Vijaya Ananda Gajapatiraj.
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Bhai Parmanand.
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Lala Sham Lal.
	Lala Faqir Chand.
)	

<sup>\*\*</sup> Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.	Name.
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. K. L. Gauba.
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. H. M. Abdullah.
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Shah, Kt. Khan Saheb Shaik Fazal-i-Haq Piracha,
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayad Rajan Bakhsh Shah,
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sirdar Mangal Singh,
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh.
Punjab Landholders	Mr. M. Ghiasuddin.
Darbhanga cum Saran (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Satya Narain Singh.
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Bepin Bihari Varma.
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Pandit Nilakantha Das.
Do. do	Mr. Bhubananda Das.
Patna cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha.
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha.
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).	1
Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Ram Narayan Singh.
Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muham-madan).	
Bhagalpur Divisio (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Badi-uz-Zaman,
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Moulvi Muhammad Shafee Daoodi, Mr. Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh,
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Dr. Khare.
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	
Do. do	Mr. Ghanshiam Singh Gupta.
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Sheodass Daga.
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan) Surma Valley cum Shillong (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Srijut Nabin Chandra Bardaloi. Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.
Assam (Muhammadan)	Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury,
Assam (European)	Mr. F. W. Hockenhull,
Burma (Non-European)	U. Thein Maung,
Do	Dr. Thein Maung.
Do	U. Ba Si,
Burma (European)	Mr. W. J. C. Richards.
Delhi (General)	Mr. Asaf Ali.
North Wort Frontier Province (Govern	Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.
North-West Frontier Province (General)	Dr. Khan Saheb.

Do. Do. Do. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., CSI., C.J. The Hon. Sir Nijpendia Nath Sircar, Kt. Do. Do. Do. The Hon. Sir James Grigz, K.C.B. The Hon. Sir Henry Cralk, K.C.S.I. The Hon. Sir Henry Cralk, K.C.S.I. The Hon. Sir Henry Cralk, K.C.S.I.  Mr. P. R. Bau.  Mr. P. R. Bau. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.E.E. Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E. Mr. A. G. Clow. Mr. A. J. Raisman, C.I.E. Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. J. M. Chatterjee, Mr. N. R. Mukharji. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. L. Gwen. Mr. P. P. Sinha. Mr. P. P. Sinha. Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1)  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Do. Do. Do. Nawab Mahk Albah Baksh Khan Tiwama Bihar and Orissa North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I. Nawab of Dera. Mr. Ramsawani Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Nawab of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.	Provin	ice or b	ody repr	esented	l.	Name.	
Government of India  Do. Do. Do. The Hon. Chaudhuri Muhamad Zafrulla  Do. Do. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C S I., C.J. E., The Hon. Sir James Crigg, Kt., C.B. The Punjab			Nomina:	TED MI	MBERS	-EX	OLUDING THE PRESIDENT (41)
Do. Do. Do. The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., CSI., C.J. The Hon. Sir Nijpendia Nath Sircar, Kt. The Hon. Sir Indicated Nath Sircar, Kt. The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. Do. Do. Mr. P. R. Bau. Do. Mr. P. R. Bau. Mr. P. R. Bau. Mr. P. R. Bau. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.E.E. Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E. Mr. A. G. Clow. Mr. A. J. Raisman, C.I.E. Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. J. M. Chatterjee, Mr. N. R. Mukharji. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. J. Owen. Bihar & Orissa Mr. J. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1)  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Do. Do. Do. Do. Nawab fali Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Capt. Saidar Sher Molanninad Ahan M.B. E. Hony, Capt. Rao Bajaadur Lal Chand. O Nawab Mahk Albah Baksh Khan Tiwana North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I. Nawab of Dera, Mr. L. C. Buss.				(a	) Off	1CIAL	Members (26)
Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.	Government of	India			••	••	The Hon. Chaudhuri Muhamad Zafrulla Khan.
Do.   Mr. P. R. Rau.							The Hon Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C 8 I., C.I.E. The Hon. Sir Nripendia Nath Sircar, Kt.
Do. Do. Do. Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.S. F., C.I.E., M.V.O Do. Do. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E. Mr. A. G. Clow. Mr. A. G. Clow. Mr. A. J. Raisman, C.I.E. Do. Do. Mr. A. J. Raisman, C.I.E. Mr. J. Monteath. Mr. N. R. Mukhaiji. Mr. N. R. Mukhaiji. Mr. N. R. Mukhaiji. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. I. Owen. Mr. J. Scott, C.I.E. Mr. J. Chatter of the Mr. Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1) Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D			::			1	The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. The Hon. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.S.I.
Do. Do. Do. Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E. Mr. A. G. Clow. Mr. A. G. Clow. Mr. A. J. Ralsman, C.I.E. Mr. H. Dow, C.I.E. Mr. Down C.I.E. Mr. Down C.I.E. Mr. J. Monteath. Mr. J. Monteath. Mr. J. Monteath. Mr. J. M. Chatterjee. Mr. N. R. Mukharji. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. L. Owen. Bihar & Orissa Mr. P. P. Sinha. Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1)  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Do. Do. Capt. Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. Bahadur Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. A. Sadar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. A. Sadar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. Capt. Rao Bajadur Lal Chand. On Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Mr. Ramaswani Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Mr. Ramaswani Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Mr. L. C. Buss.  Mr. Ramaswani Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Mr. L. C. Buss. Mr. Ramaswani Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Mr. L. C. Buss.	Do.				• •	••	Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.1.E.
Do.   Mr. A. G. Clow.	Do.			••			
Do. Do. Do. Mr. A. J. Ralsman, C.I.E. Mr. H. Dow, C.I.E. Mt. C. Govundan Nanyar. Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama Ayyar Rombay Do. Bengal Do. Mr. J. Monteath. Mr. H. K. Kirpalani. Mr. J. M. Chatterjee. Mr. N. R. Mukharji. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. L. Owen. Mr. P. P. Sinha. Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1) Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Bengal Do. Do. Do. Do. Mr. A. J. Ralsman, C.I.E. Mr. C. Govundan Nanyar. Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama Ayyar Mr. J. Monteath. Mr. N. K. Kirpalani. Mr. N. R. Mukharji. Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E. Mr. L. Owen. Mr. P. P. Sinha. Mr. P. P. Sinha. Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  Dr. R. D. Dalal. Mr. A. S. Aney.  Dr. R. D. Dalal. Mr. A. Sanf Ali Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. CB.E. Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. CB.E. Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. ABB. M. B. Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Nr. L. C. Juiss.							
Do.  Mit C. Govindan Nanyar.  Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama Ayyar  Bombay							
Bombay Do.  Bengal Do.  Bengal Do.  Mr. J. M. Chatter Jee. Mr. N. R. Mukharji.  Khan Bahadui Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E. Mr. D. H. C Drake, C.I.E. Mr. D. W. L. Scott, C.I.E. Mr. L. Owen. Mi. P. P. Sinha. Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1)  Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Bengal  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Di. R. D. Dalal. Mi. Asaf Ali Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. CB.E. Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. CB.E. Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. ABDO.  Do.  Hony, Capt. Rao Bajadur Lal Chand, O Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Nr. L. C. Jans.					• •		
Bengal Do.  Bengal Do.  The Punjab The Central Provinces Assam Third Commerce  Mr. D. H. C Drake, C.I.E.  Mr. D. H. C Drake, C.I.E.  Mr. D. H. C Drake, C.I.E.  Mr. L. Owen.  Mr. L. Owen.  Mr. P. P. Sinha.  Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Bengal Do.  The Punjab Do.  Mr. Asaf Ali Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E.  Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M. B.  Hony, Capt. Rao Bajadur Lai Chand, O Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans  Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E.  Nawah of Dera.  Nart. C. Juns.	Madras				• •		Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama Ayyar
Bengal MI. J. M. Chatterjee.  Do. Mr. N. R. Mukharji.  Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.  Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E.  Mi. W. L. Scott, C.I.E.  Mi. W. L. Scott, C.I.E.  Mr. L. Owen.  Bihar & Orissa Mt. P. P. Sinha.  Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1) Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Mr. Asaf Ali Bengal Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E.  The Punjab Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Do Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M.B.E.  Hony, Capt. Rao Bajadur Lal Chand, O Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans  Bihar and Orissa Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E.  Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J.  Nawah of Dera.  Mr. L. C. Buss.	•		••	• •			
The Punjab  The Central Provinces  Assam  United Provinces  Bihar & Orissa  Burma  (b) Berar representative (1)  C() Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay  Delhi Bengal  The Punjab  The Punjab  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do			••				
The Central Provinces		••					Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.
Assam United Provinces Bihar & Orissa Burma  (b) Berar representative (1)  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Bengal  The Punjab  The Punjab  Do.  Do.  Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M. B.  Do.  Do.  Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M. B.  Do.  Do.  Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M. B.  Hony, Capt. Rao Bajadur Lai Chand, o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans  Bihar and Orissa  North West Frontier Province  Associated Chambers of Commerce  Mr. L. C. Buss.  Mr. L. C. Buss.		rovince	9		•••		Mr. D H. C Drake, c.1.E.
United Provinces							Mr. W. L. Scott, C.I.E.
Bihar & Orissa Burma  (b) Berar representative (1) Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Mr. Assaf Ali Bengal Mr. Assaf Ali Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Capt. Sardar Sher Mohammad Khan M. B. Do. Capt. Sardar Sher Mohammad Khan M. B. Hony, Capt. Rao Bajadur Lal Chand, o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans  Bihar and Orissa Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J. Nawah of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.							Mr. L. Owen.
Burma Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  (b) Berar representative (1) Mr. M. S. Aney.  (c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delin Delin Mr. Asaf Ali Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E.  The Punjab Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Do. Capt. Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Pho. M. B. W. Swithinbank.  Mr. S. Aney.  Capt. B. D. Dalal.  Capt. Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E.  Capt. Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.  Mr. S. Aney.  Charan Mukher C.B.E.  Capt. Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Capt. Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.							Mt. P. P. Sinha.
(c) Non-Official Members (14).  Bombay Delhi Delhi Mr. Asaf Ali Bengal Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. The Punjab Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Do. Capt. Sandar Sher Mohammad Khai M.B.E. Hony, Capt. Rao Bahadur Lal Chand. o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Bihar and Orissa Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J. Nawah of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.	13						Mr. B. W. Swithinbank.
Bombay Di. R. D. Dalal. Mi. Asaf Ali Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. The Punjab Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M.B. Do. Hony, Capt. Rao Bajaadur Lal Chand, o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Bihar and Orissa North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J. Nawah of Dera. Nawah of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.		(b) 1	derar rep	resente	itive (	(1)	Mr. M. S. Aney.
Delhi Bengal Mi. Asaf Ali Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E.  The Punjab Saidar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E.  Do. Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khan M.B.E.  Hony, Capt. Rao Bajadur Lal Chand, o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans  Bihar and Orissa Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E.  North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J.  Nasociated Chambers of Commerce Mr. L. C. Buss.				(c) N	on-Off	ICIAL	MEMBERS (14).
Delhi Bengal Mr. Asaf Ali Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. Capt. Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Capt. Sardar Sher Mohammad khai M.B.E. Hony, Capt. Rao Bahadur Lal Chand, o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Bihar and Orissa Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.	Bombay						DI. R. D. Dalal.
Bengal  Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukher C.B.E. Sandar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Do. Capt. Sandar Sher Mohammad Khan M.B.E. Hony, Capt. Rao Bajaadur Lal Chand, o Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Bihar and Orissa  Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E. North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J. Nawah of Dera. Nawah of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.	D 11						
Do.  Capt. Saidar Sher Mohammad Khai M.B E.  Do.  Do.  Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans  Bihar and Orissa  Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I.E.  North West Frontier Province  Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.I.  Nawab of Dera.  Mr. L. C. Buss.	Bengal		••	••	••	••	1
Do. Do. Do. La Chand. O Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Bihar and Orissa North West Frontier Province Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwans Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.I. Nawab of Dera. Nawab of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.	The Punjab			••	• •		Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt., C.1.E.
Bihar and Orissa		• ••	••	••	••	••	
Bihar and Orissa Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C.I E. North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.J. Nawab of Dera. Mr. L. C. Buss.	10			••			Hony, Capt. Rao Bahadur Lal Chand. O.H.E., Nawab Mahk Allah Baksh Khan Tiwana, M.B.E.
North West Frontier Province Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, c.i	Delanante			-			W. D
*Associated Chambers of Commerce Mr. L. C. Buss.			Province	e	:.		Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E.
	Associated Ch	ambers	of Com	щегсе			
Indian Christian Dr. F. X. DeSouza.	Indian ('hrist	ian		• •			Dr. F. X. DeSouza.

Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah.

.. Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. J. Gidney, Kt. Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Indian ('hristian ...
The Depressed Classes

Labour Interests ..

Anglo-Indian Community..

# THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-Law.

# A .- ELECTED MEMBERS (33).

Constituency.	Name.
Madias (Non-Muhammadan)	Diwan Bahadur Sir S. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, Kt.
	Mr. Yarlagadda Ranganayakalu Naidu.
Do	Mr. V. C Vellingiti Gounder.
Do	Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E.
Madras (Muhammadan)	Syed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)	Saidar Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit.
Do	Mı Shantıdas Askuran
Do	Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	Sırdar Saheb Sıı Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt., C.I.E.
Sind (Muhammadan)	Mr. Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussam.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Mr. E. Miller.
East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Jagadish Chandra Banerjec.
West do. do	Kumar Nripandra Narayan Sinha.
West do do	Mr. Satyandra Chandra Ghose Maulik.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy.
East do. do	Khan Bhadur Syed Abdul Hafeez.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Mr S. D. Gladstone
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan)	Ru Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad.
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan)	Pandit P N Sapru.
United Provinces West (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Halim.
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)	Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai.
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadui Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.F.
Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Buta Singh.
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Chandii Muhammad Din.
West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Raja Ghazantar Ali Khan
Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan.
Do	Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam.
Central Provinces (General)	Mr. V. V. Kahkar.
Assam (Non-Muhammadan)	Sjt. H. P Barua.
Burma (General)	Mr. P. C. D. Charl.
Burma Chamber of Commerce	Mr. J. B. Glass.

	,	Constit	uency	•			Name.
-		В.—1	NOMINA	ATED M	EMBERS		luding the President.
		(a	) Offic	cial Me	mbers (	13 ex	duding President.)
Governmer	it of l	ndıa		••	••	••	His Excellency General Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, Bt , G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do, Do.			••	••	••		Mr. M. G. Hallett, C.I.E.
			••	••	••	i	Mi. D G Mitchell, C S I , C.I.E.
Do.			••	••	••		Sir Bertrand Glaney, C.S. I., C.I.E.
Do.			••	••	••	••	
Do.			••	••	••	••	Mr. P C Tallents, CS1, CA.E.
Doğ			••	••	•	••	Mr. T. A. Stewart.
Do.			••	••	••	••	Sir Guthrie Russell, Kt
Do.			••	••	••	••	Mi J N. G Johnson, C.I.E.
Do.	•		••	••	••	••	MI. G. H. Spence, C.I.E.
Madras	••	••	••	••	••	••	Mr. F. W. Stewart, C I.E.
Bihar and	Oriss	A	••	••	••	••	Mr. ( L. Phillip, C I.E.
				(t	) Bere	ar Re	presentative.
Berai Rep	resent	ati√e		••		••	Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde.
				(c)	Non-	Offici	al Members.
Madras		••	••	•••			Sir David Devadoss, Kt.
Do.							D. B. Sir K. R. Menon.
Bombay							Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir N. Choksy, Kt., C.1.L.
Bengal				•.			Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.k.
Do.							Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu.
Do.		••			•••	•	Nawab Khwaja Habibullah.
Central P	rovino	es			••	••	Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., Kt.,
The Unit					•••	••	(President) Mr Yamın Khan.
	Do.					••	Pundit Gokaran Nath Ugra.
The Punj					••		Raja Charanjit Singh.
Do.		••	••	••	••	••	Nawab Malik M'd Huyat Khan Noon, C.S.I.
North-W	est Fr	ontier 1			••	••	
Bihar	••					••	Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Kban of Hoti Maharajadhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

# The Bombay Presidency.

123,623 square miles and a population of 23,040,506. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Native State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in politiof 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency Proper are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the see side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult. Then in the far north is Sind, totally different from the Presidency Proper, a land of wide and monotonous desert except where irrigation from the Indus has brought abounding fertility. It is proposed to constitute Sind into a separate province with the coming letoims.

### The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. In Sind Mahomedans predominate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and a veople, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in fujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Linguister. land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough lingua franca where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

### Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In shid the soils are wholly alluvial, and under the influence of irrigation produce yearly increasing crops of wheat and cotton. In Gujarat they are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the fluest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Abmedahad which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is

The Bombay Presidency stretches along the black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram west coast of India, from Sind in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the propuler was called. for tribulation has made the people more selfreliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as iong as he pays this assessment he cannot be dis-Lossessed.

### Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island. 73,260 Number of Spindles in Bombay Island, 33.00.688 Number of hands employed in the

Textile Industry in Bombay Island, 1,19,943 (daily average.)

Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in

Bombay Island .. 3,98,988

(in candies of 784 lbs.) Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad. 19,78,314

Number of Looms in Ahmedabad .. 47,224 Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist. 3,19,624 Number of Looms in Sholapore ,, 6.069 Number of Spindles in the Bombay

Presidency (excluding Bombay .. 31,68,106 Island)

Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay

Island) ... 69,822 Great impetus has been given to Bombay industries by the provision of electric power generated fifty miles away on the Ghats, and the year 1919 witnessed a phenomenal flotation of new industrial companies of almost every description.

The situation of Bombay on the sea-board in touch at once with the markets of the Most has given Bombay an immense sea-borne trade. The older ports, Surat, Broach. Cambay and Mandvie, were famous in the ancient days; and their bold and hardy mariners carried Indian commerce to the Persian Guif and the coasts of Africa. But the opening of the Suez Canal and the increasing size of ocean steamers have tended to concentrate it in modern ports with deep water anchorages, and the sea-borne trade of the Presidency is now concentrated at Bombay and Karachi, although attempts are being made to develop Mormugao in Portuguese territory into an outlet for the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country, and Port Okha as a port of considerable importance for Kathiawar and Gujarat.

#### Administration.

The Presidency is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of two members, with the assistance of two Ministers. The exact change made in the functions of the Provincial Governments is indicated in the section on the Provincial Governments (q. v.) where a description is given of the division of the administration into two branches, the section on the Provincial Governments (q. v.) where a description is given of the division of the administration into two branches, the Reserved Subjects, administered by the Governor and his Gouncil and the Transferred Subjects, administered by the Governor and his Ministers, the whole Government commonly meeting and acting as one. In another part of that section the division between Reserved and Transferred subjects is shown. This new form of administration under the Reform Act of 1919 came into operation in January 1921. All papers relating to public service business reach Government through the Secretariat, divided into seven main departments, each under a Secretary (a) Finance: (b) Revenue; (c) Home and Ecclesiastical (d) Political and reforms; (c) General and Educational; (f) Legal; (g) Public Works. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November; but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Governor-in-Council the Presidency is administered by four Commissioners. The Commissioner in Sind has considerable independent powers. In the Presidency Proper there are Commissioner is four the Northern Division; with headquarters at Ahmedabad; the Central Division at Poona; and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State.

head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each Taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

#### Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and nine puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. In Sind the Court of the Judicial Commissioners and three Additional Judicial Commissioners and three Additional Judicial Commissioners is the highest court of civil and criminal appeal. The growing importance of Karachi and Sind has, however, necessitated the raising of the status of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the passing of the Sind Courts Act in August 1926, which contemplates the creation of a Chief Court for Sind with a Chief Judge and three or more Pulsne Judges. The Act, however, has not yet been put into effect owing to financial difficulties. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction Gombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

### Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their

own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 30 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal iranchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 1200 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

#### Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of two Chief Engineers who act as Secretaries to the Government; one for Roads, Buildings, Railways, etc., and the other for Irrigation. Under them are Superintending Engineers in charge of Cucles and Executive Engineers In charge of divisions, the Consulting Architect and the Electrical Engineer. The chief irriga-tion works are in Sind and consist of a chain of canals fed by the annual mundations from the Indus. The Lloyds Barrage and canals project which was inaugurated in 1923 is the greatest Irrigation Scheme in the world and is designed to ensure the vast areas of fertile land in Sind a regular and constant supply of water. It will enable about 6 million acres of crops to be irrigated annually, e., about as much area inigated in Egypt. The scheme is not only vital to the future of Sind but of indirect benefit to the whole of India. The whole scheme is estimated to cost over 15 million sterling or 20 crores of rupecs. The Barrage was formally opened by the Viceroy and Governor General of India on 13th January 1932. In the Presidency proper there is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Damat Blatgar, the Prayara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhineshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Caual were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1005-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is nearing completion. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 211 million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million

cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent, more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitute of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Hombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

### Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories. viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay (ity Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. District and Railway Police in Sind are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, subject to the control of the Commissioner-in-Sind. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of cume, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

#### Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agricultural College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q. v.) Education).

The Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927-1932 reveals much information regarding the progress of education in recent years. The passing in 1923, of the Primary Education Act was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education in the Bombay Presidency during the last 30 or 49

years whereby the control of Primary Education was transferred from the Department to the Local Authorities. Most of the Boards have prepared schemes for the expansion of education, some of them on a compulsory basis, and many boards have levied additional taxation but the finances of Government have not permitted them to perform to the full the part contemplated by the Act. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that during the quinquennum the assignments of Government to Primary Education tell from Rs. 1,21,59,848 to  $R_{5}, 1,18,17,308$  the decrease was mainly due to retrenchment in Government grants during 1931-32.

"Reports on Public instruction in this presidency during the last five or six years however point to the fact that there has been considerable decline in the efficiency of Primary Education since the transfer of control" says the Director of Public Instruction. "It will be seen from these reports that the factor which has unlifated more than any other against efficiency has been communalism \*\* The composition of the various District Local Boards has had its effect on the working of the Primary Education Act, The majority of School Boards which came into existence developed communal tendencies and this attitude influenced the selection of the supervising and teaching staff and their transcis and promotions"

The quinquennlum has been noticeable for the greater recognition given to the Educational needs of the backward classes especially in Primary Education and a very liberal system for these classes has been introduced by Govern-

ment since 1924

Lack of funds has cramped the activities of Government in the field of Primary and Secondary Education Economy has been the dominating note of the Educational policy throughout the quinquennium. In view of the present financial stringency which precludes Government from providing additional funds for Secondary Education there would appear to be some grounds for raising the fees in Government Schools; but Government have decided not to take any action in this direction at present. In the case of Primary Education Government were compelled to apply a cut of 5 per cent to the grants payable to local authorities in 1931-32. Since then it has become necessary to increase the cut to 20 per cent. so tal from it being possible to provide the funds required for the expansion of Secondary and Higher Education, it has been necessary to exercise retrenehment, and that too in directions in which it could not be applied without educational loss. As one instance only, the Director of Public Instruction mentions the discontinuance of the scheme of Medical Inspec-tion after it had been in existence for a year, Among the chief purposes for which additional funds are required, perhaps the most important is that for additional provision for Technical and Industrial Education, including the expan-

The total number of institutions increased during the quinquennium from 16,211 to 17,159. Recognised institutions increased by 1,145 to 15,929 while unrecognised institutions decreased by 197 to 1,230. Of the recognised institutions. 16 are Arts and 11 Protessional Colleges and 686 Secondary Schools, 14,694 Primary Schools and 349 Special Schools.

The total number of recognised and unrecognised educational institutions during the year 1932-33, was 16,871 and the number of pupils 1,332,087.

Out of a total of 26,848 towns and villages 10,763 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11 5 square rules. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency was 5.95, in 1932-33. Of the total number of 1,332,087 pupils under instruction, 1,033,521 were boys and 298,566 weregirls.

Hindu pupils in recognised institutions numbered 966,230, Muhammadans 234,146, Judian Christians 39,070, Parsis 17,903, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 5,489. The rest comprised 35,354.

The total expenditure on education in 1932-33 was Rs 3811 lakhs, of which 444 per cent. was met from Government funds, 189 per cent. from Board funds, 22.2 per cent from fees, and 14.7 per cent, from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 205 lakhs, exclusive or expenditure on inspection, construction, and tepairs.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Presidency is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the catabolished in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into, closer association with the public the industrial commercial and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to would constitute the property to enable it to would constitute the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facili-tics for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical The new Chrosny Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the Universty, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chan-cellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate sion of the College of Engineering and the establishment of a Technological institution of an advanced nature. The total expenditure collor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic on Education increased from Rs. 3,81,49,449 (Souncil consisting of educational experts deals in 1926-27 to Rs. 3,99,27,898 in 1931-32 or an increase of 4.7 per cent. against 29.6 per cent. body works in collaboration with the Syndicate during the last quisquantium consisting of fellows is the supreme governing which is the principal executive of the University.

The principal educational institutions are: - Private Professional Colleges-Government Arts Colleges-

Mr. G. B. Jathar (Offg.).
Ismail College, Monbay, Principal,
Mr. G. B. Jathar (Offg.).
Ismail College, Andheri (Bombay). Principal,
Dr. M. B. Rohman, M.A. (Punjab), PH.

D. (Cambridge).

Guis/at College, Ahmedabad, Principal, G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., F.S.S. (Offg.) Karnatak College, Dharwar, Principal, Mr Principal,

A. C. Farran. Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Principal, Dr. Thomas S. Wheeler, F.I.C., Ph.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Private Arts Colleges-

St. Xavier's, Bombay (Society of Jesus).
Principal, Rev. G. Palacies, S.J.
Wilson College, Bombay (Scottish Mission).
Principal, Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A.
Fergusson College, Poona (Deccan Educational Society), Principal, G. S. Mahajani, M.A., B.Sc.

Baroda College, Baroda (Baroda State). Principal, S. G. Burrow, B.sc. Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar State). Principal, Mr. T. K. Shahani. M.A. Bahauddin College, Junagadh State, Principal Mr. Charles Saldanha.

Sir Parashurambhau College, Principal, R. D Karmarkar, Poona

M T.B. Arts College, Surat, Principal, N.M. Shah D. J. Sind College, Karachi, Principal, S. B. Bučani.

Sind National College, Hyderabad, Principal. B. R. Kumar.

Gokhale Education Society's H P T. Arts College, Nasık, Principal, T. A. Kulkarnı. Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangh), Principal, P. M. Limaye.

Private Art Colleges-

Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Principal, Dr. Balkrishna.

Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, Principal, K. M. Khac ye.

The Lingaraj College, Belgaum, Principal, Dr. N. C Nandimath. C. and S. College, Shikarpur Sind, Principal, G. P. Hazari, M.A., A.I R O.

Special Colleges rant Medical College, Bombay (Govern-ment), Deau, Major S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S. Grant

College of Engineering, Poona (Government), Principal, Mr. C. Graham Smith, O.B.E. Agricultural College, Poona (Government), Principal, V. G. Gokhale.

Chiefs' College, Rajkot, Principal, Mr. A. C. Miller, O.B.E.

Law College, Bombay, Principal, Mr. A. A.

A. Fyze, M.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. College of Commerce Bombay, Principal, Mr. M. J. Antia. (Off.). Veterinary College, Bombay, Principal, Mr.

V. R. Phadke, G.B.V C., J P. Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Director, Lt.

pal, G. W. Burley, D.sc.

Special Colleges—Training College, Bombay, Principal, H. V. Hampton.

Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay, Dean Dr. Jivraj N Mehta. N.E.D. Civil Engineering

College, Karachi Principal, Mr. G. W. Gokhale.
Law College, Poona, Principal, Mr. J. R.

Charpure. Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad,

Pincipal, Mr. D. S. Setna. Sind Collegiate Board's Law College, Karachi,

Principal, Mr. C. Lobo. Law College, Kolhapur, Principal, S. K. Kelavkar.

#### Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I. M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer, Civil Surgeons stationed at each listrict headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district: whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased by 300 beds in one hospital and 180 beds in another hospital. A number of beds in the Bombay City had to be closed during 1931-32 owing to shortage of funds. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over 3,734,974 persons including 104,534 inpatients were treated during the year 1932. The Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

## Finance.

Under the Reform Scheme of 1919 Provincial Finance entered on a new phase. Before the passing of this Act Provincial finance was incorporated in Imperial Finance. The Provinces had certain heads of revenue of their own and other heads which they divided with the Govern-ment of India. By the new constitution a comparatively clean cut was made between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Provinces. Such revenues as they enjoy the Provinces enjoy in full, and in return they make cash contributions to the Government of India, fixed for a term of years. The general principle underlying this settlement is that those contributions shall gradually disappear. These contributions have now been remitted.

The Finance Member, introducing the budget estimates for 1934-35, in the Bombay Legislative Council spoke as follows:—"Sir, Government have re-organised their finances on a basis of solvency. But they realise as well as do members of this House that this is a budget of attenuation and that much has yet to be done to place their finances on a fully sound Col. Sahib Suigh Sokhey, I M.s.
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Government), Director, Mr. W. E. G. Solomon.
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, Principal Control of Color are examining in concert with other govern-ments in India what measures are necessary for the alleviation of the distress of the agricultural class. This is a problem which is to-day engaging the attention of all governments in the world.

### Estimated Revenue for 1934-35.

		E	stir	nated Reven	ue for 1	934-35.			
P	RINCIPAL HEAD	s of R	EVE						Rs.
v	Land Revenue			Rs. 4,77,98,000		Civil I	Vorks.		
VI	Excise	• •	••	3,52,71,000	XXX	Civil Works	••		41,72,000
VII	Stamps Forests	••	::	1,56,00,000 48,30,000	XXXI		velopm	ent	T 40 404
IX	Registration Scheduled Tax		••	16,20,000 18,50,000		Scheme	••	••.	7,60,000
LAA	Building Ia.		٠ -				Total	••	49,32,000
		Total	••-	10,69,69,000					
I rriga	tion, Navigation			rent, &c.		Miscell			
XIII	Works for wh Accounts a			41,25,000	XXXII	Transfers fro Relief Fun			11,90,000
XIV	Work for which	ch no Ca	-iqı		xxxIII	Receipts in		of	11,00,000
	tal Accoun	ts are k	ept	15,63,000		Superannu	ation		10,19,000
		Total		56,88,000	XXXIV	Stationery ar		ing	2,60,000
	Debt	Service	•		xxxv	Miscellaneous	••	••	30,90,000
XVI	Interest	•••	••	1,39,83,000			Total	••	55,59,000
	Civil Adm	d m d n t n m t			XL	Extraordinar	y Recei	p <b>ts</b>	41,70,000
xvII	Administ					Total Re	Wanna		15,12,32,000
AVII	Justice			19,78,000		TOGAL IN	venue	••	10,12,02,000
XVIII	Jails and Con	vict Set	tle-						
XIX	ments Police	• •	••	3,40,000 7,38,000	Deb	t heads :			
XXI	Police Education	••	• • •	16,16,000	D		advano		
XXII	Medical	•••	•••	14,94,000		Loans and a			
XXIII				18,08,000			lovernn		
XXIV	Agriculture	• • •		4,65,000		Advances from			
XXV	Industries	•••		10,000		Loans Fund, e	etc.	• •	2,90,32,000
XXVI	Miscellaneous		art-	- 1	Add				00 7 4 000
	ments	••	•	14,82,000	U	pening Balanco	• ••	••	96,54,000
		Tot al	••	99,31,000		Grand	l Total	••	18,99,19,000
						_			
		Es	tim	ated Expend	liture for	r 1934-35.			
Di	RECT DEMANDS	ON THE	s Ri	EVENUE.	1	Debt S	ervices.		

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Debt Services.
Rs.         5. Land Revenue       62,00,000         6. Excise       47,45,000         7. Stamps       2,30,000         8. Forest       32,71,000         8A. Forest Capital outlay       59,000         9. Redistration       6,28,000         9A. Scheduled Taxes       28,000	19. Interest on Ordinary Debt
Inigation, Embanhment, &c., Revenue Account.  14. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept 1,03,01,000	Civil Administration.  22. General Administration . 2,06,24,000 24. Administration of Justice . 68,28,000 25. Jalls and Convict Settlements . 20,94,000 27. Ports and Pilotage
15. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	31. Education       1,80,32,000         32. Medical       46,50,000         33. Public Health       25,92,000         34. Agriculture       25,80,000         35. Industries       4,08,000         37. Miscellaneous Departments       5,47,000
Total 1,25,14,000	Total . 7,60,56,000

Civil Works.	Capital Account not charged to Revenue.
## Rs. 90,43,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 ## 90,40,000 #	Rs.  55. Construction of Irrigation  Works 1,65,91,000
Total 94,09,900	56A. Capital outlay on Public Health 31,000
M rscellaneous.	59 Bombay Development Scheme 2,87,000
45 & 45A. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions . 97,04,000 46. Stationery and Printing . 12,64,000 47 Miscellaneous 26,27,000  Total . 1,35 95,000	60. Capital outlay for Civil Works (P.W.) 13,000  60A Other Provincial Works not changed to Revenue . 49,000  60B. Payments of commuted value of Pensions 13,31,000
52 Extraordinary Charges 1.15,000	Ochts, Derosits and Advances (Total of debt heads) 1,22,61,000
Expenditure in England 38,62,000  Total Expenditure charged to	Fotal Disbursement 18,27,31,900 Closing balance 71,87,100
revenue	Grand Total 18,99,19,000

## Governor and President-in-Council.

Capt The Hon Michael Herbert Knatchbull, M.C., 5th Baron Brabourne

#### Personal Staff.

Private Secu - - C. H. Bristow, BA 1CS

Mily Secretary - Major C G Toogood

Surgeon - Major P A Opie, MB, RAMC.

Aules-de-Camp — J. G. Maxwell-Gimibleton, Esq. Indian Police - Lt. M. V. Milbank, the Coldstream Guards Lieut. J. H. Alins, The Somerset Light Infantiy, Lieut. I. D. Elhot, Reyal Navy. (Retd.)

Hon. Audes-de-Camp - Engineer Captain W W Collins, MINA, RIN, H E Butler, Esq., Dy. Comr of Police, Bombay Cut. Capt F W Brett, Laght Motor Petrol, Bombay Bir. A.F. I Major R S Moberley, O B E. V D. 1st Battalion G. I P Ry Regt. A. F. I. Capt Sardar Bhumpirao Nagopirao albas Bhaisaileb Patanjar

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Bodymard,— Major G. E. Portal, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse.)

Indian Aide-de-Camp—Risaldar Hony, Lt. Natha Singh, IDSM.

#### Members of Council and Ministers.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur. D B Cooper J. P., Finance and Revenue; The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.K., I C.S., J.P., Home and General, (on leave), Mr. C. W. A. Turner, (Offg.) The Hon Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaze Khan Blintto, Kt., CIE.OBE (Local Sch-Govt) and The Hon Diwan Bahadui S. T. Kambh. BA, LEB, JP., (Education).

The Local Self-Government portfolio includes, among other subjects, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation, Forests, and Public Works (transferred). The Minister of (Education) also deals with the Civil Veterinary Department, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Agmentaure.

## SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Department -- C. W. A. Turner, C.I.E., 1 C.S., J.P., Mi J. H. Garrett (Offg.)

Home and Ecclesiastical Department -R. M. Maxwell, O S I., C.I. E., I.C.S., J.P.

Revenue Department -J. A Madan, Cl.E,

General and Educational Departments—H. F. Kinght, 1 C S.

Finance Department. - C. G. Freke, I.C.S., J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs —G Davis, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.—C. M. Lane, I.S.E.,

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income Tax —Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E.

Director of Vetermary Services. —E. S. Farbrother, M.R. V. C. V. S., 1 V.S.

Advocatr-General-Kenneth McI. Kemp.

Inspector-General of Police—E. E. Turner. (Offy)

Director of Public Instruction—W. Grieve, M.A., B.Sc.

Surgeon-General-Vacant.	Rawson Hart Boddam 1785
Oriental Translator-Abdul Kadir M. Hussein,	Andrew Ramsay (Officiating) 1788
J.P. Chief Conservator of Forests—C E. L. Gilbert.	Major-General William Medows 1788
Talukdari Settlement Officer-A. H. Dracup, B.A.	Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, 1790 K.C.B. (a).
(Cantab).	George Dick (Officiating) 1792
Inspector-General of Registration-J. P. Brander,	John Griffith (Officiating) 1795
I.C.S.  Director of Agriculture—B S Patel	Jonathan Duncan 1795 Died. 11th August 1811.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies-K. L. Punjabi,	George Brown (Officiating) 1811
I.C.S.	Sir Evan Nepean, Bart 1812
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay-1. H. Taunton, I.C.S., (on leave); C B B Clee, (Offg)	The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone 1819
Vwe-Chancellor, Bombay University-V. N.	Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. 1827
Chanda varkar, Bar-at-Law.	LieutGeneral Sir Thomas Sidney Beck- 1880 with, K.C.B.
Requetrar, Bombay University-S. R. Dongerkery,	Died, 15th January 1831,
B.A., LL.B. Commissioner of Police, Bombay— W. R. G.	
Smith.	John Romer (Officiating)
Director of Public Health-Major A. Y	The Earl of Clare 1831 Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H 1835
Dabholkar, I M.S., (Officiating.)	Died, 9th July 1838.
Accountant-General-P. Mohan Rao, M.A.	James Farish (Officiating) 1838
Inspector-General of Presons-LtCol. E. E.	Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.
Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S. Postmaster-General—C. D. Rac.	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (b)
Collector of Customs-M Slade, ICS	George William Anderson (Officiating) . 1841 Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H 1842
Collector of Salt Revenue-Mancklal Lallubhar	Lestock Robert Reld (Officiating) 1842
(Olig.)	George Russell Clerk 1847
Commissioner of Excise—J. P. Brander, M.A., 1.C.S.	Viscount Falkland 1848
Consulting Surveyor to Government-T. H. G.	Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C 1853
Stamper, F. S. I.	Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time) 1860 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere. K.C.B. 1862
Registrar of Companies-H C B Mitchell	Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere. K.C.B. 1862 The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour 1867
Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information: -J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law.	Vesey FitzGerald.
Sheriff-Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria, Kt.	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B 1872
	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I 1877 Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I (Acting) 1880
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, 1880
Sir Abraham Shipman 1862	Bart., K.C.M.G.
Died on the Island of Anjediva in Oct. 1664 Humfrey Cooke 1665	James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I. (Acting) 1885
Sin Convers Tuess	Baron Reay 1885 Baron Harris 1890
Died, 21st May 1667.	Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (Acting) 1895
captain Henry Garey (Officiating) 1007	Baron Sandhurst 1895
Sir George Oxenden 1668 Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.	Baron Northcote, C.B 1960
Gerald Aungier 1669	Sir James Menteath, K.C.S.I. Acting) 1903
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.	Baron Lamington. G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E. 1908
Thomas Rolt	J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie; C.S.I. (Acting), 1907 Sir George Sydenham Clarke G.C.M.G., 1907
Sir John Child, Bart	G.O.J.E. (c).
Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.	Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E 1913
Daniel Annesley (Officiating) 1694	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd; G.C.I.E., D.S.O.(d)1918 Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.O.I.E., 1928
Sir John Gayer 1694	Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1928 C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir Nicholas Waite	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.O., G.C.I E., 1928
William Aislable	G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Charles Boone 1715	The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf
William Phinns	Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C I E., M.C. 1933
Robert Cowan 1729	Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. Acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.
Tab. T	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793
John Horne	and then joined the Council of the Gover-
John Geekie (Officiating)	nor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793.
" III Wake 1749	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by
Charles Crommelia 1750	the Honourable the Court of Directors on
	the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take
Died 99nd Pohamana 1881	charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.
Wullam Hornby	(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham
Bawson Hart Boddam	(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.

## THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt., President. Mr. Namdeo Eknath Navle, Deputy President. ELECTED MEMBERS.

### Name and class of Constituency.

Name of Member.

Bombay City (North). (Non-Muhammadan) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale. Urban.

Bombay City (South). (Non-Muhammadan) Urban. Urban.
Karachi City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.
Ahmedabad City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.
Surat City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.
Sholapur City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.
Poona City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.
Tiatrict. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Broach District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Kaira District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Panch Mahals District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Surat District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Ahmednagar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. East Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan)

Nasik District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Poons District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Satara District. (Non-Muliammadan) Rural.

'Belgaum District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Bijapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Dharwar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Kanara District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Ratnagiri District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural

Eastern Sind. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Western Sind. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Sholapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Kolaba District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Kolaba District. (Non-Muhammadan) Kural. West Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Bombay City. (Muhammadan) Urban.

Karachi City. (Muhammadan) Urban. Ahmedabad and Surat Cities. (Muhammadan) Urban. Poons and Sholapur Cities. (Muhammadan) Urban.

Mr. A. N. Surve. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder. Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza. Dr. J. A. Collaco. Mr. B. P. Wadke. Mr. Gover Rora. Mr. Pestonshah N. Vakil. Sirdar Davar Temuras Kasji Modi.

Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishavampayan. Mr. Laxman Raghunath Gokhale. Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel.

Sahebsinhji Juvansinhji. Mr. Madhavsang Jorbhai.

Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Girdhardas Desai. Mr. Chaturbhai Narshibhai Patel. Mr. Manilal Harilal Mchta.

Dr. M. K. Dıxit, L. M. & S. Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Rauchhodji Naik.

Mr. Daulatrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao. Manchershaw M. Karbhari.

Rao Bahadur Namdev Eknath Navle. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale. Diwan Bahadur Dongarsing Ramji Patil. Rao Saheb Vaman Sampat Patil.

Mr. Vithal Nathu Patil.

Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Vaman Pradhan. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vithalrao Vandekar. Mr. Gangajirao Mukundrao Kalbhor.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Dnyaneshwar Kulkarnic. Mr. Atmaram Bhimaji Achrekar. Mr. R. G. Soman.

Mr. Ramchandrarao Bapurao Shinde.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi. Mr. P. R. Chikodi.

Mr. Shankarappa Basalingappa Desai.

Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli. Mr. Vishwanatharao Narayan Jog. Mr. Ganpati Subrao Gangoli.

Rao Bahadur Laxman Vishnu Parulekar.

Mr. Vyankat Anandrav Surve. Mr. Dalumal Lilaram.

Mr. Satramdas Sakhawatrai Tolani.

Mr. Jayawant Ghanashyam More.

Mr. Narayan Nagoo Patil. Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao.

Mr. Husenali Mahomed Rahimtulla. Mr. Gulamhussen Ibrahim Matcheswalla.

Mir Muhammad Hashim Gazder. Mr. Abdulrehman Khan Karim Khan Resaldar.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan Pathan.

## Name and class of Constituency.

### Name of Member.

The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.

The Central Division (Muhammadan) Rural.

The Southern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.

Hyderabad District (Muhammadan) Rural.

Karachi District (Muhammadan) Rural.

Larkana District (Muhammadan) Rural

Sukkur District (Muhammadan) Rural.

Thar and Parkar (Muhammadan) Rural.

Nawabshah District (Muhammadan) Rural.

Upper Sind Frontier District (Muhammadan) Rural.

Bombay City (European).

Presidency (European).

Deccan Sardars and Inamdars. (Landholders). Gujarat Sardars and Inamdais. (Landholders)

Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind). (Landholders.)

Bombay University. (University). Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Commerce and

Industry. Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Bombay Trades' Association, Commerce and

Commerce

Industry.
Bombay Millowners' Association,
and Industry. Ahmedabad Commerce and Industry, Mill-

owners' Association.

Khan Bahadur Alibhai Esabhai Patel.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi. Khan Bahadur Wali Baksh Adambhai Patel.

Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Kt.

Khan Bahadur S. Meherbaksh. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Jamaluddin Bangi.

Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar. Sardar Mahaboobalikhan Mahamad Akbarkhan

Biradar. Mr. Bandchali Khan Mir Muhammad Hassan

Khan Talpur.

Saved Miran Muhammad Shah. Shaikh Abul Majid Lilaram.

Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdino Shah.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

Ghulam Mahomed Abdulla Khan Bahadur Khan Isran.

Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan Walad Khan Bahadur Shah Passand Khan,

Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh Khan Saheb Haji Mohomed Umar.

Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujali Shah, Khan Bahadur Sardar Bahadur Haji Mir Allahabad Khan Mir Imam Baksh Khan.

Sardar Bahadur Jam Jan Mahomed Walad Mahomed Sharif.

Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bijarani.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Smith.

Mr. A. C. Owen. Mr. Hanmantrao Ramrao Desai.

Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada.

Mr. Sayed Muhammad Kamishah Qabul Muhammad Shah.

Rao Bahadur Ravji Ramchandra Kale.

Mr. J. B. Greaves. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.

Mr. John Hamphrey, O.B.E. Mr. A. Greville Bullocke.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai.

## NOMINATED. Non-Officials.

Mr. S. H. Prater.

The Rev. R. S. Modak. Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole.

" Syed Munawar, B.A.

, R. R. Bakhale.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law.

" Purshottam Solanki, L. M. & S.

Major W. Ellis Jones.

Mr. B. S. Kamat.

M1. Mohamed Suleman Cassam Mitha. Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung

Bahadur. A. E. Servai, 1.8.0.

Mr. Saiyid Aminuddin, I.C.S. ,, C. G. Freke, I.C s.

,, H. F. Knight, I.C.S. ,, A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Officials.

,, C. B. B. Clee, I.C.s.

J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S.

H. B. Clayton, C.I E., I.C.S. F. O. J. Roose, M. I. Mech. E., ,,

M.I.E.E., F.C.S.

C. M. Lane. ,, R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Khan Bahadur Azinkhan Inayatali. khan.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S. ,, C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S.

# The Madras Presidency.

southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 142,260 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin, are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy tall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rainclouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in true of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

#### Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent, over the figure of 1921 increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931-Bellaty and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent. and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiactual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37½ per cent. Telugu, 79 per cent Malayalani, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole forred Subjects. Madras administration differs, however, in some important respects from that of other major provinces. There is no interor other major provinces. There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at head-quarters, Commissioners of Divisions being anknown in Madras. Another feature peculiar to the Southern Presidency is the manner of choice of the ministers. Following the practice of the Mother of Parliaments, Madras Governors have, ever since the inception of the Reforms, called upon the leader of the dominant party to form a ministry, giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry. Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India.

## Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population The principal tood crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops are octon, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Competence. in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madias, three farm labourers' schools numerous demonstrations faims. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the rvots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliperemia was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College, at Combatore have been sanctioned. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is estimated at 1,949,664 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency the agricultural activities in the rresudency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title to the contribution of South Contributions of the contribution of the cont oriya, Kanarose, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal. There are associated with the Governor four members of the Eastward Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and three Ministers in charge of the Transforests.

Twenty-nine spinning and weaving mills were at work during the year and they employed 41,083 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was three. At the close of the year 1933 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,471. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, the works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is expected that the levy of the excise duty on matches will drive off the market products of interior quality and it is probable that only the very efficient units of the cottage industry will be able to continue the manufacture of matches once the full force of the excise duty is felt upon the industry. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India tor sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departgrow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the scheme. the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture. of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholar-ships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

The question of finding foreign markets for the products of Madras cottage industries was under the consideration of the Government for sometime and they have passed orders during the year sanctioning an annual subsidy of Rs. 3,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, for three years to enable them to appoint an agent in London for the sale of products of Madras cottage industries in European markets.

#### Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 51,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 2,865,000. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes. The Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any adventional institution in girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Munici-pal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 539 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamaial Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachajyappa's tollege, the Loyola College, the Pachajyappa's tollege, the Loyola College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras; the St. Construction of godowns and transit sheds, Joseph's College, Tichinopoly: the American College, Madura; the Government College, ments are to be made on the new reclamation

Bajahmundry; the Agricultural College, Colmbatore; the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy).

#### Cochin Harbour Scheme.

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well-equipped harbour. The scheme involves cutting a passage through the bar which hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour accessible and giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement has been reached between the Government of Madras and the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work is to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effects of the monsoon thereon were observed. The results recorded were examined observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 321 feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and its average depth after the maintenance dredging in January 4, 1934, was 40.2 ft. at low water in the section west of the crest of the bar and 37.4 ft. at low water in the Section East of the Crest. The dredging of the mooring area has been completed. Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships. Details of the berthing accommodation inside the harbour at the end of 1933-34 were:—

			Dı	raft ft.	Length ft.
Mooring Buoy No. 1			31.0	500	
,,		,, 2		29.3	450 }
,,		,, 3		24.3	250 } 700
,,		,, 4		28.0	475
,,		,, 5		30.0	475
,,		,, 6		26.8	475
,,		,, 7		27.3	475
,,		,, 8		37.8	500
,,		,, 9		38.3	500
Fore	and	aft.			•
bertha	A.		• •	30.0	300
Fore	and	aft.			
berths	В.			31.0	280

of which about 300 acres have been formed | nected distributary system. Owing to the necesalready by dredging from the harbour. It is intended to connect this to the mainland by a railway bridge across the backwater. Reclama-tion, when completed, will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time. The execution of the further work at the port has been held over pending settlement of certain question connected with the harbour administration. The Shoranur Emakulam line has been converted from metre to broad-gauge and opened for traffic. The line is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation. These developments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency. To facilitate navigation during the night, the channels have been lighted, and a hostel is under construction to provide there accommodation for passengers calling at the port.

#### Local Self-Government.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts :-

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919,

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act X of 1930, and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, inter alia, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchavats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President or Chairman on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect tion the 1st April 1934

Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

## Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £ 41 millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres; the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 98,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a con-

sity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate stands at about £5½ millions. A saving of nearly £½ million is anticipated. Another important project is the Periyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating elec-tricity. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sealural a congrete and macony day has been level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the creat-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Valgai. The total quantity of water impound-ed to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Perlyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, a scheme for increasing the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting is in progress. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency total about 7.5 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 36,000.

#### Electric Schemes.

The first stage of the Pykara Hydro-Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madras has now been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 ft. in the Pykam river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbour-ing districts, viz., the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly. The Glen Morgan scheme started in 1928 with the object of scheme started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has now been merged with it. In its present completed form the project consists of the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 33,000 B.H.P. and the transformer station, the receiving station at Combatore, 7 other sub-stations, 49 miles of 66 K.V. line, 58 miles of 22 K.V. Tower line and 143 miles of 22 K.V. Tower line and 143 miles of 22 K.V. Tower line and 143 miles of 22 K.V. pole line. The booked cost upto 31st March 1934 against an original estimate of Rs. 1,33,36,640 is Rs. 1,09,88,000 and the revised estimates for 1934-35 include an expenditure of Rs.5,22,000. The revenue anticipated during of Rs.5,22,000. The revenue anticipated during 1934-35 is about Rs. 8 55 lakhs against an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,70,000. The following places receive supply from the Pykara Project at present .-

The towns of Ootacamund, Coonoor, Methupalaiyam,Karamadai, Pollachi, Tiruppur, Avanashi, Bhavani, Erode, Salem, and Palghat, besides the Ibex and Nonsuch, Bhavani and Glendale in the Nilgiris District and Kallayar, Akkamalais, Karimalai, Vellamalia, and Pachmalains in the Anamalais.

It is expected that supply to Trichinopoly, Tiruvarur, Negapatam, and Tanjore will be extended by the end of 1935.

The Government of Madras have also a proposal under consideration to start a Hydro-Electric Scheme at Mettur about which they are awaiting sanction from the Secretary of

### Co-operation.

On account of the continued general economic depressions, overdues in Societies increased still turther during the year 1933-34. There was a turther contraction in the loan transactions of Central Banks—The surplus in Central Banks The surplus in Central Banks which amounted to more than a crore of rupees at the end of the year 1932-33 was reduced to 54 lakhs at the end of the year 1933-34, as a result of the measures adopted by the banks at the instance of Government. The attention of the department was paid for the last few years more to the consolidation of existing societies than to the expansion of the movement Only 140 societies were registered during the year as against 107, 127 and 320 in the previous three years. The registration of 462 societies was cancelled during the year 1933-34 as against 691 in 1932-33 Under the scheme of subvention to Central Banks for carrying on rectification and consolidation work, the Provincial Bank paid Rs 17.130 to 22 Central Banks which in theu turn spent Rs 131.728 on the work. In spite of the large sums of money spent on rectification work in the last few years by the Provincial and Central Banks, the progress in rectification is slow as complete rectification is aimed at and collection work has become very difficult. The Registrar has also suggested a plan of rectification according to which Central Banks are enabled to take stock of the position and set on foot schemes of rectification of societies to secure their investments. According to the scheme steps have to be taken to recover loans on inadequate security in respect of which there is no chance of securing additional security South India Co-operative Insurance Society started in March 1932 continued to do satisfactory started in March 1932 continued to do satisfactory work during the year. The Central Land Mortgage Bank which was started in 1929 to the purpose of financing primary land mortgage Banks by floating debentures has now been firmly established and was able to declare a world of the data. a profit of Rs. 41,111 for the year. The value of debentures issued by the Banks in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 34 56 lakhs and up to the end of the year loans to the extent of Rs 33.82 lakhs have been granted by it to primary banks. The Government have gua-ranteed both the principal of and the interest on the debentures issued by the Bank satisfying certain conditions and debentures so guaranteed have become trustee securities according to a recent amendment of the Indian Trusts Act.

## Social Legislation.

endowments came into force early in 1925. It provides for the appropriation of the surplus funds of the endowments to religious, educarunds of the endowments to religious, educational and charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the institutions to which they are attached. The Act has been working satisfactorily. Doubts having been raised to the validity of the Act it was re-enacted and passed into law as Act No. II of 1927 The new Act came into force on 8th February 1927. Another piece of legislation—a non-official Bill—which has raised a heated controversy is the Malabar Tenancy Bill, which aims to confer, subject to certain conditions, occupancy rights on "kanom" tenants and actual cultivators of the soil. As there was a sharp difference of opinion on the very principles of the Bill, the Governor withheld his assent and a committee was appointed to go into the matter thoroughly and its findings were submitted and the same were published with a view to receive objections and suggestions. "The recommendaobjections and suggestions. "The recommendations of the Committee were placed before a Round Table Conference consisting of the representatives of the Jenmies, Tenants and of the Government. The objections and suggestions made by the representatives at the Conference were carefully considered by the Government and the Government re-drafted the Bill and introduced it in the Council of the August 1999. The Bill was presed by the 6th August 1929. The Bill was passed by the Council on 15th October 1929. His Excellency the Governor was of opinion that changes were expedient in respect of certain clauses of the Bill passed by the Council and accordingly returned parts of the Bill to the Legislative Council, under Section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act, for reconsideration." The Bull was finally passed by the Legislative Council on the 1st March 1930, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 28th March 1930. The assent of His Excellency the Governor-General was given on the 18th November 1930, and the Act came into force on the 1st December 1930. Noteworthy amongst other efforts at legislation to social reform was the non-official resolution passed by the Council recommending to Government to undertake legislation or to recommend the Government of India to do so to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young women and girls to Hindu temples which has generally resulted in exposing them to im-moral purposes under the pretext of caste. Mrs. Muthulskishmi Reddi, Ex-Deputy President of the Legislative Council, introduced a bill in the Legislative Council on 5th September 1928 so as to enfranchise or free the lands held by inam-holding Devadasis on condition of by ham-hodding bevacasis on condition of service in Hindu temples from such condition. The bill was passed into law on 1st February 1929. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 12th April 1929 and of the Governor-General on 13th May 1929. Rules have been framed to give effect to the provisions of the Act and the enfranchisement of Devadasi increase is now in progress. On 20th Innurve. inams is now in progress. On 24tl January 1930 Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi introduced another bill in the Legislative Council with the object of putting an end to the dedication of The Hindu Religious Endowments Act which has for its object the better administration and governance of certain Hindu Religious Endowments Act holding Devadasis but among Devadasis as a whole. The bill was discussed in the Council and and governance of certain Hindu religious circulated to elicit opinion. As in the meantime

with. Subsequently, the Council also dissolved and the bill lapsed. A bill for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls was latroduced in the Council by Mr. K. R. Venkatsman Ayyar on 5th September 1928 and was passed into law on 31st January 1930. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 24th February 1930 and of the Governor General on 28th March 1930. It could not however be brought to force two clothed contact which is the force two clothed contact we are the force two clothed contact as the council of the council of the council or the force two clothed council or contact as the council of the council or contact and the council or brought into force immediately owing to certain practical difficulties. To obviate these difficulties, an amending Act was passed by the Legislative Council on 30th October 1981 and received Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court the assent of the Governor on 3rd December 1931 and of the Governor-General on 25th December 1931. The amending act enables the Local Government to bring the Act into force in selected areas and to extend it gradually to other areas as circumstances permit and also to bring into force such of its provisions as may be practicable in any particular area. All the provisions of the Act are now in force in the City of Madras and its environs within a distance of ten miles from the limits of the City. The administration of civil justice is carried on the following Municipalities and their in force in the following Municipalities and their penvirons within a distance of five miles from their limits:—Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Madura, Bezwada, Calicut, Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, Vizagapatam. Colmbatore, Erode, Salem and Kumbakonam. It was also resolved to ask Government to fix as their goal total prohibition of drink in the presidency within 20 years. In pursuance of this resolution and of the recommendations of the Excise Advisory of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras sanctioned a scheme of propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drinks. But owing to financial stringency, the work carried on by the Central Propagands distance of ten miles from the limits of the City.

Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi resigned her member-leading in the Council, the bill was not proceeded the District Propaganda Committees had to be with. Subsequently, the Council also dissolved discontinued from August 1931. The Provisions and the bill lapsed. A bill for the suppression of the Mussalman Wakf, Act, 1923 (India Act brothels and of traffic in women and girls was introduced in the Council by Mr. K. R. Venkata-rams Ayyar on 5th September 1928 and was makes provision for the better management of passed into law on 31st January 1930. The Mussalman Wakf properties and for ensuring Act proceeding the assent of the Governor on 24th the maintenance and publication of proper the maintenance and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties.

at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen pulsne judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 29 Sessions Judges and the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Magastrate (and 41 Subordinate Magistrates).

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS,	Budget Estimates 1934-35.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Expenditure.	
II.—Taxes on Income		5.—Land Revenue	19,54,800
III.—Salt		6.—Excise 7.—Stamps	34,39,300
, V.—Land Revenue	7,25,13,200	8.—Forest	6,21,400 36,42,800
VI.—Excise	4,31,67,800	8A.—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	2,77,700
VII.—Stamps	2,29,77,800	9.—Registration	29,77,000
VIII.—Forest	42,84,800	15.—Irrigation—O t h e r Revenue Expendi-	
IX.—Registration	31,20,600	ture financed from Ordinary Revenues	47,01,100

Hrads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35.
REVENUE—contd.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE—contd.	Rs.
XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Gross Receipts	5,96,000	XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Working Expenses.	
XIV.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital		16.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,91,600
Accounts are kept.	1,90,500	19.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	69,51,700
XVI.—Interest	27,12,600	20.—Interest on other	9,800
XVII —Administration of Justice	16,99,500	21.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoid-	
YVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,39,600	ance of Debt 22—General Administration.	27,29,000 2,76,71,500
XIX.—Police	5,49,700	24—Administration of Justice 25—Jails and Convict Settle-	97,59,800
XX.—Ports and Pilotage		ments	22,07,800
XXI.—Education	8,31,500	26—Police 27—Ports and Pilotage	1,65,07,500
XXII.—Medical	8,98,000	30—Scientific Department	91,900
XXIII.—Public Health	1,54,900	XXXA—Hydro-Electric Schemes Working Expenses	4,74,800
XXIV.—Agriculture	3,81,800	31—Education	2,51,40,100 93,73,800
XXV.—Industries	13,64,700	33—Public Health	26,28,600
XXVI.—Miscellaneous De- partments	43,62,700	34—Agriculture 35—Industries 37—Miscelleaneous Depart-	39,37,300 24,67,300
XXX.—Civil Works	17,75,900	ments	52,58,600
XXXI.—Hydro-Electric Sche- mes—Gros Receipts	6,22,100	41—Civil Works 41B—Capital Expenditure on Hydro-Electric Sche-	1,43,01,000
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation .	2,54,400	mes met from Revenues 43—Famine	1,00,000
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	3,92,500	45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	79,41,200
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	9,72,500	45A—Commuted value of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	10,97,200
Total Revenue	16,43,63,100	46—Stationery and Printing. 47—Miscellaneous	18,21,300 4,74,100
RECEIPTS.	20,10,00,100	47 Miscenaneous	4,74,100
Revenue	16,43,63,100	Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue.	16,39,16,500
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	4,46,500	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.
		Expenditure	16,39,16,500
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government		Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	••••
dovernment	85,99,100	52A—Capital outlay on Forests	

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35.
REVENUE-contd.	Rs.	Expenditure—contd.	Rs.
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	18,53,200 6,00,000 1,36,000 1,99,800	55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embanks ment and Drainage works. 56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Dovelopment	30,31,100 88,300 46,97,400 
Miscellaneous Government Ac-		Total	78,16,800
Famine Relief Fund Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,94,500	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India Suspense Subventions from Central Road Development Account	55,13,700 27,29,000 18,53,200 9,22,800
Total—Receipts	17,36,74,700	Civil Deposits Depreciation Funds Miscellaneous Government Accounts	1,34,700 60,800
Opening { Famine Relief Fund Balance { General Balances	59,85,074 2,94,72,071	Famine Relief Fund Total—Disbursements. Closing {Famine Relief Fund Balance {General Balances	18,29,47,500 61,79,574 2,00,04,771
Grand Total	20,91,31,845	Grand Total	20,91,31,845

## Governor.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E

### P. rsonal Staff.

Private Secretary, A. D. Cromble, I.C.S.
Military Secy., Capt. T. F. H. Kelly, O B E.
Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E.,
R.A.M.C. (Retd.)

Autes-de-('amp, Capt. R. S. Wright, Lieut. R. W. Madoc, Lieut. A. R. C. Southby and Lieut. P. Goodeve-Docker.

Indian Aule-de-Camp, Rısaldar Major Sher Bahadur Khan,

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Capt., R. F. Ruttledge, M.C.

## Members of Council.

The Hon. Sir Kurma Venkatareddi Nayudu, Kt. The Hon. Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam. The Hon, Mr. C. A. Souter.

#### Ministers.

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili (Local Self-Government, Medical, Public Health, Religious and Charitable Endowments).

The Hon. Mr. P. T. (Rajan, Agriculture. Co-operative Societies, Public Works and Registration.)

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar (Education, Fisheries, Industries and Excise.)

## SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, G. T. H. Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Secretary, Finance Department, C. E. Jones, 1.C.S. Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, T. B. Russell, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Local Self Government Department, Rao Bahadur R. Subhayya Nayudu.

Secretary, Public Works and Labour Departments, Diwan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar

Secretary, Development Department, C. A. Henderson, I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, H. R. Uzielli, C.I.E., 1 C.S.

Secretary, Law and Education Department G. T. Bong, C.I.E., I.C.S.

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Public Instruction, H. Champion M.A. (offg.).

Inspector-General of Police, Sir Charles B Cunningham, Kt., c.s.i.

Surgeon-General, Major General, Sir F. P. Connor, Kt., D.S.O., K.H.S., I.M.S.

B. Governors of Madras.
M.S. bbb, Lord Macartney, K.B 17
Alexander Davidson (Acting) 17.
M. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. 17
John Hollond (Acting) 17
Edward J. Hollond (Acting) 17
Major-General William Medows 17
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart 17
dur Lord Hobart 17
Major-General George Harris (Acting) 17
ries, Lord Clive
ipal F. William Petrie (Acting) 18
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., K.B 18
C.S. LieutGeneral the Hon. John Aber- 18 cromby.
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot 18
F.S. Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., 18 K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827.
ers, Henry Sullivan Grome (Acting) 18:
Stephen Rumbold Lushington 18
LieutGeneral Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. 183
George Edward Russell (Acting) 183
684 Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C 18
687 LieutGeneral the Marquess of Tweed- 18
692 dale, KT., C.B. 608 Henry Dickinson (Acting) 186
698 Henry Dickinson (Acting) 186 709 Major-General the Right Hon. Sir 186
Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
709 Daniel Eliott (Acting) 186
709 Lord Harris 185
711 Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B 186
716 William Ambrose Morehead (Acting) 186
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G 186 Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.
William Ambrose Morehead (Action) 180
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.R. 186
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General
735 1863 to 1864.) 744 Edward Molthy (Acting)
Editard Marton (Motorsy) 100
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Et. (a) 186 (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General,
750 1872.)
755 Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 187
(Acting)
767 Lord Hobart 187 Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.
No Sir William Rose Robinson, KCSI 187
73 cting).
no I he Duke of Duckingham and Chandos, 137
777
78 The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E. 188 Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (Acting) 188
'80 The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., 188
81   C.I.E.

The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C	1886
Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation,)	
John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (Acting)	1890
Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.	1891
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G	1896
Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B	1900
Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1904.	,
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1906
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I , G C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., E.C.M.G. (b)	1911
Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April	1912
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Acting).	1912

## Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., 1912 Willingdon G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1918 Baron G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c) Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (Acting).. 1919 Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (Acting) . . 1924 Lord Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. 1924 (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1929.) Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Acting) .. .. 1929 Lieut.-Col, the Right Hon'ble Sir George 1929 Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E , C.M G. Lord Erskine, G C.I.F. (1934) (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick. (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmi-

## (c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.

chael of Skirling.

# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## PRESIDENT:

The Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju.

1.—MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon. Sir Venkata Kurma Reddi, Kt.

The Hon, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S.

## IL .-- ELECTED MEMBERS.

(a) Ministers.

The Hon. The Raja of Bobbili. The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan. The Hon, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

## (b) Elected Members.

Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chetti. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiyar. H. B. Ari Gowder. Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. P. Bayappa Reddi. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. Frank Birley. J. A. Davis, M.B.E. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. C. Indraiah. Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumarakrishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu Kumara, Raja

of Venkatagiri.

J. Kuppuswami Choudari.

I. C. Iswaram Pillai.

P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.

R. Madanagopal Nayudu

Lieut.-Colonel Sri RajaVelugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendru Varu Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Venkatagiri.

Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,

M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.

J. K. Metherell.

W. H. Millar.

Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.

K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu.

Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahil Bahadur.

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.

## ELECTED MEMBERS-(contd.)

K. Koti Reddi.

W. K. M. Langley.

Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur

P. C. Moses.

K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravutta-Bahadur.

Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.

K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.

A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.

T. Narasa Reddi.

Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.

V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.

Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.

R. M. Palat.

C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasavo.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, Kt.

K. Pattabhiramayya.

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.

Pattagar of Palayakottai.

P. Reddi Raju.

P. Ratnavelu Thevar.

Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu, Raja of Kallikote.

Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi.

P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.

A. Ramakrishna Reddi.

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar

K. P. Raman Menon.

T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.

G. Rameswara Rao.

I. Sandana Gounder.

Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi.

A. B. Shetty.

Gade, Simhachalam Garu.

K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

J. M. Smith.

M. S. Sreshta.

T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

Dr. P. Subbarayan.

U. C. Subrahmania Bhatt.

T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.

Khan Sahib, Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. Thomas Daniel.

I nomas Damei.

M. Vedachala Mudaliyar.

K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Rao Bahadur R K. Venugopal Nayudu.

Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

T. V. K. Kama Raja Pandia Nayakar, Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.

Shri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju, Zamindar of Chemudu.

K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar, Zamindar of Minampalli.

Mirzapuram Rajagaru alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

## NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayarammal.

V. T. Arasu.

C. Basu Dev.

A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

G T. Boog, C.I.E., I.C.S.

M. Devadason.

Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.

R. Foulkes.

H. M. Hood, I.C.S.

H. M. Jagannatham.

C. E. Jones, 1.c.s.

Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurthi.

C. Krishnan.

Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kr.

P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.

Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.

G. R. Premayya.

P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.

Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.

Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.

T. B. Russell, I.C.S.

W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.

Rao Bahadur R. Sriniyasan.

G. Sriramulu.

Rao Sahib P. Subrahmaniam Chetti.

A. S. Swami Sahajanandham.

J. A. Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S.

V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

#### SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Rao Bahadur Khan Bahadur Javad Hussain D. H. Boulton, 1.0.s. W. Erlam Smith, M.A., I.E.S. Reo Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

# The Bengal Presidency.

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted on the 1st April 1912, comprises the Burdwan and Presidency divisions and the district of Darjeeling which were formerly administered by the Lieut-enant-Governor of Bengal, and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, The area of the Presidency is 82,955 square miles, and it possesses a population of 51,087,338 persons, included within this area are the two Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are now placed in direct political relations with the Government of India. The Governor of Bengal In Council acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India for these States The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. Bengal comprises the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and in the main consists of a great alluvial plain intersected in its southern portion by innumerable waterways. In the north are the Himalayan mountains and submontane tracts of Darjeeling and Jalpalgum and on the south-east the hills in Tripura and Chittagong, while on the west the Chota Nagpur plateau is continued by an undulating tract running through the western portions of Midnapur, Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum. The general range of the country however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

## The People.

Of the Inhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54,44 per cent. at a Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindin. These two major religions enripace all but 2 09 per cent, of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animusts combined, number 1,043,040.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3 7 per cent. The Oriya-speaking people number 159, 854 and Nepali is the tongue of 134,147 persons principally resident in the Darjeeling and Jalpanguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munda languages are Santals in West and North Bongal.

## Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931 10,593,384 persons or 20.7 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are culdivators, and 2,718,393 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1933 is estimated at 2,108,700 acres against 1,845,700 in 1932. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds, the area devoted to the last named in 1932-33 being 1,045,900 acres. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm,

and tobacco is grown for local consumption: n nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1931 was 207,600 acres. There were 393 plantations employing a daily average of 184,539 permanent and 7,410 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darrecling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the triparian tracts of the districts of Howarh and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) due to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal.

General.—The world-wide economic depression coupled with the instability of certain toreign exchange continued to affect the normal course of the trade of this province during the year 1933-34, and the total value of private merchandise was the lowest for the last thirty years. Exports were hampered by the low prices offered for raw materials and agricultural produce, and by tariff harriers which have been raised in many countries.

The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports declined for Rs. 1,22 99 crores m 1932-33 to Rs. 1,20,40 crores during year 1933-34. This decline is due mainly to the fall under imports, which receded from Rs. 35 83 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 33 28 crores in 1932-34 Foreign exports showed some improvement, rz., from Rs. 56 43 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 64,12 crores m 1933-34. In the coasting trade there was a general falling off, the imports decline from Rs. 18 90 crores to Rs. 14 15 crores, and exports from Rs. 11.82 crores to Rs. 8.83 crores

Imports.—The imports of liquors of all description declined from 1,509,718 gallons valued at Rs 63.72 lakins to 1,160,252 gallons valued at Rs. 60.42 lakins. The import trade in sugar has been practically killed by the growth by the Indian industries due to high potective duties, the total quantity imported amounting to 29,930 tons valued at Rs. 30.71 lakins as against 118,150 tons valued at Rs. 1,22 lakins. The total quantity of saft during 1933-34 was considerably less than last year, being 422,392 tons valued at Rs. 1,04 47 lakins as against 528.802 tons valued at Rs. 1,21.53 lakins.

The total quantity of tobacco imported during 1933-34 declined from 3,384,202 livalued at Rs. 44.37 in 1932-33 to 2,696,70 valued at Rs. 29.57 lakhs. This fall statributable to a fall in imports in unmanifactured tobacco and to a slight extent of cigarettes, while cigars and other sorts of manufactured tobacco showed a slight increes.

There was a further fall in the import of the total quantity of Mineral oils, from 530.687 cwts, valued at Rs. 1,42.06 lakhs 104,693,789 gallons valued at Rs. 5,62.05 In this trade United Kingdom has main-lakhs in 1932-33 to 89,478,036 gallons valued at Rs. 1,41.60 lakhs. In this trade United Kingdom has main-lake in 1933-34. Java and Roumania have come in a large suppliers of kerosene oil, largely at the expense of Russia and United States, while the importation from Europe has decreased apparently due to in-Burma has decreased apparently due to in-creased production of kerosene on the main-land of India. Petrol from Burma has increased man or mana. Petrol from Burma has increased from 4,470,958 gallons valued at Rs. 43 80 lakhs to 5,711,724 valued at Rs. 32 24 lakhs. It is also noteworthy that while the quantity has increased, the value has decreased, ports of petrol from foreign sources was negligible.

For the first time since 1929-30, the motor vehicles trade showed an improvement, the venicies trade showed an improvement, the total number of motor vehicles increasing from 2,007 valued at Rs. 37.35 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,989 valued at Rs. 51.09 in 1933-34. Of the 2,354 motor cars imported, the United Kingdom supplied 1,560 Canada, 452 and United States 263 Motor Cycles and scooters showed a decrease from 202 in 1932-33 to 195 in 1932-34 while there was a remarkable inin 1933-34 while there was a remarkable increase in the import of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries from 187 in 1932-33 to 440 in 1933-34. Tyres and tubes increased in quantity from 100.531 to 109.590, but decreased in value from Rs. 23 88 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 21.51 lakhs in 1933-34.

During the year under report, imports of drugs, medicines and chemicals continued to show some improvement from Rs. 1,67,13 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 1,76 87 lakhs in 1933-34. The total value of glassware and earthenware imports registered a decrease from Rs. 47 27 lakhs in last year to Rs. 44 45 in the current

There was a substantial increase in the import of machinery and millwork to the extent of Rs 4.95 69 lakhs as against Rs, 3,81.02 lakhs in 1932-33. Of this imports from the United the United Kingdom. Kingdon, Germany and other countries contributed largely to the increase in import figure, while those from United States and Beigium marked a decline. Owing to the continued development of the indigenous sugar industry, sugar machinery to the value of Rs. 2,13.95 laklis were imported as against Rs. 1,31 53 laklis in 1932-33. Paper mill machinery, cotton machinery and boilers made notable increases, while jute and tea machineries showed some decline machineries showed some decline.

The total quantity of imports of iron and steel increased from 102,291 tons valued at Rs. 1,61,95 lakhs in 1932-33 to 105,988 tons valued at Rs. 1,79.75 lakhs in 1933-34 with the exception of a few items there was a general increase in the value of articles of iron and steel. The United Kingdom continues to have the largest shares of the iron and steel trade, which was responsible for increasing the value of the was responsible for increasing the value of the United Kingdom trades by about 16 per cent. On the other hand the trade with Belgium, Germany and the United States of America decreased. The figures for protected and non-protected goods are 56,896 tons valued at Rs. 94.72 lakhs and 49,072 tons valued at Rs. 55.03 lakhs respectively. Metals and ores other than iron and steel recorded some decrease

Imports of paper showed an increase from 601,943 cwts. valued at Rs. 68.36 to 613,782 cwts. valued at Rs. 70.38 lakhs. The quantity and value of pasteboard, millboard, etc., decreased from 129,975 cwts. valued at Rs. 12.48 crores to 118,420 crores valued at Rs 11.01 lakhs. The imports of wood pulp show a considerable increase over 1982-33 vz., from 283,181 cwts. valued at Rs. 19.75 lakhs to 365,693, cwts. valued at Rs. 24.05 lakhs.

The total value of cotton piecegoods imported showed a decline from Rs 5,44.68 lakhs to Rs. 3,19.22 lakhs in 1933-34, and the quantity Rs. 3,19,22 lakhs in 1933-34, and the quantity from 351,191,868 lbs. to 204,904,098 lbs. in 1933-34. The quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn also showed a decrease from 16,018,061 lbs at Rs. 1.10,63 lakhs to 15,351,012 lbs. at Rs. 1,04 49 lakhs during the period under review. The total value of all classes of cotton goods showed a great decline from Rs. 7,12 55 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 4,86.17 lakhs in 1933-34. The only that the review lakhs in 1933 34. The only item that registered an increase is other cotton fabrics from tered an increase is other cotton fabrics from Rs. 57.24 lakhs to Rs. 62.46 lakhs, while piecegoods and cotton manufactures fell heavily from Rs. 5,44 68 lakhs and Rs. 6,01.92 lakhs to Rs. 3,19.22 lakhs and Rs. 3,81.68 lakhs respectively. China an Japan were the chief suppliers of cotton twist and yarn, while United Kingdom came next in order. Japan was the chief supplier of every variety of cotton piecegoods except grey-bordered and white dhuties which came chiefly from the United Kingdom.

During year under report silk and artificial silk of the total value of Rs. 26 53 lakhs were imported as against Rs. 50.05 lakhs in 1932-33. There was a general decrease in all kinds of silk. In all these varieties Japan was the principal supplier. Italy came next in the supply of artificial slik, and United Kingdom figured third. The respective figures for slik, mixed-slik, and artificial slik piecegoods are Rs. 3.56, Rs 4.13 and Rs. 26.53 lakhs,

The total value of woollen goods imported during the year under report remained practically the same viz., Rs. 46.33 lakhs as against Rs. 46 75 lakhs in 1932-38. Italy's share of import, however, diminished, while that of United Kingdom increased. The figures for United Kingoom increased. The figures for the year were braids 2,360 lbs. valued at Rs. .05 lakhs; carpets, rugs and blankets 2,092,827 lbs. valued at Rs. 15.550 lakhs, hostery 106,667 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.95 lakhs, piecegoods 20,84,709 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,129 lakhs, shawls 34,706 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.24 lakhs; yarn and knitting wool 294,676 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.95 lakhs, and other sorts 74.380 lbs. valued ober than iron and steel recorded some decrease Rs. .75 lakhs.

Of the articles of minor importance, the articles to show improvement in imports, were lac from Rs. .56 lakhs to Rs. 11.23 lakhs in consequence of a recovery of trade from the Straits Settlements; living animals from Australia increased by Rs. 11.37 lakhs; Railway carriages increased by Rs. 9.92 lakhs, toys and requisites for games by Rs. 4.56 lakhs; Manures by Rs. 5.53 lakhs; rubber by Rs. 4.07 lakhs; tea chests, by Rs. 2.58 lakhs. The trade in umbrella and umbrella fittings remained almost steady. Japan increasing her share at the expense of Germany, on the other hand there were heavy falls in imports of jewellery by Rs. 28 lakhs; grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 17.61 lakis, for which wheat from Australia was mainly responsible and non-mineral oils by Rs. 16.39 lakhs, due to lesser imports of coconut oil from Ceylong Precious stones decreased by Rs. 6.88 lakhs; hardware by Rs. 48 lakhs and the value of unspecified articles imported by post fell from Rs. 65.63 lakhs to Rs. 60.86 lakhs.

Exports — The Foreign Export Trade of Bengal marked a tangible increase from Rs. 56.43 crores to Rs. 64.12 crores in 1933-34, which is due to a general revival in world trade during the period under review.

There was a sharp decline in the total export of grain, pulse and flour, the total quantity and value falling from 150,322 tons and Rs. 1,62.27 lakhs in 1932-33 to 131.800 tons and Rs. 1,17.77 lakhs in 1933-34. The average shipment price per ton of husked rice, wheat and wheat flour fell from Rs. 108-9, Rs. 126-5 and Rs. 139-1 to Rs. 88-2, Rs. 106-1 and Rs. 88-4 respectively. Mauritius, as usual, purchased the biggest quantity of rice, South Africa, Arabia, Netherlands and Ceylon coming off next successively.

The total quantity of Tea exported to foreign countries decreased from 328,824,706 lbs. in 1932-33 to 270-822-026 lbs. but the value increased from Rs. 12,53.26 lakhs to Rs. 15,83.84 lakhs. The restriction scheme is responsible for an improvement in the prices of tea, and reduced shipments to most countries were the concomitant of the restriction scheme United Kingdom was the largest consumer of Indian Tea, while Canada, United States and Africa came next in order Tea Cess was raised from 6 annas to 8 annas per 100 lbs. from 16th September 1933. The value of tea machinery imported, amounted to Rs. 5,96,317 which was even less than half the value in 1932-33.

There was a decline in the export of coal to foreign countries, vtz., from 451,564 tons valued at Rs. 43 68 lakhs to 372,598 tons valued at Rs. 37.10 lakhs in 1933-34. This is chiefly due to the depression prevailing in the Bengal Coal Trade.

The total quantity of lac exported during 1933-34 is 727,247 cwts, valued at Rs. 2,45.40 lakhs as against 415,588 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,23.81 lakhs in 1932-33.

There was an appreciable increase in the hides and skins trade of Bengal, the corresponding figures for 1982-33 and 1933-34 being 15,417 tons valued at Rs. 1,96,95 lakhs and 23,174 tons valued at Rs. 2,92.47 lakhs.

The total value of metals and ores exported showed a slight fall from Rs. 1,59.04 lakhs in 1932-38 to Rs. 1,58.60 in 1933-34, but the total quantity exported registered a considerable increase from 483,094 tons to 644,254 tons. In Manganese ore trade, although a slight decline from 187,224 tons to 134,643 is recorded, the reduction in prices marked a good reduction from Rs. 37.29 lakhs to Rs. 24.80 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan have increased their takings while shipments to France and Beigium, usually two of the principal purchasers of this ore, fell considerably. There was a considerable increase in the export of pig iron, Japan alone taking 183,832 tons as against 71,371 tons in 1932-38, but there was no proportionate increase in value.

The export trade in mica also showed a good increase from 34,354 cwts. valued at Rs. 26.03 lakhs to 55,697 cwts. valued at Rs. 35.59 lakhs. While United Kingdom her share in the trade, demand from the United States of America greatly increased from 7,881 cwts. in 1932-33 to 26,529 cwts. in 1933-34, but prices, however, failed to keep pace with the increase in the volume of trade. United States and United Kingdom contributed to more than three-fourths of the volume of the export trade.

The total value of oil-seeds, vegetable oils and oil-cakes exported during the year was Rs. 2,39,36 lakhs as against Rs. 1,07.80 lakhs in 1932-33. There has been a striking increase in the export trade in linseed to the United Kingdom, viz., 124,811 tons valued at Rs. 1,36.96 lakhs in 1933-34 as against 13,950 tons valued at Rs. 15.80 lakhs in the preceding year. This must be due largely to the Imperial Preference granted by the United Kingdom as a result of the Ottawa Agreement. Castor Seed, Tea seeds and other seeds marked a decrease while vegetable oils increased from 383,832 gallons to 463,928 tons.

Shipments of raw cotton showed a good increase from 3,749 tons valued at Rs. 21.83 lakhs to 8,548 tons valued at Rs. 40.68 lakhs during the period. United States and Japan contributed chiefly to this increase the respective quantities and values being 3,011 tons and Rs. 15.10 lakhs and 3,038 tons and Rs. 14.62 lakhs as againts 849 tons and Rs. 5.27 lakhs and 407 tons and Rs. 1.95 lakhs in 1932-33.

The exports of hemp increased from 201,650 cwts. valued at Rs. 22.69 lakhs to 297,638 cwts. valued at Rs. 24.07 lakhs during the period under review.

The total shipments of jute during 1933-34 was 1,372,987 tons valued at Rs. 81,49.86 lakhs as against 1,220,984 tons valued at Rs. 31,00,11 in 1932-33. This increase in trade is attributable to a general increase in demand and to a considerable extent the efforts made by the Government of Bengal in the direction of restriction of acreage under jute crop. Excepting gunny-bags which fell from 397,504 tons to 380,618 all other items under jute and jute manufactures registered an increase in quantity, while the prices realised for jute manufactures was less than last year. The total quantity of raw jute exported during year increased from 542.462 tons valued at

Rs. 10,16.58. Germany taking the largest quantity and United Kingdom, France and Italy coming off next.

The total export of myrobalam, myrobalam extracts and other sorts also showed an increase, viz., 541,466 cwts. as against 499,190 cwts. in 1932-38; but the value fell from Rs. 29.57 lakhs to Rs. 24.64 lakhs in 1933-34. This rise in quantity is due mainly to greater off take from United Kingdom, France, Germany and U.S.A.

Of the other items, opium has recorded a large increase from Rs. 11.24 lakhs to Rs. 72.64 lakhs which was principally due to shipments iakns which was principally due to sinplicate to Siam, while exports of parrin wax fell by Rs. 25.64 lakhs owing to diminished demand from Portuguese East Africa. Shipments of raw wool and woollen manufactures, Indian leather, exports of manures, saltpetre and apparel increased while spices, provisions and oliman's stores decreased.

Trade of Chittagong.—Chittagong is the only other foreign trade port of Bengal. The total value of the import into this port from foreign countries amounted to Rs. 70.12 lakhs in 1983-34 as against Rs. 72.46 lakhs in the last year. This decline is due to a general fall in imports excepting Building and Engineering materials and a few other items.

Coasting Trade of Bengal.—The trade of Calcutta with other Indian ports, British and non-British, declined in value from Rs. 30-72 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 22.99 crores in 1933-34. The respective import and export trade figures are Rs. 14.03 crores and Rs. 8.83 crores in 1933-34 as against Rs. 18.78 crores and Rs 11.82 crores in 1932-33.

## Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal, dates from January 1921. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclama-tion of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Beform Schame the Lee Council. under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects", and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects."

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners, the divisions being those of the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the admirate that the state of the supervises the state of the state of the supervises the state of the s

at Bs. 9,34.70 lakhs to 701.842 tons valued at | between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

#### Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 15 Puisne Judges including one additional judge who are Jugges including one adultional jugge wino are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the court of the court o with the powers of a Criminal Court while the with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and

Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

## Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Com-missioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veternary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanita-ry and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation of an the Departments connected with it, while replaces Act 111 of 1899, makes the Corporation as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistration. The Act provides for the trate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioner. Commissioner communication (Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers,

all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment, Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chakidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispen-saries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the umon. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency except Midnapore and up to March 1933 over 4,701 Union Boards were actually constituted.

## Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

#### Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches, and the Government Dockyard, Narayangani.

## Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of em-bankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating

#### Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Rallway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca Range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superint endents The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The River Police is also under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Saidah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta CityPolice is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 277 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were by the Government and 800,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, molas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,248.

## Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-n-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittangur It also maintains two training having the sand drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating relief available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

medium of the vernacular: also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the head quarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofusul centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The adminis-tration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughliand Raishahl which are moneaged by Government. and Rajshahl which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. College, the Ahsanullah School of languaging, Dacca, the Government School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these arens are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1932-33 there were in the Presidency :--

## RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

,		Institu- tions.	Scholars
Universities		2	1,857
Arta Colleges		45	20,867
Professional Colleges		15	5.040
High Schools		1,122	269,309
Middle Schools		1,864	161,599
Primary Schools		44,623	1,620,101
Special Schools	٠.	2,818	119,103

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Arts Colleges		6	508
Professional Colleges		3	53
High Schools		64	16,285
Middle Schools		71	8,882
Primary Schools	•••	18,076	466,745
Special Schools	••	44	2,162
Unrecognis	ED SCI	iools.	

Males	 	 1,243	51,327
Females	 	 311	11,377

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedian Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of lumbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspectory administered by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacaestablished in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta Dacae University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distanct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

# THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

Estimated	Revenue	for 1934-35.
-----------	---------	--------------

The figures	are in Thousands of Rs
Heads of Revenue.	Estimate Estimate 1933-34. 1984-85.
0-14	Rs. Rs.
·	. 5,50 2,00
Land Revenue	,,
Excise	
Stamps	
The order of the contract of t	
Registration	
Scheduled Taxes	
Subsidised Companies	30 35
Irrigation, Navigation,	
Embankment and	
Drainage Works for	
which Capital Accounts	l .
are kept	-1,86 $-6,49$
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dra-	
inage Works for which	
no Capital Accounts are	•
kept	1,79 2,60
Interest	4,31 3,98
Administration of Justice.	13,91 12,54
Jails and Convict Settle-	
ments	7,90 6,81
Police	10,93 11,15
Ports and Pilotage	91 77
Education	13,52 13,69
Medical	10,25 9,97
Public Health	1,38 1,37
Agriculture	6,21 5,46
Industries	8,03 7,98
Miscellaneous Departments	18.00 19.04
Civil Works	16,06 13,04 14,38 18.82
Transfer from Famine	14,38 18,82
Relief Funds	56 56
	<i>5</i> 0 <i>5</i> 0
Receipts in aid of Super-	100 100
Stationery and Printing	1,28 1,39
\$et	5,25 4,50
miscellaneous	9,14 8,29

Estimated Revenue for 1934-35-contd.

The figures are		nds of Rs. I Sanctioned
Heads of Renvenue.		Estimate 1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Adjus		
ments between Centra	al	
and Provincial Govern	1-	
	• ••	1,44
Extraordinary receipts .		1,00
Receipts in England .	. 1	3
Total Revenue receipt	ts 9,27,73	9,19,47
Transfer from Famin	-	
Relief Fund	• ••	60
	. 57	84
Deposit Account-		
Imperial Council o		
Agricultural Researc	h 49	61
Depreciation Fund fo		
Government presses .		NII
Advances from Pro		
vincial Loans Fund	22,53	25,66
Government of India.	. [1,95,07	1,94,18
Appropriation for Re-		
duction or Avoidance o	f	
Debt	-,	Nil
Subvention from Centra	-	
Road Development	t	
Account	13,70	13,70
Suspense	-,	5,50
Recoveries of loans and	<del>-</del>	
advances by the		
Government of Bengal,		9,67
Total Receipts on Capita		
Account	2,63,88	2,50,76
Total	11,91,61	11,70,23
Total Opening balance	12,78	12,86
Grand Total	12,04,39	11,83,09

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35.

	Sanctioned	The figures are in Thousands of Rs. Sanctioned Sanctioned
Heads of Expenditure. Estimat 1983-3		Heads of Expenditure. Estimate Estimate 1933-34, 1934-35.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.
Land Revenue	17,24 4,95	Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue— In England
Interest on works for which	2 17,21 5 5	Construction of In India 13,24 6,93 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not
capital accounts are kept 18,81 Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed	24,28	charged to Revenue In England 20 12
expenditure financed from ordinary revenues. 14,68 Irrigation,—Other Revenue	10,05	Civil works In India 1,80 33
expenditure financed from Famine Relief Grants		to Revenue In England
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment	••	Commuted value of pension   (not charged to revenue) 6,50 5,72
and Drainage works —1 Interest on ordinary debt 12,15		Famine Relief Fund 56 $\begin{cases} 56 \\ 60 \end{cases}$
Interest on other obligations Reduction or Avoldance	5	Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 49 61
of Debt 9,30 General Administration . 1,22,49 Administration of Justice . 98,14 Jalls and Convict	1,23,08	Depreciation Fund for Government presses 1.41 23
Settlements 50,01 Police	2,24,65 5,68 29	Repayments to the Government of India of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund 9,30
Education Reserved 12,54		Road Development Account 8,64 12,38
( Transferred 1,15,75 Medical 50,71	1,16,71 49, <b>4</b> 1	Suspense 5,20 5,60
Public Health 39,77 Agriculture 24,83 Industries 12,05	36,98 23,80 12,21	Loans and Advances by the Government of Bengal . 12,02 8,78 Total expenditure on Capi-
Miscellaneous Departments. 2,01 Civil Works. 81,35	2,22 94,03	tal account 59,36 41,86
Famine Relief 56 Superannuation Allowances	56	Total expenditure11,91,60 11,70,55
and Pensions	58,45 Nil	Closing balance in Famine Relief Fund 12,79 12,54
Stationery and Printing 20,52	18,95	Other closing balances
Miscellaneous	23,49 41,00	Total closing balance 12,79 12,54
Total expenditure from 11,32,24	11,28,69	GRAND TOTAL 12,04,39 11,83,09

## Administration.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL. His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

Private Secretary, N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S. Military Secretary, Colonel B. B. Butler, C.B.B., M.C.

Honorary Physicians —Lt. Col. J. D. Sandes, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.

Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. A. Irvine.

Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. A. Irvine.

Aides-de-Camp,Capt. L. H. Methuan, O.B.E., M.C.,
The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders,
Lieut. A. P. Sykes, The King's Royal Rifle
Corps., Lieut. E. W. H. Worrall, The Somerset
Light Infantry.

## ADMINISTRATION-contd.

221111111	INITION COMM.
Hony. Aides-de-Camp:-	Surgeon-General, LtCol. T. C. Boyd, F.R. C.S.I.,
Sardar Bashadur S. W. Laden La, c.B.E. Lieut - Col. A. H. Bishop, Mc. V.D., Com-	etc. ( Offg,).
Lieut -Col. A. H. Bishop, Mc. V.D., Com-	Collector of Customs, Calcutta, W. J. Ward, B.A.
manding The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.	Commissioner of Excise and Salt, S. K. Haldar,
LieutCol J. A. Polwhele, V.D., Commanding Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.	I.C.S.
Captain L. W R. T. Turbelt, O.B.E, R.I.M.,	Accountant-General, J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., C.I.E.
Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Dept.	Inspector-General of Prisons, LtCol. R. E.
LieutCol W. R. Elliot, M.C., Commanding	Flowerdew, I.M.S.
the Calcutta Scottish.	Postmaster-General, Rai BahadurP. N. Mukerji,
	O.B.E.
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh,	Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur
Hudson's Horse.	Shamsuddin Ahmad, B.J.
Hony, Indian Aide-de-Camp, Honorary Lieut.	
Gobordhan Gurung, Subedar Major, Late of 2-10th Gurkha Riffes.	Prector of Agriculture, K. Mclean, (Offg.)
Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body	Director of Industries, A. T. Weston, M.SC.,
Guard Captain T. M. Lunham, Poona Horse	M.I.O.E., etc.
(17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry).	Rural Development Commissioner, H.P.V.
Superintendent, H. E Governor's Estates -	Townend, I.C.S.
E. F. Watson.	Protector of Emigrants, LtCol. Arthur Denham
	White, IMS, M.D.
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.	Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta
The Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter, Kt., K.C.S J.	C. C. Calder.
The Hon'ble khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.k.,	Labour Commissioner, R. L. Walker, I.C.S.
Bar-at-Law.	Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E.
The Hon. Mr. R. N Reid, C.S. I., C.I.E., I C.S.	I E.S.
The Hon. Sir J. A. Woodhead, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Curator of Herbarum, Royal Botanic Gardens
MINISTERS.	Kalipada Biswas.
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque (Education).	
The Hon Nawah Kazi Chulam Mohinddin	Folia D (Image)
The Hon. Nawab Kazi Ghulam Mohiuddin Faroqui, Khan Bahadur (Public Works and	Corf Randon
Industries).	William Grey 186
The Hon. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.	George Campbell
(Local Self-Government).	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I 187
•	The Hon. Ashley Eden, c.s.i 187
BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.	Sir Steuart C Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Offig.) 187
The Hon. Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chau-	A. River Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E 188
dhuri, Kt., o Santosh (President).	II. A. COCKETCH, U.S.I. (Umctatina) 188
Mr. Razur Rahman Khan, B L. (Dy. President).	Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E 188
J. W. Mckay, 1.S.O., (Secretary)	Sir Charles Altred Elliott, K.C.S.I 189 Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (Offig) 189
SECRETARIAT.	
Chief Secretary to Government, E N. Blandy,	Retired 6th April 1898.
( Offg, ).	Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (Offig.) 189
Deputy Secretary and Press Officer, B. R. Sen,	Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I 189
1.0.8.	Died, 21st November 1902.
Secretary, Revenue Department, O. M. Martin,	J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (Officiating) 190
1.0 8.	Sir A H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I 190
Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Depart-	Lancelot Hare, C.S I., C I.E. (Offig.) 190
ments, D. Gladding, 1 c.s.	F. A. Slacke (Officiating) 190
Secretary, Legislative Department, A. de ('	Sir E N. Baker, K.C.S.I
Williams, I.C.S.	F. W. Duke, C S.I. (Officiating) 191
Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, J. D. V. Hodge, O.I.E., I.O.S. Secretary, L. S. G. Dept., G. S. Dutt, I.C.S.	The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
Secretary, L. S. G. Dept., G. S. Dutt, I.C.S.	was aboushed on April 1st, 1912, when Benga
Secretary, Judicial Department, N. G. A. Edgley.	was raised to a Governorship.
r.c.s., Bar-at-Law.	
Secretary, Education Department, J. M. Bottom	GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FOR
ley, B. A. (Oxon), I.E.S.	WILLIAM IN DENGAL.
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.	The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of
Member, Board of Revenue-F. A. Sachse, C.I.E.	Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G 191
Member, Board of Revenue—F. A. Sachse, C.I.E.	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldashay,
Director of Public Instruction, A. K. Chande	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton 192
(Offg.).	The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C.,
Director of Public Health, Dr. R. B. Khambata	. G.C.T.E. 192
Inspector-General of Police, T. J. A. Craig.	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C.,
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, L. H. Colson	. G.O.B., G.O.I.E

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The hou'ble Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Rt., of Santosh, President. Razur Rahman Khan, B.L., Deputy President.

Secretary: Mr. J. W. McKay, I.S.O.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. K. Ali Afzal, Bar-at-LawMembers of the Executive Council.

Ex-officio —
The Hon'ble Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr. R. N. Reid, C.S.I., C.I.E., I C.S.
, Sir Brojendra Lai Mitter, K.C S.I.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E.

## Elected— The Hon'ble Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui, Khan Bahadur.

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kr.
Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque.

## Official Nominated Members-

Mr. E. N. Blandy, C.I.E. Mr. G. S. Dutt. Mr. D. Gladding.

Mr. N. G. A. Edgley. Mr. H. P. V. Townend Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, Cl.E.

Mr. O. M. Martin. Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, C I.E. Mr. A. DeC. Williams

Mr. B. R. Sen. Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, C.I E

Rai Mohendra Nath Gupta Bahadui.

Mr J M. Bottomley Mr. S. C. Mitter.

## Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizar Rahman

P. N. Guha. Mukunda Behary Mullick.

Nominated Non-Officials-

Rai Sahib Rebati Mohan Sarkar.

Rev. B. A. Nag.

D. J. Cohen.

Chaudhuri.

K. C. Ray Chaudhuri. Maulvi Latafat Hussain.

Elected Members.

#### Name of Constituency. Name of Members. Babu Jatindra Nath Basu Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadan). Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadan). Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law Calcutta West (Non-Muhammadan). Seth Hunuman Prosad Poddar ... Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadan). Rai Dr. Haridhan Dutt Bahadur. . . . Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadan). Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt. . . Dr. Sir Nılratan Sircar, Kt., M.D. Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadan). Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadan). Munindra Deb, Rai Mahasai Dr. Amulya Ratan Ghose Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadan). 24-Parganas Municipal, North (Non-Muham-Babu Profulla Kumar Guha madan). 24-Parganas Municipal, South (Non-Muham-Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur madan). Rai S. K Das Bahadur ... Dacca City (Non-Muhammadan). Mr. Saileswar Singh Roy ... Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadan). Babu Jitendralal Bannerjee Birbhum (Non-Muhammadan). Mr. J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., M.B.E. Bankura West (Non-Muhammadan). Rai Satya Kinkar Sahana Bahadur Bankura East (Non-Muhammadan). . . Babu Hoseni Rout Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadan). Mr. R. Maiti, Bar-at-Law Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadan). Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhaya Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadan). Rai Satish Chandra Mukharji Bahadur . . Hooghly Rural (Non-Muhammadan). Babu Haribansa Roy Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadan). Babu Sarat Chandra Mittra 24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadan). Mr. P. Banerji 24-Parganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadan). Rai Debendra Nath Ballabh Bahadur .. 24-Parganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadan).

tententiment against a contract of the contrac	1
Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu	Nadia (Non-Muhammadan).
Srijut Taj Bahadur Singh :	Murshidabad (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Amulyadhan Roy	Jessore South (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Jitendra Nath Roy	Jessore North (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Suk Lal Nag	Khulna (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Keshab Chandra Banarji Bahadur	Dacca Rural (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta	Mymensingh West (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Satish Chandra Ray Chowdhuri, B.L	Mymensingh East (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Sahib Akshoy Kumar Sen	Faridpur North (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Bal	Faridpur South (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law	Bakarganj North (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Lalit Kumar Bal	Bakarganj South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Kamini Kumar Das Bahadur, M.B.E	Chittagong (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Khetter Mohan Ray	Tippera (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Hem Chandra Roy Choudhuri	Noakhali (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri	Rajshahi (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Prem Hari Barma	Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M.B.E	Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B.L	Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Jogendra Chandra Chaudhuri	Bogra cum Pabna (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Shanti Shekhareswar Roy	Malda (Non-Muhammadan).
" Prosanna Deb Raikat	Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadan).
,, A. Raheem, C.I.E	Calcutta North (Muhammadan).
,, H. S. Suhrawardy, M.A. (Oxon and Cal.) B.SC., B.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.	Calcutta South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Shaik Rahim Baksh	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal (Muhammadau).
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Muhammad Ladatullah	24-Parganas Municipal (Muhammadan).
Nawabzada Khwaja Muhammad Afzul, Khan Bahadur.	Dacca City (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abul Kasem	Burdwan Division North (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abdul Karim	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadan).
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque	
Maulvi Abdus Samad	Murshidabad (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh	Jessore North (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abul Quasem, M.A., B.L  Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, B.L	Khulna (Muhammadan).
Mandad Antonia Dahanan	Dacca West Rural (Muhammadan).
Mandad Man Dahman Than Barrell	Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadan).
Maulet Abdul Wamid Shah	Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadan).
Manifest Abdul Walries	Mymensingh East (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri.	Mymensingh Central (Muhammadan).
Manied Manieuddin Than	Faridpur North (Muhammadan),
Maulvi Muhammad Hossain	Faridpur South (Muhammadan).  Bakargani North (Muhammadan)
Mr. Hashem Ali Khan	Bakargani North (Muhammadan).
	Bakarganj West (Muhammadan).

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mauivi Nural Absar Choudhury	Chittagong North (Muhammadan).
Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhury	Tippera North (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, C.I.E.	Noakhali East (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhali West (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadan).
	Rajshahi South (Muhammadan)
10. 1.177	
	Dinajpur (Muhammadan).
Mr. A. F. Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadan).
Kazi Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadan).
Mr. Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muazzam Ali Khan	Pabna (Muhammadan).
Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur	Malda cum Jalpaiguri (Muhammadan).
Mr. C. G. Ashworth	Presidency and Burdwan (European).
"W. L. Armstrong	Do.
"A. R. E. Lockhart	Do.
" J. W. R. Steven	Dacca and Chittagong (European).
" R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi (European).
,, L. T. Maguire	Anglo-Indian.
,, E. T. McCluskie	Do.
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur.	Burdwan Landholders.
Mr. Sarat Kumar Roy	Presidency Landholders.
"Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders.
Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders.
Mr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta University.
Rai Shashanka Kumai Ghosh Bahadur, C.I.E	Dacca University.
Mr. H. H. Burn	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
,, W. H. Thompson	Do.
,, F. T. Homan	Do.
,, H. Birkmyre	Do.
C A Magan	Do.
C C Comm	Indian Jute Mills Association.
C IZ Mishall	Do.
J R Ross	Indian Tea Association.
H P Norton	Indian Mining Association.
Surandra Nath Law	Calcutta Trades Association.
Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
Rai Radridas Comba Dala I	Do.
Mr. Ananda Mohan Podder	Bengal Marwari Association.
Bahu Mohini Nath Regu	Bengal Mahajan Sabha.
Rai Giris Chandra Son Bahadur	Expert—Bengal Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1938.
LtCol. T. C. Royd 1 M v	Do. —All L. S. G. Department Bills.
20. Col. 1. C. Boyd, 1.M.S	Do. —Bengal Medical (Amendment) Bill, 1933.

# The United Provinces.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and southeast by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dhol-pur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbal, and by the Punjab. Their total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tchri-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, glving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Provinces, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902, include four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himaleyas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Hima-layan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equal-ly intertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the asst, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra

## The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent. ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15

physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Provinces. Most of western districts of the Provinces. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken by the majority of people in the plains, Urdu, and Hindi. Urdu being more common in the urban areas and because of its close relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the lingua franca of the Province.

#### Industries.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent. of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium. the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crop of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, and barley, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays. The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills, to 40 inches in the Benarical of Combenia, Whitiang, whilst the Assessed res and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions, in the past; improved drainage, and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. Commodity prices showed a definite decline throughout the year 1934. Though in some cases the prices in January of 1934 ruled higher than those of 1933, by December all commodity prices were at a lower level than at the corresprints were at a lower level than at the corresponding date of the previous year. In general the harvested crop of 1934 was poorer than that of 1933 It cannot be said that those solely dependent on agricultural produce are in any way better off than in the previous year. Land ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 dependent on agricultural produce are in any percent., the total of all other religions way better off than in the previous year. Land being 0.6 per cent. composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely the the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main of the total area in Oudh.

#### Manufactures.

The provinces are not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the provinces as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms, is carried on in most districts. Cawapore is the philo courts for orthogography and weaving the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45,128 persons were employed on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing and 408,033 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Shahjahanpur and Mau and some at Agra as well. Embroidery work is done at lacknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on musins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsenet obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kamkhab' gond thread of the motion of the weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozahad, Bahjoi, Balawali and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse. Farrukhabad for its calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles, glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja and clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri), the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Sahacarving and may work of Nagina and Sana-lanpur, the art silk industry of Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Almora, the durnes of Agra and Barelly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Campore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut and Bareilly and cotton nills at Agra, Hathras, Lucknow, Benares and Moradabad. Many Lucknow, Benares and Moradabad. Many sugar mills have been recently started, mainly in the Gorakhpur and Bohilkhand divisions. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarii, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

### Administration.

raised to the status of a Governor-in-Councily the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the or the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers from Jan. 12, 1926, in charge of the Transferred Subjects. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretaries, the Staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary) and 6 Deputy Secretaries including the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are ex-Oficcio Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. The Chief Secretary is taries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Executive, Political, Newspaper and Police Departments; the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department; the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue Scarcity, Ecclesiastical and Forest Departments and also the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department; the Kelucation and also the bundings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department; the Education Secretary looks to the Education, Industries, Agriculture and Excise Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary to the local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Department and the Judical Secretary is in charge Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary belongs to the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and is also Chief Engineer for the Irrigation Branch of the P. W.D. Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in ievenue and rent cases, being the chief appeal in revenue and rent cases, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a milion. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Collector and Magistrate in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Kumanu division, the charge of which is held by the Deputy Commissioner, Nami Tal, in addition to his duties. There are ten divisions, having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided mto tahsils, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each miles and an average population of 236,000. Each I ahril is in charge of a Tahrildar, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. Tahrils are divided into parganas which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the Tahrildars are naib tahrildars and kanungos. Ordinarily there are three kanungos and one naib tahrildar to a tahril. The Kanungos supervise the work of the patwaris, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For indicial purposes lagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer as-The Province was until the close of 1920 (revenue and criminal), the District Officer as-administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen signs a sub-division, consisting of one or more from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Lanius, as the case may be to each of his subordi-Under the Reform scheme the Province was nates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint

Justice is administered by the High Court of opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra to direct taxation for municipal purposes, and by the Chief Court of Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate author.

The Buildings and Roads branch is ad-Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and eight infinitered by a Civilian Secretary and the permanent and three temporary puisne judges five of whom including the Chief Justice are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Justice are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges four of whom Judge and four judges four of whom construction are Indians. There are thirty-two posts (twenty-four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in tool of district and sessions judges of which of district and sessions judges of which of district and sessions judges of which of all buildings costing more than Rs. Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, preside in their assistants including tansidars, preside in oriminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaun has been brought under the Civil juris-diction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the no separate civil courts. In the rest of the provinces there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to suits valu-ing not more than Rs. 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs. 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a subordinate judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsif always he to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 calca which gether in the case of a subordinate judge and little that of the munisif raised up to Rs. 5,000. districts in the west of the provinces. It has Appeals from munif always he to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are closed to the district judge. Small cause court heard by the district judge. Small cause court developed its second value of Rs. 200 kilowatts, but when fully cludges try suits to the value of Rs. 500. There watts. Besides supplying some 88 towns, with are also honorary munifis limited to Rs. 200 populations of 5,000 or over with cheap power for suits, and village munifis whose jurisdiction is longify for irrigation number of the provinces and or riginal or rigination purpose from these and former the results of the provinces. It has the solution of the provinces. It has the solution of the provinces. It has the purpose of the provinces. It has the condition of the provinces. It has the purpose of the provinces. It has the purpose of the purpos fixed at Rs. 20.

The main units of local self-government are the knowatts, 12,000 knowatts have been reserved district and municipal boards which, with the for operating 1,500 state tube-wells which are exception of three municipal boards, have non-being sunk in the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, efficial Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Buhaving an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over daun. 300 wells have already been completed, have executive officers to whom certain administrative three true of the municipal and district boards cost of the tube-well scheme will be approximate-are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the secretary, but the boards them-10 per cent. Each well commands an area of

and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or selves are directly responsible for most of members of the Provincial Service (Deputy the administration. The district boards obtain Collectors and Magistrates). The Commissioners 41% of their income from Government grants. of the Robilitand Division is Political Agent for their chief sources of income is the local the Indian States of Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal rate levice from the landowners. Some of the and the Commissioner of Benares is the Political Agent for Benares State.

Justice.

Justice.

Justice to administration with the Court of College States and toll which is an actrol in modified form. Local college is the requiry in four to administration. The district as appropriate the control of the

branch.

The Irrigation branch is administered by a Secretary and for the present, two Joint Secretarles, all of whom are also Chief Engineers. The third Chief Engineership is a temporary post to further the organisation of development sections. The produce is divided into divide. schemes. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

- The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works, the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the tube-well scheme, and other development works, such as the Daurala other development works, such as the Dauraia Sugarcane tramway. The hydro-electric works, tube-wells and development schemes are in charge of the Chief Engineer (Development), the Sarda Canal and the Bundelkhand Canals in charge of the Chief Engineer (East), and the Ganges, the Eastern Junna and the Agra Canals are in that of the Chief Engineer (Wost) (West).
- 3. The Sarda Canal—a work of the first magnitude—was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into most of the districts
- 4. The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at cheap rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to ten energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and low level canals as well as from tube and open Local Self-Government.

  Wells, Out of the ultimate output of 28,000

  The main units of local self-government are the kilowatts, 12,000 kilowatts have been reserved

on 3,000 gaining per hour, and is infented to prigate on the average 150 acres of sugarcane and 250 acres of wheat annually. Water is sold on a volumetric basis to individual cultivators thus greatly conserving water by the prevention of waste.

5. Another development in hand is the construction of the Daurala sugarcane tramway construction of the Dauran sugarcate trainway for tapping an area of 14,000 acres of canal urigated sugarcane in the Meerut district. Sixteen miles of this are already working and a further twelve will be ready by June 1935. a turner twelve will be ready by Julie 1955. When finished this transway will be in a position to carry 105,000 tons of cane from remote areas to the rail-head on the North-Western Railway at ½ pie per maund per mile.

#### Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with three Deputies and two Assistants, forty-six Superintendents, forty-four Assistant Superintendents and sixty-three Deputy Superintendents including three temporary officers. There is a Police Training School at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal There is a C.I. D. formof Police as Frincipal There is a C.1. D. forming a separate department, under a Deputy Inspector-General with three Assistants The armed police of the three police ranges have recently been rearmed with the '410 musket, the 476 musket and the Martini Henri rifle having formed their late armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service

## Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the atiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St. John's Colleges at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Bareilly College, Berelly and St. Andrew's College, Gorskhpur. There are Intermediate Colleges which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High caminations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which centrols high school and intermediate Education, which cation. The Isabelia Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indiangirls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Research the Control of the Control of College at Allahabad impart university education to Indiangirls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Research the Control of College and Women's College at Research the Control of College at Research the Control of College at Research the R School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Allgarh, Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Luck-Mania Vidyaisya Intermediate College at Lucanow teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A. V. High Schools, English Middle and vernactura Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian Girls; they are controlled by Chief Inspectress of Girls, Schools under instructions from the Education Department. The St. George's Intermediate

approximately 2 square miles, with a discharge of 38,000 gallons per hour, and is intended to nirigate on the average 150 acres of sugarcane and 250 acres of wheat annually. Water is well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach upto the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions there are many executed educations institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to Christian Intermediate College, Lucknow There are training departments attached to the Aligarh. Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawapore; there is also a nonlogical Institute at Cawnpore; there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at the four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College, Instruc-tion in commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D. A. V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B. Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for males and females; and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbiya is attached to the Benarcs Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is almost entirely in their hands.

#### Medical,

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superlutendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934 to relieve the I. G of the routine duties in connexion with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is the pressure of the control of the supergeneral of the control of with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 102 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Mofinal dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit pardanashin women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, the Civii Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, its slee attached to the King George's Medical is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. There are also male and female medical schools at Agra. As the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, it is proposed to institute classes of instruction in X-ray diagnosis and therapy st the king George's Medical College, Lucknow, where every facility for such work would be forthcoming. The scheme is, however, held up owing to lack of funds. There are annatoria for British soldiers The scheme is, however, held up owing to lack habad) provide special facilities for the treat-of funds. There are sanatoria for British soldiers ment of leprosy and are doing good work.

in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-todate and well-equipped institution for the treat-ment of European and Indian consumptives. An anti-tuberculosis hospital at Lucknow is in the course of construction and will soon provide a long felt want of the preovince. It is also proposed to close down the five centres for the treatment of tubercular patients at present working at Agra. Allahabad, Benares, Cawmn-pore and Lucknow, and to start a better class tubercular clinic at Allahabad, complete with X-Ray, as an experiment. A tubercular sanatorium at Sarnath near Benarcs, is doing good work. tThere are mental hospitals for Indian non-criminal junatics at Agra and Bareilly and non-criminal limites at Agra and Dateiny and for criminal limites at Benares. Arrangements for the treatment of active cases of Leprosy have been made at most of the headquarters hospitals. The MacLaren Leper Hospital, Dehra Dun, Srimati Bhagwan Dei Leper Home, Cawnpore, Mission Leper Hospital, Almora, and the Leper Hospital at Naini (Alla-

## THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reforms Act of 1919, the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change. The Provinces are, for all practical purposes, financially independent of the Government of India. The contribution payable by the Local Government has been remitted entirely by the Government of India with effect from the year 1923-29. As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance, the position is set out in some detail in the following pages:

## ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1934-35.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	Debt Services.
Taxes on Salt 3,000 Taxes on Income	Rs. 14,05,500
Land Revenue	Total 14,05,500
Registration 13,02,400	Civil Administration.
Total	Administration of Justice 13,14,000 Jails and Convict Settlements . 4,38,200 Police
Rasiways. Sub idised Companies 1,00,000	E lucation
Irrigation.	Agriculture 5,60,100
Works for which capital accounts are kept—  (1) Productive Works—	Industries 1,71,200 Viscellaneous Departments
Net receipts 1,23,02,315	Total 44.18,543
(2) Unproductive Works— Net receipts —62,700	Buildings, Roads and Miscella- neous Public Improvements—
Total, net receipts 1,22,39,615	Civil Works—(a) ordinary 3,44,700
Works for which no capital accounts are kept 13,000	(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account . 5,10,184
Total Irrigation 1,22,52,615	8,54,884

	•
Miscellaneous. Rs.	Railway Revenue Account.
Transfers from Famine Relief	State Railways—Interest on debt 8,214
Receipts in aid of superannuation. 2,02,000	Subsidised companies
Stationery and Printing 6,49,480	
Miscellaneous 7,49,500	Total 8,214
Total 16,35,765	
	Irrigation Revenus Account.
Extraordinary receipts Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	Works for which capital accounts are kept—
	Interest on Irrigation Works 1,09,48,148
1 ctal Revenue 11,49,99,085	Other revenue irrigation expen-
Debt, deposits and advances :- Rs.	diture financed from ordinary
(a) Government Press Depre-	revenues74,000
ciation Fund 50,000	T-4-1 1.00 T4.140
(b) Famine Relief Funds . 1,65,000	Total . 1,08,74,148
(c) Loans and advances by Provincial Governments 36,82,000	
(d) Advances from Provincial	Irrigation Capital Account
Loans Funds 52,54,000	(charged to revenue).
(e) Appropriation for reduc- tion or avoidance of	Construction of Irrigation Works—
Debt-Sinking Fund 14,00,000	A Financed from ordinary revenues 2,35,000
(f) Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from the Pro- vincial Loans Fund 1,50,000	Debl Services.
vincial Loans Fund 1,50,000 (9) Subventions from Central	
Road Development	Interest on ordinary debt 28,62,559
Account 6,00,000 (h) Subventions from the Im-	Sinking Fund 14,00,000 Payment to the Provincial loans
perial Council Agricultural Research and Indian Central Cotton Committee . 1,13,211	fund
Total 1,14,14,211	Total 42,62,558
Total receipts12,64,13,296 Opening Balance60,38,793	Civil Administration.
	General Administration 1,31,28,947
Grand Total 12,03,74,503	Administration of Justice 71,83,271
Dane	Jails and Convicts' Settlements 32,08,895
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35.	Police 1,62,79,898
Pirect demands on the Revenues.  Taxes on Income	Scientific Departments 24,803
7. 1.	Education 1,99,39,90
D1	Medical 33,28,70
01-	Public Health 19,84,78
Daniel 1	Agriculture 29,65,73
Forest Capital outlay charged to	Industries 10,68,56
revenue 16,300	Viscellaneous Departments 93,32
Registration 4,56,980	Exchange
Total 1,22,54,160	Total . 6,92,06,81

Buildings, Roads and Muscellaneous Public Improvements.	Debt, and Deposits Advances— Rs.
Civil Works—(a) Provincial ex-	(a) Famine Relief Fund
penditure 49.82.038	(b) Civil Contingencies Fund
(b) Improvement and communications from Central Road Deve-	(c) Loans and Advances by Local Governments . 18,88,000
lopment Account 5,10,184	(d) Sinking Fund Investment Account 14,00,066
Total . 54,92,222	(e) Government Press Deprecia-
Miscellaneous.	tion Fund 26,000
	(f) Repayment of Advances
Famine Relief and Insurance— Rs.	from Provincial Loans
A—Famine Relief 7,785	Fund 19,19,857
B—Transfers to Famine In- surance Fund	60-B. Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions 15,19,780
Superannuation Allowances and	40 Civil Works
Pensions 68,65,226	6)-A. Other Provincial Works
Stationery and Printing 11,90,094	not charged to revenue
Miscellaneons 8,10,071	61. Payments to Retrenched
Extraordinary Charges 76,000	Personnel 6,000
Total 89,49,176	Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from
Expenditure in England-	the Provincial Local Fund . 1,50,000
Secretary of State 2,32,400	Subventions from Central Road
High Commissioner 39,69,720	Development Account 5,10,184
	Famine Relief Fund—Transfer to
Irrigation and other capital expenditure	revenue 34,785
not charged to revenue.	
(a) Construction of irrigation	Charges against grants from the Imperial Council and Agriculture
works	Research Indian Central Cotton
(d) Outlay on Improvement of	Committee 1,14,811
public health	Total . 67.69.483
(e) Outlay on Agricultural im-	
provement	Total Disbursements 12,43,57,200
(b) Forest outlay	Closing Balance —39,82,697
Total . 21,03,300	Grand Total 12,03,74,503

## Administration.

Gorernor.—His Excellency Sir Harry Graham Haig, M.A., K.C.S.I. CIE, IC.S.

Private Secretary .- Major D. A Brett, M.C.

Audes-de-Camp —Capt. M. N. E. Macmullan and G. E. Whitehouse, I P.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, c.s.i., c.i.r., c.b.e., i.c.s.

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt... M.A., C.I.E.

## MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt , Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Sir Jawala P. Srivastava, M.Sc., A.M.S.T.

## SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Vacant. Finance Secretary, J. L. Sathe, 1.C.S.

Revenue and P. W. D. (B. & R.) Secretary to Government, A. A. Waughy, 1.0.s.

The United	d Provinces. 125
Local Self-Government and Public Health Secre-	R. Money, In charge 1863
tary, P. Mason, I.C.S.	The Hon, Edmund Drummond 1863
Iudicial Secretary, L. S. White, I.C.S.	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I 1868
Industries and Education Secretary, P. M.	Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I 1874
Kharegat, i.c.s.	Sir George Couper, Bart., c.B 1876
Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, F. Anderson, C.I.E., I.S.E. (Offg.).  MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND CRIEF COMMIS- SIONEES OF OUDE.
pium Agent, Ghazipur, G. S. V. Paterson.	Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K C S I . 1877
Chief Conservator of Forests, F. Canning, 1.F.S.	Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B 1882
Director of Public Instruction, H. R. Harrop, M.A.	Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E 1887
(Oxon.).	Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.s.I 1892
nspector-General of Police, S. T. Hollins, C.I.E.	Alan Cadell (Officiating) 1895
nspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. A. H.	Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a) 1895
Proctor, D.S.O., V.H.S., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.E.	Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I 1901
Director of Public Health, Kishori Lal Chaudhri, O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Punjab), D.P.H. (Lond.), Rai	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell,
Bahadur.  Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, R. T. Shivdasani, I.C.S.	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
nspector-General of Prisons, Major H. M. Sala-	Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I 1902
mat Ullah, M.C., M.B., D.T.M., M.R.C.P.I., F.R.F	Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., CI.E 1907
P.S., I.M.S.	L. A. S Porter, c.s.t. (Officiating) 1912
Director of Agriculture, R. G. Allan, M.A.	Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I 1912
IEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES.	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C S.I., C.I.E 1918
ir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B 1836	GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.
he Right Hon, the Governor-General 1838	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E 1920
in the North-Western Provinces (Lord	Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E 1921
Auckland). C. Robertson	Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I E.,
he Right Hon, the Governor-General 1842	c.s.i (Officiating) 1926
in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough).	Sir Alexander Muddlman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1928 Died at Naini Tal.
r G. R. Clerk, K.C.B 1843	Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said 1928 Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
ames Thomson. Died at Bareilly 1843	Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E., In-charge.
. W. Begbie, In charge 1853	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E 1928
R. Colvin. Died at Agra 1853	Sir George Bancroft, K.C.S.I 1930
. A. Reade, In charge 1857	Sir Malcom Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E 1931
plonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commis- 1857	Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad 1933 Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
sioner, NW. Provinces.	
sioner, NW. Provinces. he Right Hon'ble the Governor-General 1858	M.B.E., LL.D.
he Right Hon'ble the Governor-General 1858	M.B.E., LL.D. Sir Malcolm Halley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E 1933

# UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL.B.

## DEPUTY PRESIDENT,

Nawabzada Muhd, Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. Elected Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Allahabad, Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	The Hon. Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Barat-Law, Minister of Local Self-Government.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, Minister of Education.
Agra City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. Perma.
Cawnpore City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Rai Bahadur Babu Awadh Behari Lal.
Allahabad City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad Kakkar, B.A., LL.B.
Lucknow City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Ram Dayal.
Benares City (non-Muhammadan Urhan)	Chaudhri Jagarnath.
Bareilly City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL.B.
Meerut-cum-Aligarh (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Baldeva.
Moradabad- <i>cum</i> -Shahjahanpur (nou-Muham- madan Urban).	Rai Sahib Sahu Jwala Saran Kothiwala.
Dehra Dun District (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Tappu Ram.
Saharanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pandit Moti Lal Bhargava.
Muzaffarnagar (non-Muhammadan Rural) Meerut District (North) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, M.A., LL.B. Chaudhri Ram Chandra.
Meerut District (South) (non-Muhammadan Rural.)	Chaudhri Ghasita.
Bulandshahr District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh.
Bulandshahr District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural.)	Chaudhri Arjuna Singh.
Aligarh District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh.
Aligarh District(West)(non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Sahib Thakur Shiva Dhyan Singh.
Muttra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Girwar Singh.
Agra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Joti Prasad Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B.
Mainpuri District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Dhirya Singh, M.B.E.
Etah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Krishna Pal Singh.
Bareilly District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Dhakan Lal.
Bijnor District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Balwant Singh Gahlot.
Budaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Brij Lal Badhwar, M B.E.
Moradabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Kunwar Sardar Singh.
Shahjahanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rai Bahadur Baba Manmohan Sahai.
Pilibhit District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Ram Bahadur Saksena.
Jhansi District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Lala Shyam Lal.
Jalaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Sahib Babu Kamta Nath Saksena, B.A., LL.B
Hamirpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Banda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Keshava Chandra Singh, M.Sc., LL.B.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Farrukhabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Brijnandan Lal, Barat-Law.
Etawah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Narsingh Rao.
Cawnpore District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Sahib Ram Adhin.
Fatehpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Bhondu Ram.
Allahabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Maharao Raja Bahadur Ram Singh Rao Bahadur.
Benares District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Bharos.
Mırzapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande.
Jaunpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube.
Ghazipur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Jagadeva Roy.
Ballia District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Dahari.
Gorakhpur District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rai Sahib Rai Rajeshwari Prasad, M.A., LL.B.
Gorakhpur District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Babu Adya Prasad, B.A., LL.B.
Basti District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Shiva Pati Singh.
Azamgarh District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Giriraj Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Naini Tal District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Prem Ballabh Belwal.
Almora District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht, B.A., LL.B.
Garhwal District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh Negi.
Lucknow District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Brahma Dutt alias Bhaiya Sahib.
Unao District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh.
Rae Bareli District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lal Sheo Pratap Singh.
Sitapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh. Thakur Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Hardoi District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Jaindra Bahadur Singh.
Kheri District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Fyzabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Jagdembika Pratap Narayan Singh.
·	Raja Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh.
Gonda District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Bahraich District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Birendra Bikram Singh.
	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahi.
Sultanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	
Partabgarh District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.
Bara Banki District (non-Muhammadan Rural). Allahabad-cum-Benares (Muhammadan Urban).	Rai Rajeshwar Ball, O.B.E., B.A.
	Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Barat-Law. Syed Ali Zaheer, Barat-Law.
Lucknow-cum-Cawnpore (Muhammadan Urban) Agra and Mecrut-cum-Aligarh (Muhammadan Urban).	Muhammad Rashid Uddin.
Bareilly and Shahjahanpur-cum-Moradabad, (Muhammadan Urban).	Syed Yusuf Ali, B.A., LL.B.
Dehra Dun District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Maqsud Ali Khan. Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain.
Saharanpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan,
Musefferness District (Muhammadan Rural)	M.B.E. Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A.
Muzaffarnagar District (Muhammadan Rural)	(Oxon), Barat-Law. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B.
Bijnor District (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Muhammad Rahmat Khan.
Bulandshahr District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur
Aligarh, Muttra and Agra Districts (Muhammadan Rural).  Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad Districts	Rahman Khan. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hadiyar Khan.
(Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, C.I.E.,
Muhammadan Rural).  Jhansi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	B.A., Barat-Law. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Habibullah, Barat-Law.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Benares, Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh Districts (Muhammadan Rural). Gorakhpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Haji M. Nisaruliah, B.A. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Zahid Ali Sabzposh.
Basti District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain.
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadan Rural) Moradabad (South) (Muhammadan Rural) Budaun District (Muhammadan Rural) Shahjahanpur District (Muhammadan Rural) Bareilly District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Jafer Hosain, Bar-at-Law Klan Sahib Shaikh Afzai-ud-din Hyder. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Faziu Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Kumaun Division-eum-Pilibhit (Muhammadan	Khan Sahib Muhammad Initiaz Ahmad.
Rural). Conda and Bahraich Districts (Muhammadan	Raja Saiyid Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan.
Rural). Kheri and Sitapur Districts (Muhammadan	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, o.B.E.
Rural). Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao Districts (Muham- madan Rural).	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, M.B.E.
Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts (Muham-	
madan Rural). Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Barell Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	C.S.1. Raja Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi.
European	Mr. L. M. Medley. Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup. Rai Bahadur Lala Bihari Lal.
	Chaudhri Muhammad Ali. Thakur Rampal Singh.
Caluqdars	Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B.SC., F.C.S. Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh.
Jpper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr. T. F. Gavin Jones.
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce	Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, B.A., LL.B., M.B.F Munshi Gajadhar Prasad, M.A., LL.B.

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., M.A., O.I.E.

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mr. J. L. Sathe, 1.c.s. Mr. R. F. Madie, O.B.E., I.C.S. Mr. P. Mason, I.C.S. Mr. P. M. Kharegat, I.C.S. Mr. A. A. Waugh, I.C.s. Mr. L. S. White, I.c.s. Mr. H. R. Harrop, I.E.S Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, B.Sc., LL.B. Rai Bahadur P. C. Mogha, B.A., LL.B. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ain-ud-din, B.A. Rai Bahadur Ram Babu Saksena, M.A., LL.B. Rai Bahadur Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, M.A., LL.B. Khan Bahadur Munshi Muhammad Mushtaq Mr. Radhey Shyam Rastogi, M.A., LL.B. All Khan, B.A. (Special nomination.)

Mr. S. T. Hollins, C.I.E., I.P.S. Mr. D. L. Drake-Brockman, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S. Lady Kailash Srivastáva. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasik-ud-din. Captain K. O. Carleton, M.A., Bar.-at-Law (Anglo-Indian Community). Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, M.A., D. Litt. (Indian Christian Community). Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charana, B.A., LL.B. (Depressed Classes). Lala Mohan Lal Sha, M.A., LL.B. (Special nomination.)

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. G. S. K. Hydrie, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. Durga Charan Sinha, Superintendent, Legislative Council Department.

# The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so alled from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, class and Sutlej. Together with the North-teat Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, and are all the state of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, and are all the state of th he Punjab occupies the extreme north-westrn corner of the Indian Empire, and with the sception of the above-mentioned province omprises all of British India north of Sind on Raputana and west of the river Jumna. revious to October 1912, the Punjab with a feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 jusre miles and a population at the Census f 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 transontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-irteenth of the area and population of the ndian Empire. But the formation of a sepa-ite province of Delhi reduced the area and spulation of the Punjab by about 450 square illes and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total spulation of the Province in 1931, including Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra hazi Khan District, was 28,490,857 of whom 910,005 were in the Indian States.

1 218- 2-

### Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of ie vast alluvial plain, stretching from the imna in the east to the Suleman Range in ie west. The north-east is occupied by a ction of the Himalayas and the Salt Range rms its north-western angle. A few small urs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse e extreme south-east and terminate in the idge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided to five natural divisions. The Himaleyan act includes an area of 22,000 square miles, th a scanty population living scattered in ty mountain hamlets. The Sait Range act includes the districts of Attock, Rawal-ndi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. In physical configuration is broken and consed and the mountainous tracts of Murree d Kahuta approximate closely in characterics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the is, the rainfall leaves little margin for protecn against distress in unfavourable seasons d irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting e base of the hills and including the low range the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane it. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, d traversed by streams from the hills, com-is some of the most fertile and thickly popued portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost ricultural and pastoral but it includes one ge town in Sialkot. Of the piains of the piains of the piab, the eastern portion covers an area of ne 36,000 square miles with a population 104 millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation possible without irrigation in fairly favour-le seasons, but over the greater part of the at the margin is so slight that, except where gation is employed, any material reduction

famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of the control of lation of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circum-stance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost indefamine, for there cultivation is almost inde-pendent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous por-tions of the province. Multan and Lyalipur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless sales, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of the company of th note neat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

#### States.

The Indian States of the Puniab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Governin the Political charge of the Punjab Govern-ment. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjah States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjah of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjan States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government are the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataudi and Dujana, which are supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala.

### The People.

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rapputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about baif a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Minnwall districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade, A small Tibetan element is found to the Himalayan districts.

#### Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabl, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabl may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

### Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 60.5 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 1,339,000 acres of what was formerly wastelland, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 4,18,000 acres, and the Lower Barl Doab Canal, adds 1,005,000 acres to this total. On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,244,000 acres more has been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development

of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

#### Industries.

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwall districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 712 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthen ware are fairly numerous. Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Leiah and also in the Patiala State. Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hassanabdal. There is also a match factory at Shahdara and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Lyalpur.

#### Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the amended Act the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governorin-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section "Provincial Governments" (g. v.) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects. Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given in the section "Legislative Councils" (g.v.), the system being common to all the major provine s The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consers of four Secretaries, designated (1) Ch. f. (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Transfer d Departments, one Deputy Secretary. In the Public Works Department, there are five Secretaries of the Reservatives, there are five Secretaries in the Buildings and

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro-Electric Branch | traditional village community organisation, the and three in the Irrigation Branch, while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of Education Department an Under Secretary to Government, The Government winter in Lahore and the summer (from the ment winter in Lanors and the summer (from the middle of October) in Simia. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullunder, Labore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Comine province are the two Financia: Com-missioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the tepartments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), he five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General Police, the Director of Public Instruction, he Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-leneral of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public lealth, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the lirectors of Agriculture and Industries, the napector-General of Registration, the Registrar f Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock ompanies and the Legal Remembrancer.

#### Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted of a High Court, which is the final appellate uthority to civil and criminal cases, and has owers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases owers of original criminal introduction in case of there European British subjects are charged ith serious oftences and original civil juriscition in special cases. The Court sits at ahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ght Pulsne Judges (either civilians or bar-sters), and seven temporary Additional Judges, icluding the Inspecting Judge sanctioned each ear for six months. Subordinate the High Court are the District and ssslons Judges (25 in number) each of whom tercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil id session division comprising one or more stricts. In districts in which the Frontier rimes Regulation is in torce the Deputy ommissioner on the finding of a Council of lders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven sars' imprisonment.

#### Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain anches of the administration by the constituon of District Boards, each exercising authority er a district; of Municipal, Small Town, d Notified Area Committees each exercising thority over an urban area, and of Panchata, each exercising authority over a revenue tate or a compact group of revenue estates. ie funds of District Boards are derived from sess on the land revenue of the district supplestated by Government grants, profession ses and miscellaneous fees, and those of micipal, Small Town, and Notified Area mmittees from octroi or terminal tax and

elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested.

#### Police

The Police force is divided into District Police. Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge nim three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents seek Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

#### Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private entorprise, Government itself maintains fifteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and arts colleges (including one for Europeans and two for women), three normal schools for males, touteen training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and twenty secondary schools for boys and girls and fifty centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains six higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyalipur, the Engineering College at Morphalpura. at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyanpur, the Engineering College at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore and the Chelmstord Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, viz., the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-two technical and industrial schools (thirty for males and two for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

#### Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding unicipal, Small Town, and Notified Ares the rank of Colonel. He assisted by an officer mmittees from octrol or terminal tax and ter forms of taxation from Government grants Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of a from rents and miscellaneous fees. The the Indian Medical Department of the rank of a nchayat system is an attempt to revive the Civil Surgeon.

#### Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, work-ing under him. three Assistant Directors of Public Health, 34 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a temporary staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The ancillary services comprise

- (1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India.
- (2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological

- (3) An Education Bureau, to which as attached a photographer and a draftsman.
- (4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs.
- (5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc.
- (6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspectress of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province.

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical where, in addition to routine bacteriological advisers of the Sanitary Board whose duty it examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.  Principal Heads of Revenue.	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees.)
II—Taxes on Income V—Land Revenue (gross)	4,66,21	XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital ac- counts are kept.	1,73
Deduct—Revenue credit- ed to Irrigation.	-1,82,57	Total	4,35,02
Total Land Revenue	2,83,64	Debt Services.	
VI—Excise	91,51	XVI—Interest	0,60
VII—Stamps	1,13,09	Civil Administration.	
VIII—Forests	17,14	XVII—Administration of Justice	
IX—Registration	9,27	XVIII—Jails and Convict Settle- ments. XIX—Police	3,71
Total	5,14,65		1,28
Irrigation.		XXVI—Miscellaneous Depart- ments.	8,80
XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts		Total	23,45
are kept— Direct Receipts	4,54,49	Beneficent Departments. XXI—Education	18,41
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irriga-	1,82,57	XXII-Medical	<b>9</b> , 35
tion).		XXIII—Public Health	1.09
Gross amount  Deduct—Working Expenses.	6,17,06 —1,83,77	XXIV—Agriculture	7.70
Net XIII—Irrigation		XXV—Industries	4,05
Receipts.	4,83,29	Total	40,60

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-85.
Buildings and Roads.	(In thousands of Rupees.		(In thousands of Rupees).
XXX—Civil Works	15,32	Government Presses	54
XXX-A—Hydro Electric	12,09	Revenue Reserve Fund	
Deduct-Working Expenses.	6,99	Central Road Fund	5,50
Net XXX-A—Hydro Electric scheme.	5,10	Miscellaneous Government account	2,64 1,54
Total	20,42		
Miscellaneous.		Total	23,09
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund.		TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.  Opening Balance	90,99
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Su- perannuation.	1,18	EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.	13,07,73
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,62	Direct demands on the Revenue.	
XXXV—Miscellaneous	18,80	5—Land Revenue	37,29
Total	22,64	6—Excise	10,59
Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments.		7—Stamps	1,97 22,67
XXXIX-A—Miscellaneous adjust- ments between the Cen- tral and Provincial Gov- ernments.	•••	9—Registration $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} (R.) \\ (T.) \end{pmatrix} \right\}$	79
XL-A-Transfers from the Rev-		Irrigation Revenue Account.	
enue Reserve Fund	10,66,38	14-Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest	1,37,70
Extraordinary Items.		on debt.)	
XL-Extraordinary Receipts	25,02	15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Ex- penditure.	9,26
Total Revenue	10,91,40	Total	1,46,96
Advance from Provl. Loans Fund.	75,00	Debt Services.	
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVIN-		19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	32,63
Recoveries of loans and advances.	27,25	21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	11,88
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		Total	20,75
Famine Relief Fund	1,00	· Civil Administration.	
Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt:—		22—General Administration (Reserved):	1,05,25
Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	2,67	22General Admin is tration (Transferred).	1,89
Other appropriations	9,20	24—Administration of Justice	51,40

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1954-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.
25—Jsilsand ConvictSettlements. 26—Police	(In thousands of Rupees) 30,45	51-A—Miscellancous adjustments between the Ceptral and Provincial Governments.	(In thousands of Rupees.)
37-Miscellaneous Departments	1,58	Tctal	
(Reserved).  87—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred).	24	Extraordinary Items. 52—Extraordinary charges	
Total	3,13,51	62-1—Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund.	
Beneficent Departments.  30—Scientific Departments	23	Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue.	10,15,62
31—Education (Reserved)	5,85 1,52,24	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
32—Medical $\begin{cases} \binom{R}{m} & \cdots \end{cases}$	8 44,91	8-A.—Forests	1,62
88—Public Health	11,18	35-A—Industrial Development	
34—Agriculture	46,73	41-A—Civil Works	8,22
85—Industries	12,82	41-B—Hydro Electric Scheme	
Total	2,74,04	45-A—Commutation of Pensions.	••••
Buildings und Roads.		Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue.	9,85
41—Civil Works   Reserved	1,21 94,23	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	10,25,47
41-C—Civil Works, Hydro Electric Scheme—Interest on Capital Outlay.		Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	
Total  Miscellaneous.	1,26,16	52-AForest Capital Expenditure	••••
43—Famine	2,00	55—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment	28,52
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	65,03	and Drainage Works. 56-C—Industrial Development Capital Expenditure.	••••
46-Stationery and Printing (Reserved).	9,39	58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure.	84,50
46-Stationery and Printing (Transferred).	66	60—Civil Works—Capital Expen- diture. 60 B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital	9,40
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	7,27	Expenditure.	
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	17,74	Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	1,22,51
Total Contributions and Assignments.	1,02,09	Loans raised in the Market :	
51—Contribution to the Central		51 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937 4 ,, ,, 1948	49 2,15
Government.		Total	2,64

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.
Advances from Provincial Loans Funds (Repayments).	(In thousands of Rupees.) 9.20	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debts —	(In thousands of Rupees.)
Loans and Advances by Provin- cial Governments:—		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans. Suspense	2,69
Loans and Advances (Reserved).	7,96	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Govt. Presses.	73
" " " (Transferred)	3,07	Revenue Reserve Fund Central Road Fund Government Accounts	6,23
		Research Fund	1,54
Total	11,03	Total	11,19
		Total Provincial Disbursements  Closing Balance	1,25,69
Deposits and Advances :— Famine Relief Fund		Grand Total	13,07,73
Administration.	!	MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTM	/ ICNTR
PERSONAL STAFF. Private Secretary, Major R. T. I Hodson's Horse. Aides-de-Camp — Lieut. the Edwards, 15th Kings Hussurs; Marchand, 5th Royal Churkha Indan Asdes-de-Camp:—Hony. Chand, Bahndul, 1 D.S.M. lat Regiment; Subedar Strajuddin. Regiment; Subedar Strajuddin. Regiment, Hony. Captain St. Chanda Sing, 1 O.M.  MEMBERS OF COUNCII The Hon'ble Captain Khan 18: Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, K.B.E The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd (Finance).  MINISTERS. The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd (Finance). The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd (Finance). The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd (Finance). The Hon'ble Mr. Captain Khan Ph.D., Minister for Agriculture. The Hon'ble Mailk Sir Firoz Minister for Education. CIVIL SECRETARIAT. Chief Secretary, C. C. Garbett, R.G.S. 1.C.S. Home Secretary, J. W. Hearn, I.C Financial Secretary, C. M. G. C I.C.S. Secretary, Transferred Departmen I.C.S.	Hon'ble W. Licut. L. P. Le- Biffes (F.F.) Licut. Sansar e 12th F. F. late 12th F. F. late 12th F. F. chadur Sardar . (Revenue). c. O.I.E., I.C.S. gendra Singh, Narang, M.A., Jovernment. Khan Noon, C.M.G., C.I.E., S. ggilvie, C.B.E.,	Inspector-General of Civil Hosp G. H. Itemhold, M.C., F.R.C.S. Director of Public Health, Khan K. A. Rahman, O.B.E. Inspector-General of Prisons, I Barker, O.B.E., I.M.S. Accountant-General, Major A. A. Likutemant-Governel, Major A. Likutemant-Gover	Ilaq, B.A.  & Sanderson  Ewart, C.I.E.  N. Parker  tals, Colone  I.M.S.  Bahadur, Dr.  tCol. F. A.  dari, M.A. ngelo, O.B.E.  PUNJAB.  G.O.B. 185  186  187  January  187  C.I.E. 188  189  189  199

### PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Chaudhri, Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Kt., K.B., Kangra-cum-Gurdaspur (Muhammadan), Rural .- President.

#### MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

#### Fr-Officio.

The Hon'ble Captain Sirdar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B E., Revenue Member to Government,

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd, Cle. 1 C.S., Finance Member to Government, Punjab.
The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt., Minister for Agriculture (Sikh), Landholders.
The Hon'ble Mailk Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Kt., Minister for Education, Shahpur East
(Muhanmadan) Rural.

(Muhanmadan) Rural.

(Muhanmadan) Rural.

(Muhanmadan) Rural.

The Hon'ble Dr. Sil Gokul Chand Narang, Kt, M.A., Ph. D., Minister for Local Self-Government (North-West Towns Non-Muhammadan), Urban.

# Officials.

Anderson, Mi. J. D., 108., Legal Remembrance; and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

Ferguson, Mr. J. A., O.B.E., 1 C.S., Financial Commissioner, Development. Fazal Habi, Khan Saheb Shaikh, Director, Information Bureau. Hearn, Mr. J. W. I.C.S., Home Secretary to Government.

Marsden, Mr P., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments.

Latifi, Mr. A., C.I E., O B.E., I C.S., Financial Commussioner, Revenue

Banderson, Mr. L., M.A., T. E., O. B.E., T. V.S., runnermounts sometry revenue.

Banderson, Mr. L., M.A., T. E. S., Director of Public Instruction.

Puckle, Mr. F. H., C. T., E. S., Officer on Special Duty, Punjab Civil Secretariat

Erbett, Mr. C. C., C.M. G., C. L. F.R. G. S., I. C.S., Clutch Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Askuith, Mr. A. V., L.G.S., Officer on Special Duty, Punjab Civil Secretary, Transferred Departments,

Dodd, Mr. R. J. S., I.C.S., Officer on Special Duty, Office of Joint Secretary, Transferred Departments,

Muzaffer Khan, U. B., Nawab, C. I. E., Retorm Commissioner, Punjab.

Pearson, Mr. H. J., Officer on Special Duty, Punjab Civil Secretariat.

Ghani, Mr. M. A	Soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, Representative of General Interests, Representative of Indian Christians,
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sır, K.C I E	Representative of General Interests, Representative of the European and Anglo- Indian Communities.
Shave, Dr. (Mrs.) M. C	Representative of the European and Anglo- Indian Communities. Representative of General Interests,

### ELECTED.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Abdul Ghani Shaikh Ahmad Yar Khan, Daultana, Khan Bahadui Mian.	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan), Urban. (Muhammadan), Landholders.
	Ferozepore (Muhammadan), Rural, Ambala Division, North-East (Muhammadan), Rural
Arjan Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B Bahadur Khan, Sardar, M.B.E	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural. Deta Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
	Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Bishan Singh, Sardar Buta Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, BA., LL B. Chetan Anand, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	Sialkot-cum-Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural. Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh), Rural.
Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Urban. South-East Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Chowdhry, Mr. Sajan Kumar Faqir Husain Khan, Chaudhri Fazi Ali, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri, o.B.E.	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural,

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Gopal Das, Rai Sahib Lala	Lahore and Ferozepore-cum-Sheikhupura (Non-
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Muhammadan), Rural. Jullundur (Sikh), Rural. Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural. Multan East (Muhammadan), Rural. Hoshiarpur-cum-L u d h i a n a (Muhammadan) Rural.
Jagdev Khan Kharal, Rai Jaswant Singh, Guru Jawahar Singh Dhillon, Sardar, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Wales), M.S.P. (London).	Lyallpur North (Muhammadan), Rural. Ferozepore (Sikh), Rural. Lahore (Sikh), Rural.
Jyoti Prasad, Lala, BA, LLB	South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban. Amiitsar-cum-Gurdaspur (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.
Labh Singh, Mr., M.A, LL.B. (Cantab.)	Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North, (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Malak, Mr. Muhammad Din Manraj Singh ('hohan, Kanwar, B.A., LL B Manohai Lal, Mr., M.A. Mezher Ali Azhai, Maulvi, B.A., LL.B.,	Lahore City (Muhammadan), Urban. Ambala-cum-Simla (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Punjab University. East & West Central Towns (Muhammadan),
Lekhvati, Shrinathi Mohan Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar	Urban, North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban, Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh), Rural
Mohindar Singh, Sardar Muharak Ali Shah, Sayad Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chandhui. Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur, Mahk,	Ludhiana (Sikh), Rural. Jhang (Muhammadan), Rural. Juliundur (Muhammadan), Rural. Attock (Muhammadan), Rural.
O.B.E. Muhammad Eusoof, Khwaja Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Khan Bahadur	South-East Town (Muhammadan), Urban. Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nawab Mian, C.I.E. Muhammad Hasan, Khan Sahib, Makhdum,	Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural.
Shaikh. Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Baha- dur, Nawab	Baluch Tumandars (Landholders).
Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani, Makhdumzada, Sayad.	Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Sadiq, Shatkh Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Raja Muhammad Yasun Khun, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. Mukand Lal Puri, Mr., M.A. Mukerji, Rai Bahadur Mr., P.	Amritsar (ity (Muhammadan), Urban. Jhelum (Muhammadan), Runal. Gurgaon-eum-Hissas (Muhammadan), Rural. Punjab Diniustries. Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association Commerce.
Muzaffat Khan, Khan Bahadur Captam Mahk Natendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur Raju, M.A Nathwa Singh, Chaudhii Nihal Chand Aggarwal, Lala	Mianwah (Muhammadan), Rural. Punjah Landholders (General) Karnal (Non-Muhammadan), Rural. East and West Central Towns (Non-Muham-
Noor Ahmed Khan, Khan Sahib Mian	madan), Urban. Montgomary (Muhammadan), Rural. Rawalpindi (Muhammadan), Rural. Lyallpur South (Muhammadan), Rural. Kangra (Non-Muhammadan), Rural. Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural. Amritsar (Sikh), Rural.
O.B.E. Ramji Das, Lala Ram Sarup, Chaudhil Ram Singh, 2nd-Lient-Sardar Sahib Sardar Riasat Ali, Khan Sahib Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B Sampuran Singh, Sardar Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur, Lala	Amritsar City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban. North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural. Ambala Division (Sikh), Rural. Gujranwala (Muhammadan), Rural. Lyalipur (Sikh), Rural. Multan Divisiou (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Ujjal Singh, Sardar, Sahib Sardar, M A. Umar Hayat, Chaudhuri Zafrulla Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL B. Zaman Mehdi, Khan Bahadur Malik B.A.	Sikh (Urban). Gujrat West (Muhammadan), Rural. Sialkot (Muhammadan), Rural. Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural.
Lahore.	aw, Secretary, Legislative Council, Mcleod Road, ant Secretary, Legislative Council, 3, Qutab Road,

## Burma.

The Province of Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Siam on the Southwest and south-west and Siam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 261,000 square miles, of which 192,000 are under direct British Administration, 7,000 are unad-ministered and 62,000 belong to semi-indepen-dent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with nuis running ran-incerron North to South with fortile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of short 200 (rather the Delta Log then half that about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembl-ing that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 hethes on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnitude of the control of the contr adapted for European colonization. The mag-nificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas) and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scency of burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

### The People.

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,211 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,345 Kachns, 348,994 Chins, 534,985 Arakanese and Yanbye, 336,728 Talaings and 138,746 Palaungs. There is also a large alien population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent. of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Arimism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal. The interest taken by the Burmesc in the course of the war, their response to the call for recruits and their generous contributions to war loans and charitable funds seem to show that their apathy towards the government of the country is giving way to an intelligent loyalty to British rule.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick set with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a slik handkerchief bound round his forehead, a loose table and a long at the constitution of the long of jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk kerchief on the head, and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

#### Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilia Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service. service.

The Burma Railways has a length of 2,055-61 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay; from Mandalay to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system; the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pegu-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

#### Industry.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population. The next total cropped area population. is 16; million acres of which nearly & million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 34,722 square miles, while unclassed forests are estimated at about 1,52,854 square miles. Government extracts some 30,722 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 3,20,108 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 2,44,443 tons and firewood 9,83,132 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been an improvement in the price of tin. Burma.

139

There was a fairly large improvement in the output of tin and wolfram during the year 1933, (2,943.62 tons) as compared with the output of 1932 (2,511.58) Silver lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tayoy and Mergui and of plantinum in Myitkyina. Mining for precious stones in the Mogok stone tract of the Katha District continued to be carried out by native miners working under licenses The output of rubbles during 1933 was 1,106 carats as compared with 74 66 carats during 1931, there being no weights recorded in the year 1932. The output of amber in 1933 was .675 cwt. The output of amber in 1933 was .675 cwt. of amber in 1933 was .675 cwt. The output of Burmese Jadette during 1933 compared with that of the previous year showed a decrease of 1855 cwts. The oldest and largest oil field in the province is at Yenangyaung in the Magwe District where the Burma Oil Company has its chief wells. There were increases in the output from the wells in the Venangyaung Oilfield and in the Pakokku District due to increased drilling operations to these operation in these areas. There were decreases in the output in the Chank Oilfield and in the Minbu and Thayetmyo Districts due to the natural decline in the production of oil from existing wells. There was also a decrease in the output in the Chindwin District due to the curtailment of the activities of Messrs. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited. The output or petroleum during 1933 exceeded that of 1932 by 1,430,603 gallons 1933 exceeded that of 1932 by 1,430,693 gailons the increase being mainly from wells in the Pakokku District and the Yenangyaung Ollfield of the Magwe District The Burma Oll Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Yenangyaung and Singu Ollfields, Other companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 196 409 acres. 106,496 acres.

#### Manufactures.

There are 1,010 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one-seventh are sawills. The remainder are, chiefly engineering works, cotton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundauts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories, and oil refineries connected with the potroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Indian Pactories Act in 1933 was 86,433. Perennial factories employed 39,988 and seasonal factories 46,495. At the Census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 29,79 per cent. of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

As is the case in other parts of the Indian Empire, the imported and factory made article is rapidly ousting the home-made and indigenous. But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese wood-carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and nuch admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze

figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce.

#### Administration.

Burma, which was at that time administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (1,v.). The main difference is in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate is estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consists of 103 members, of which 80 are elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customary law of the State. Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma and one in the Federated Shan States

# Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States. Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

#### Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, viz., the B. & R. Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Forests is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are four Assistant to the Unier Engineer. There are four permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, two of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. One post of Superintending Engineer has continued to be in abeyance for reasons of retrenchment. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 25 (twenty five), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B. & R. Branch; so far 18 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 16 officers in service at present.

Further, there are the following officers belonging to the specialist services who are

stationed at Rangoon :-

(1) One Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle.

- Two Sanitary Engineers. One Electrical Inspector.
- Two Electrical Engineers.
- One Consulting Architect.
  One Superintendent of Stores.

(7) One Assistant Superintendent of Stores.
The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., which is under the control of the Hon'ble Finance Member, is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Branch, who is assisted by a Personal Asstt. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 18 on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering service, which is a Provincial Service.

Further, there is a River Training Expert. On account of reduction of works due to the financial stringency the number of temporary Engineers recruited to augment the permanent staff has been reduced to one.

The Police Force is divided into: Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General. There are five other Peruty Unspector-General one seek for the Deputy Inspectors-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department, and one for the Military Police.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Rollec. Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army. The rank and file are recruited in July 1915. The Director is a member of the from natives of India with a few Kachins, Indian Medical Service.

Karens and Chins. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the regular troops in Burma. Their duties, apart from their military work, are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for Treasuries, Jails and Courts.

Education.
Under the Minister for Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educa-tional Service. There are eight Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Ser-vice, and the Burma Educational Service (class I) while the Burma Educational Service (class II) provides seven Assistant Inspectors. There is one Asstt. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspectress of Schools. There is a Chief

one Inspectress of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States. A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma, has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Education, Law, Educa and Medicine. Economics. Engineering.

English and A. V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hoponcyl-kyaung); every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, strend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hoongyi-kyaungs the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary native system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.

Authorities.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars to Europe

each year.

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, the senior of whom is also Director, Public Health Institute. at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-Maiaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer, which for the present

## THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Province obtained substantial financial independence. The present positior is set out in the following statement:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1934-35.	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1934-35.
(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.	
Taxes on Income	TO REVENUE. Rs.
Salt	Land Revenue 53,04,000
Land Revenue . 4,57,49,000	18,31,000   18,31,000   18,31,000   18,31,000   19,000
Excise	Stamps 1,09,000
Stamps	Forest
Forest	Registration 1,71,000
Scheduled Taxes	Scheduled Taxes 1,000
1rrigation, etc., Works with Capi-	Int. on wks. with cap Accounts 27,09,000
tal Accounts 35,55,000	Other Revenue Expenditure 2,45,000
Irrigation, etc., Works (No Capi-	Interest on Ordinary Debt 3,80,000
tal Accounts) 1,29,000	Interest on other Obligations
Interest 4,98,000 Administration of Justice 7,68,000	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt
Jails and Convict Settlements 7,99,000	General Administration 1,01,44,000
Police 9,82,000	Administration of Justice . 58,65,000
Ports and Pilotage 2,38,000	Jails and Convict Setts . 27,99,000
Education . 5,63,000	Police 1,54,69,000
Medical 5,54,000	Ports and Pilotage 4,41,000
Public Health 1,43,000	Actionate   Other   Ceneral Administration   1,01,44,000     Administration of Justice   58,65,000     Jails and Convict Setts   27,99,000     Police   1,54,99,000     Ports and Pilotage   4,41,000     Scientific Departments   51,000     Education   79,39,000     Medical   40,63,000
Agriculture 1,14,000	Education
Industries 10,000 Miscellaneous Departments 5,11,000	Medical
Civil Works	Public Health 9,21,000 Agriculture 16,85,000 Industries 2,12,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation 78 000	Industries
Receipts in aid of Superannuation 78,000 Stationery and Printing 1,44,000	Miscellaneous Departments 3.19.000
Stationery and Printing . 1,44,000 Miscellaneous	(Sivil Works 86,46,000
	Famme 20,000
Total (a) 7,96,60,000	Suprn. Allwics & Pensions 69,48,000
	Commutation of Pension, etc
•	Miscellaneous
(b) REVENUE RECEIPTS	Stationery and Printing 8,82,000 Miscellaneous 12,25,000 Extraordinary Charges
EXTRAORDINARY.	
,	Total (a) 8,45,56,000_
Extraordinary Receipts . 5,000	(b) EXPENDITURE, NOT
Tota (a) & (b) 7,96,65,000	CHARGED TO REVENUE.
10ta (a) & (b) 7,50,65,000	Capital Outlay on Forests
	Construction of Irrgn., etc., Works 31,66,000
(c) DEBT HEADS.	Civil Works
	Civil Works
Appropriation for reduction or	(b) Payment of Commuted value
avoiding of debt	of Pensions 2,31,000 Payments to Retrenched Personnel 1,37,000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses 91,000	Payments to Retrenence Personnel 1,37,000
Depreciation Fund Commer-	Total (b) 35,34,000
cial Concerns Loans and Advances by Provin-	Total (a) & (b) 8,80,90,000
cial Government 25,66,000 Civil Deposits 840,000	(c) DERT HEADS
Advances from Provincial Loans 8,40,000	Depr. FundCommel. concern
Fund 65,10,000	Dept. Fund - Govt. Presses . 34,700
	Loans and Advances 14,67,600
Total (c) . 1,00,07,000	Civil Deposits 39,700
, ,	
	Advances from Provincial Loans
Total (a) (b) & (c) 8,96,72,000	Manage
	Manage
Opening Balance 65,000	Fund  Total (c)
Opening Balance 65,000	Fund  Total (c)
	Fund  Total (c)

### Administration.

Aummisti ation.		
Governor, H. E. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, Kest, K.C.I.E (on leave); The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Couper, (Offg.) Private Secretary, Major Frederick William Springert Watkins, The Seinde Hoise Aules-de-Camp, Lieutenaut D. C. S. Sinclair, 2nd Battin The Royal Berkshire Regiment; Lieutenaut A. M. Hicks, 1st Battallon, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire).  Honorary, Audes-de-Camp, Lieutenaut-Colonel A. Lethbridge, C. B.E., I.A., Captain H. W. B. Livesay, O. B.E., R.I.N.  Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Lasang Gain, late of the 3-20th Burma Rulles; Naib	Director of Public Health, Major E. Cotter, M.B., D.P.H., S.M.S. In prector-General of Prisons, LtCol. J. Findlay, M.A., M. B., Ch. B., I.M.S. Commissioner of Excise, A. Williamson, I.C.S. Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects), I. G. Lloyd, I.C.S. Postmaster-General, J. Fairley, B.Sc. Chief Commissioners of Burma. LieutColonel A. P. Phayre, C.B. 1862 Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I. 1867 LieutColonel R. D. Ardagh 1870 The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. 1871 A. R. Thompson, C.S.I. 1875 C. U. Altchison, C.S.I. 1875	
Commandant Atta Mohamed Khan, Khan Bahadur, Reserve Battu , Burma Military	C. E. Bernard, C.S.I 1880	
Police	C. H. T. Crosthwaite 1886	
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.	Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I 1883	
Vacant,	C. H. T. Crosthwaite, c.s.i 1887 A. P. MacDonnell, c.s.i. (a)	
The Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, KSM	A.P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a) 1889   Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I 1890	
Ministers. The Hon, U Ba Pe.	D. M. Smeaton 1892	
The Hon Dr Ba Maw, Bar-at-Law.	Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I 1895	
Miscellaneous Appointments. Director of Agriculture, A. McKerral, C.I.E., M.A.,	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.	
B.Sc.	Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.	
Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi	Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I 1897	
Southern Shan States, J. Clague, C.I.E., 1.C.S. Superintendent, Northern Shan States, F. S.	Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O 1903	
Grose	Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E 1905 Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., LL.D. 1910	
Director of Public Instruction, J. M. Symns, M.A.,	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E 1915	
1 E S. Inspector-General of Police, LtCol. C. de	Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I 1917	
M. Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A.	Governors of Burma.	
Chief Conservator of Forests, S. F. Hopwood, M.C.	Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I 1922	
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col.	Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. 1927	
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. C A. Gill, K.H.S., M R.C P (Lon), D.P H. (Eng.), D T.M & H. (Lon), I.M.S.	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.1.,   K.C.I.E	
(ring.), if the R H. (Lon ), thes.	1 K(.1E 1302	
SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETAR	IES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc.,	
TO GOVE	RNMENT.	
W. Booth-Gravely, C.1 E., 1 C.S. Chief Se	cretary, Home and Political Department. y, Finance Department.	
R. M. Mac Dougall, 1.c s Secretar	y, Education Department.	
A. J. S. White, O.B.E., I.C.S. Secretar	y, Education Department. y, Revenue Department.	
R. G. McDowan, Cl.E., 1 Cs Secretar	y, Reforms Office y, Forest Department.	
G. N. Martin, I CS. Secretar U. Saw Hla Pru (2), A.T W Secretar	y, rolest Department. y, Judicial Department.	
	Secretary, Finance Department,	
P. G. E. Nash, I c.s. Under-S	secretary, Home and Political Department.	
	secretary, Finance Department.	
U Aung Than (1)	Secretary, Forest Department.	
Rai Salub S. B. Ghosh Under-S U Aung Myrnt Under-S	Secretary, Revenue Department. Secretary, Judicial Department	
U Tin (1), i c s Under-s	Secretary, Education Department.	
C. S. Sastrı Assistar	nt Secretary, Finance Department. nt Secretary, Home and Political Department.	
II. W. Boyne Assistan U Ba Tun Registr	at Secretary, Home and Political Department.	
X, Francis Registr	ar, Home and Political and Judicial Departments.  ar, Education Department	
X, Francts Registr U Thin	r, Finance and Revenue Department.	
	ur, Forest Department.	
FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.		
J. G. Lloyd, c s.r., r.c.s Financia	al Commissioner	
	y to Financial Commissioner.	
B K. Biswas, B.Sc Registra		

### BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble U. ('hit Hlaing.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law.

SECRETARY.

U Ba Dun, Bar-at-Law.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

H. M. Elhot.

Ex-Officio Members.

OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S. The Hon'ble U Ba, K S M, B.A.

MINISTERS.

The Hon U Ba Pe The Hon Dr. Ba Maw

Nominated Members.

OFFICIALS.

Harry Tomkinson, CIE, CBE., ICS. Walter Booth-Gravely, CIE, LC.S. Philip Christopher Fogarty, I C S. Vacant Vacant. Vacant. Raibeart MacIntyre MacDougall, LC S. Wilfrid Hugh Payton, I C S. Hugh Graham Wilkie, I C S. A Mekerrat, C I E Colonel Clifford Allehin Gill, K H S , I.M.S. A R Momi, i c s. R C. Morris

Non-Officials.

Arthur Eggar, Bar-at-Law. John Arnold Cherry, C.L., Bar-at-Law. John Arhon Cherry, C. L., Bar-ac-law, U. Po Lin, T. P. S., Land-owner.
Di. N. N. Parakh, L.F.P. & L.M.S. (Glas.), L.S.A. (Lond.), Medical Practitioner.
A. M. M. Vellayan Chettiar.
U. Po Yin, K.S. M., Merchant.
E. D. Billar. E.P. Pillai, R. B. Howism.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

U San Shwe Bu U Kun, Bar-at-Law. U Po Ym, A T.M. U Ba Shwe U Maung Maung Gyi. U Ba Than. U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law. Daw Hnin Ma. U Ba Than.

L Choon Foung. II Tun Aung Khao Hock Chuan. R. K. Ghose. B. N. Das Ganga Singh. M. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law. S A S. Tyabji. Vacant. Tilla Mohamed Khan A M A Karcem Ganni, U Tun Baw, Sra Shwe Ba, T.P S. U Shwe Nyim. Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law Vacant U Ba Thein U Shway Tha U Pho Khine. U Po Mva. U So Nyun, Bar-at-Law. Ramri U Maung Maung. U Thin Maung. U Saw U Kyaw Dm, Bar-at-Law Dr Ba Ym. U Paw U. U Sein Ba. U Ba Tin. U Nyun. U Kyaw Dun. U Ba Saw. U Tun Min U Pe Maung. U Ba Thaung. II Mya. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kr Bar-at-Law. Pu. U Tha Gyaw, U Thi. U Ni, Bar-at-Law. U Ba Chaw U Po Them U Kyi Mymt, K S W U Kya Gamg, Bar-at-Law. U Mya Tha Dun U Maung Gyee, Bar-at-Law. U Lu Pe. U Sem Win, Vacant U Mm Oh Khoo Lock Chwan U Maung (tyi (Letpadan) C P. Khin Maung. U On Maung. U San Lu.

U Ba Tm. U Ba U Ba Thaw.

Law.

R T. Stoneham. C. S. Wodehouse.

U Ba Glay. Chan Chor Khine.

W C. Penn. U Tun Pe.

Dr. Ba Maw, Bar-at-Law.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chandoo.

C. H. Campagnac, M.B. E., Bar-at-Law. Sir Oscar de Glanvile, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Bar-at-

# Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar and Orissa lies between 19°-02° and 27°-30′ N. latitude and between 82°-31′ and 88°-26′ E. longitude and includes the three provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal: on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Madras; and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa is 83,054 square miles inclusive of the area of large rivers. The States in Orissa and Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province of Bihar & Orissa have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Two of the provinces of the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa, viz., Bihar and Orissa, consist of great river valleys, the third, Chota Kagpur, is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east and walled in on the north-west by the hilly country of the Tributary States. Bihar lies on the north of the Province and comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Pro-vinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. Between Bihar and Orissa lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geogra-phical lines there are five Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirbut), Bhagalpur, Cuttack (for Orissa) and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Ban-kipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

#### The People.

The Province has a population of 42,329,583 persons. Even so with 451 persons per square mile, Bihar and Orissa is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagaipur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a northeasterly direction.

#### Industries.\*

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar, more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,300 the latter being an autumn crop. Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 1,820,800 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabed, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts in Bihar and in Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 500 acres in 1933. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and in Orissa, and parts of the Tithut Division jute is grown, but the acreae varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or ccase abruptly before the middle of Soptember the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the hatia, ductowards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or rabi crops.

#### Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chiness Government the Patna Factory has been closed At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Timplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield

The figures given in this paragraph relaté to British territory only.

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 11 million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive fron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar and and steel works in both Bengal and Dinas and Orissa with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the province. The the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Banchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

#### Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained in the section. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar and Orissa is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

#### Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar and Orissa consists of two separate branches, viz.:—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and (2) Inigation, which includes the Public Health Engineering Branch. Each has a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-pro-fessional Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

#### Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all however, include the powers of a Small Cause Registration are each under the general direction Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsit extends to all by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistits in which the amount or value of the subject tants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 is also Inspector-General of Registration.

though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits. and hear rent suits.

#### Land Tenures.

Estates in the Province of Bihar and Orissa are of three kinds, namely, those permanently settled from 1793 which are to be found in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions, those temporarily settled as in Chota Nagpur and parts of Orissa, and estates held direct by Government as proprietor or managed by the Court of Wards. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) safeguarded the rights of the cultivators under the Permaneut Settlement Act. Further, the Settlement Department under the supervision of the Director of Land Records makes periodical survey and settlement opera-tions in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former, the rights of the undertenants are recorded and attested, while in the latter there is the re-settlement of rents. In the re-settlement proceedings, rents are fixed not only for the landlords but also for all the tenants. A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by landlords or tenants.

The tenures of Orissa are somewhat different. Under the zamindars, that is, the proprietors who took settlement from Government and pay revenue to Government direct, is a class of sub-ordinate proprietors or proprietary tenure holders, who were originally village headmen dealing more or less direct with the revenue authorities. They have a variety of names, such as mukadam, padhan, maurusi, sarbarakar pursethi, khariddar and shikmi zamindar. These sub-proprietors or proprietary tenure holders pay their revenue through the zamin-dars of the estates within which their lands lie. In Chota Nagpur and the Santal Par-ganas, the rights of village headmen have been recognised. The headman collects the renta and is responsible for them minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble. revenue to Government direct, is a class of subas remuneration for his trouble.

Both Orissa and Chota Nagpur have their own Tenancy Acts. In the district of the Santal Parganas, the land tenures are governed by Regulations III of 1872 and II of 1886 and in the district of Sambalpur by the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881 and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898.

### Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and

Under the Inspector-General of Police are four Deputy Inspectors-General and 30 Superintendents. There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Raliway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and operators and operations of ordinary of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties.

#### Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q. v.) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (q.v.)

#### Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 21 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 60 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 626 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, ctc. 7,089,290 patients including 70,909 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1933. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 32,30,568.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives pateints from Northern India. A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. A sanitorium at Itki in the district of Ranchi has also been established for the treatment of tuberculosis. An institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been started at Patna and Cuttack.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga.

### THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

As Bihar now enjoys practical financial autonomy, the finances are set out in greater detail

As Binar now enjoys practical mnancial autonomy, the infances are set out in greater detail.						
(In thousands of Rupees	s.) )	(In thousands of I	lupees.)			
Revenues and Receipts. Budget Estime	ite ]	Revenues and Receipts. Budget E.	stimate.			
193	4-35.		1934-35.			
II.—Taxes on Income	1,25	XXXII.—Transfers from Famine				
III.—Salt	1,50	Relief Fund	5,50			
	80,13	XXXIII Receipts in aid of Super-	•			
	27,00	annuation	1,00			
	11,50	XXXIV Stationery and Printing	2,32			
VIII.—Forest	6,90	XXXV.—Miscellaneous	3,34			
IX.—Registration	13,50	XXXIXA.—Miscellaneous adjust-				
XIII Irrigation, Navigation,		ments between the				
Embankment and Dra-		Central and Provincial Governments				
inage Works for which		XL.—Extraordinary receipts	••			
capital accounts are		axis ix oranianary receipts				
	26,28	TOTAL REVENUE	5,22,24			
XIV Irrigation, Navigation,		Loans and Advances by the Provin-				
Embankment and Dra-		cial Government (Recoveries)	8,28			
inage Works for which		Deposit Account of the Grant made by	•			
no capital accounts are kept	97	the Imperial Council of Agricultural				
XVI.—Interest	4,72	Research	1,01			
XVII.—Administration of Justice.	5,03					
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settle-	0,00	Fund	5,68			
ments	3,83	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund. Famine Relief Fund	11,26			
XIX.—Police	1,70	Subvention from Central Road De-	8,11			
XXPorts and Pilotage	3	velopment Amount	1,42			
XXI.—Education	7,29	Appropriation for Reduction or	1,20			
XXII.—Medical	2,04	Avoidance of Dake	71			
XXIII.—Public Health	2,23 2,31	S ispense	1,40			
XXIV.—Agriculture	2,31					
XXV.—Industries	2,15		5,60,11			
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments.	30		(c) 47,16			
XXX.—Civil Works	9,42	GRAND TOTAL	6,07,27			

<sup>(</sup>c) Includes 3,323 in Famine Relief Fund, 592 for Road Subventions and 1 out of the grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR	AND	ORISSA-contd.
-----------------------	-----	---------------

Ti	HE FINANCES	Or DITE	Ell Alti Olibba—lone.	
C	In thousands of	Rupees.)	(In thousands	of Rupees.)
Expenditure.	Budget E	stimate.	Expenditure. Budget	Estimate.
		1934-35.		1934-35.
5Land Revenue		15,63	46.—Stationery and Printing	7,53
6.—Excise		17,02	47.—Miscellaneous	1,33
7.—Stamps		1,98	51.—Contributions to Centra	•
8.—Forests		7,21	Governments by the Provincia	-
8A.—Forest Capital o		-		1
to Revenue.		17		• ••••
9.—Registration .		6,53	51A.—Miscellaneous adjustment	
14.—Interest on Irriga			between the Central and Provin	•
which capital			cial Governments	• ••••
•		20,40	52.—Extra ordinary payments .	. 20
kept 15.—Irrigation Reven	•	20,411	Matalana alta a abana da Nasan	
Other Revenue			Total expenditure charged to Reven	ue 5,37,00
nanced from ord		2,85	Commuted value of pensions .	. 2,81
nanced from Ord	Mary nevenue.	2,00		•
15 (1)Other Revenu Financed from	Famine Insu-		Payments to Retrenched Personne	
nance Grants.			Deposit Account of the Grant mad	
16Irrigation Capit	tal 'Account		1	of
	of Irrigation,			14,01
Embankment :	and Drainage		Loans and Advances by the Provi	
Works .		46	cial Government	. 1,01
19Interest on Ordin	nary Debt	47		
20Interest on othe		84	Provincial Loans Fund	71
21.—Appropriation fo	or reduction or		Transfers from Famine Relief Fu	
avoidance of d		71	1 22 2 25 25 25 2 2	6,26
22.—General Adminis		75,78	1	16,76
24.—Administration o		40,16		
25.—Jails and Convict	t Settlements	18,97		3,10
26.—Police		85,45		1,39
27.—Ports and Pilots	age	2		
30.—Scientific Depart	ments	32	Total expenditure not charged	to
31.—Education	<b>.</b> .	81,58	revenue	46,07
32.—Medical		26,5	1	
33.—Public Health .		11,50	Reserve for unforeseen	
34.—Agriculture		14,18		
35.—Industries		8,4	Total expenditure	5,83,07
37Miscellaneous D	epartments	6	7 Closing balance	(b) 24,20
		51,1	2	
43.—Famine		. 4	GRAND TOTAL	., 6,07,27
45.—Superannuation	Allowances and			
Pensions		39,4	2 Surplus	
45A.—Commutation			Provincial \	
Financed from o	rdinary Revenue	•	( Deficit	22,96

<sup>(</sup>b) Includes 24.58 in Famine Relief Fund, 424 for Road Subventions and 1 out of the grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

#### ADMINISTRATION. GOVERNOR. Secretary to Government, Finance Department, H. C. Prior, 1.C.S. His Excellency Sir James David Sifton, K.O S I., K.C.I.E., 1.C.S. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, PERSONAL STAFF. J. W. Houlton, 1.0 s. Private Secretary, Captain P. T. Clarke. Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. G. C., Drake-Brockman Lieut C. W. H. Rice & Jr. D. H. Mudie. (Offg.) Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, II. R. Meredith, I.c s. Secretary to Government (P. W. D.), Irrigation Honorary Aules-de-Comp. Licut.-(tol. A. L. Danby, Captain D. J. Manfield, Major W. O. Henderson, Risaldar Major & Hony. J. Muhammad Reza Khan, Bahadur. Branch, F. A. Betterton. Buildings and Roads Branch, J. G. Powell. Secretary to Government, Education and Develop-ment Departments, B. K. Gokhale, 1 C.S. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Singh. Secretary, Local-self Government Department.— W G Lacey, LCS The Hon'ble Mr. J. A Hubback, C.S.I., 1 C.S. (Offg.) MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS. Ministers The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, kt. (Local Director of Public Instruction, G E. Fawcus, M.A. Self-Government). The Hon'ble Mr. Sayid Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law Inspector-General of Police, Lt -Col. A E. J. C. (Education.) McDowell SECRETARIAT. Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, P. C. Tallents, C.I.E., I.O.S. on Deputation to Govt. of India R. E. Russell, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Offg.) Conservator of Fcrests, J S. Owden. Inspector-General of Cavil Hospital, Lt -Col. J. A. S. Phillips Director of Public Health, Major S. L. Mitra. Secretary to Government, Reconstruction Depart-Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt. Col. O. R. ment & Relief Committee- W. B. Brett, C.I.E., Ungers. Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi. GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C. 1020 K.C.S.I., K.C.I.R. ... II. E. Sir James David Sitton, 1927 Sir Henry Wheeler ... 1921 K.C I.E., C.S.I., I C.S. 1932 Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council The Hon'ble Babu Rajandhari Sinha. Mr. S. Anwar Yusoof, Bar-at-Law, M A., B L. (President) Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti. Babu Raghu Nath Prasad, M.A., B.L. (Deputy President). (Assistant Secretary.) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha. The Hon'ble Mt. J. A. Hubback, c s.I., I.c.s, MINISTERS. The Hon, Syed Abdul Azız, Bar-at-law Patna Dussid (Muhammadan Urban). The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt. East Patna (Non-Muhammadan Urban). MEMBERS. NOMINATED OFFICIALS Mr. R E Russell, C.I E. Mr. A. C. Davies. ,, F. A. Betterton. ,, G. E. Faweus, Cl.E. H. C. Prior. W. G. Lacey ,, ,, "B. K. Gokhale. Y A. Godhole J.t.-Col. A. E. J. C. McDowell Col. H. C. Buckley. J. G. Powell. NOMINATED NON-OFFICIALS. Mr. J. Thomas, European. Babu Bimalal Charan Singh Mr. W. H. Meyrick, Bihar Planters. Rai Sahib Sri Ballabh Das. Mr. Ian A. Clerk, Indian Mining Association. Babu Ram Narayan (Depressed classes). Rai Bahadur Ram Ranvijaya Singh (Industrial Patna Division Land-holders, interest other than Planting and Mining). Rai Bahadur Harendra Nath Banerji (Labouring Mr. A. E. D'Silva, (Anglo-Indian Community). classes). Rev. Brajananda Das, (Depressed classes). Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath Chakravartti Rai Bahadur Kedar Nath, Nominated. (Domiciled Bengall Community). Mr. R. Chandra, (Indian Christian Community). Mr. Sagram Hembrome, M.B.E. (Aborigines). Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya, O.I.E. | Mr. Garbett Captain Manki (Aborigines).

## ELECTED.

Name.	Constituencies.
Mahanth Manmohan Das	North-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Vacant	West Patna (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Hafeez	Patna University.
Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha, C.I.E.	Bhagalpur Division Landholders. Tirhut Division Landholders.
Babu Maheshvari Prashad Narayan Deo	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders.
Babu Jagadeva Prashad Singh	North Saran (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Sardananda Kumar	South-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Ramasray Prashad Chaudhuri	Samastipur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Harckrishna Chaudhuri	North-West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Ruial).
Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahtha	East Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rurai).
Bbau Rameshvar Prashad Singh, W B.E	East Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Athar Hussain	Shahabad (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Muhammad Yunus	West Patna (Muhammadan Rural).
Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan Urban).
Mr Saiyid Moin-ud-din Mirza	Kishanganj (Muhammadan Rural).
Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Bux Chaudhuri	Purnea (Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Abdul Aziz Khan	Santal Parganas (Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Kalyan Singh	Hazaribagh (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Rai Bahadur Haldhar Prashad Singh	North Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Bhaiya Rudra Pratap Deo	Palamau (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma	Patna (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray	Ranchi (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti	North Cuttack (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Harihar Das	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Rai Bahadur Loknath Misra	South Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Brajamohan Panda	Sambalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra	Orissa Division Landholders.
Babu Shib Chandra Singha	Santal Parganas (North) (Non-Muhammadan
Rabu Devendra Nath Samantas	Rural.) Singhbhum (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Rameshwar Pratap Sahi	North Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Badri Narayan Singh	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Rudra Pratap Singh	Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Bishundeo Narayan Singh	North-West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Khalilir Rahman	Gaya (Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Tirhut Division (Muhammadan Urban).
Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi	Darbhanga (Muhammadan Rural).
Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman	Chota Nagpur Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Abdul Wadood	Champaran (Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Muhammad Hasan Jan	Muzaffarpur (Muhammadan Rural).

## ELECTED\_concld.

Name.			Constituencies.
Mr. S. H. Cassim			East Patna (Muhammadan Rural).
Khan Bahadur Saghir-ul Haq			Saran (Muhammadan Rinal)
Mr. Saivid Muhammad Mehdi			Monghyr (Muhammadan Rural).
Maulayi Shaikh Abdul Jahl			Orissa Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Ramanugrah Narayan Singh			West Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh .			Central Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Saryid Abdul Aziz			Patna Division (Muhammadan Urban).
Babu Godavaris Misia			North Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Rai Bahadur Satis Chandia Sinha			South Manbhum (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Mr. Kamaldhari Lall .			South Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural),
Rai Bahadui Lachhmi Piashad Sinha			East Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Jagannath Das			South Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Radharanjan Das			North Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Nikunja Kishore Das			South Cuttack (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Suruj Kamas Prashad Sinha			Patna Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban),
Babu Madho Prashad Suha			South Saian (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Chaudhuri Muhammad Nazirul Hasan			Bhagalpur (Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Radha Mohan Sinha .			Ariah (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Ramjiwan Himat Singka .			Santal Parganas (South) (Non-Muhammad
Mar 41 - b. b. J			Ruial).
Mr Sachchdananda Sinha Raja Prithwi Chand Lall Chowdry		•	Central Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Dod. D. L. Jose Donnell v. 35, 45		• •	Purnea (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath	•	• •	Tubut Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay	•	••	Hajipui (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Srikrishna Prashad		• •	South-West Monghyi (Non-Muhammadan Rur
Babu Jogendra Mohan Sinha	••	• •	Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Babu Radha Prasad Smha	••	• •	South Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
M1. Nanda Kumar Ghosh	••	••	Chota Nagpui Division (Non-Muhammad Urban).
Rai Bahadui Krishnadeva Narayan M	ahtba		North Champaran (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Lalita Prashad Chaudhurr .			South Champaran (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Kunja Bihari Chandia			Indian Mining Federation.
Babu Manındra Nath Mukharjı.			North Manbhum (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Dr. Sir Saryid Sultan Ahmzad		٠.	Nominated (Expert).

# The Central Provinces and Berar.

great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 133,060 sq. miles, of which 82,149 are British territory illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems proper, 17,808 (viz. Berar) held on perpetual have Hudu names, being descendants of torlease from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,507,723 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissioner-ship of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perjetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H.the Nizam.

The Country.
The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given at the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The southeast of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipi-tous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The Feudatory States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these abouginal inhabitants lared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being tound in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North. prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and Centre of

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a, 56 per cent. of the population and is the lingua 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aborigmal tribes is going The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

#### Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was land-locked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impe us has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the admirable agricultural departments in linux its precipitous southern slopes stretches the admirable agricultural departments in linux rich wheat growing country of the Norbudda and is now receiving additional strength by a valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" with numerous variations, from the great Feudale cotton soil make it one of the more datory chief ships, which are on this basis, blockings of small dimensions. A system datory chief ships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land logislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system. 16,073 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total forest area being one sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater were of the country neakes forest; conserved. ter part of the country makes forest conservater part of the country makes forest conserva-tion difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 83 per cent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 30 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 50 per cent., and cotton with over 7 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 46 per cent. Next comes juar and then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area, jowar covers 31 per cent., then wheat and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

### Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by future developments of the natural wealth of

the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperty of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of spun yarn exported from the Province during the year ending 31st March 1933 was 1,34,967 forests are managed by a forest officer, over the province during the year ending 31st March 1933 was 1,34,967 forests are managed by a forest officer, over the province during the province during the year ending 31st March 1933 was 1,34,967 forests are managed by a forest officer, over general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of spun yarn exported from the Province during the year ending 31st March 1933 was 1,34,967 maunds, valued at Rs. 40,49,010.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1932 employed 2,971 persons and raised 77,186 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,040,238 tons and 8,932 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 956 in 1933, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 61,781. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old Berar, gradually sapping the batching to any village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

#### Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor-in-Council, who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and four under-secretaries. Under the reform scheme the administration is conducted by a Governor with an Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers, the latter being in charge of the transferred subjects.

The local legislature consists of 73 members distributed as follows:—38 elected from the C.P.; 17 elected from Berar; 2 members of the Executive Council; 8 noninated non-officials; 8 nominated officials. The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of nominating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Council. The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Com-missioner. The divisions are sub-divided into missioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Couservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Indus-

whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent our geons won is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail at Ragpore and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Rappur, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Danuty Commission. supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Commissioners, or members of the indian civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Nath Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

### Justice.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

The Court sits at Nagpur and consists of a Judicial Commissioner and 4 Additional Judicelal Commissioners of whom one at least must be an advocate of the Court or a Barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing.

Subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner's Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue dis-tricts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in numbers one-fourth of the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members, other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Councilfunds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 861, Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more then two years. It has now been filed in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department, which com-prises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Government. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is well served by a net-work of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains. During the last 16 years Government has been pursuing a policy During the last of transfer of certain State roads of local importance and buildings situated thereon to the District Councils for maintenance and up to date 1,106 miles of metalled and 795 miles of unmetalled roads have been transferred.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the re-commendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). The Irrigation Branch of the department was separated from the Roads and Buildings Branch in 1920. During the last thirty-four years a sum of Rs. 7.3 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which

on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals. Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanc-tioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been trans-

ferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 352,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works is somewhat more than the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 870 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. Phe Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Centra Provinces and Berar 15 administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board, four Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by nine Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which Instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is into Priside and Control of Schools for general education is priside and Control of Schools for g mary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernaschools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in the vernacular or (b) mainly in the vernacular with an option to take English as an additional language, or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which in-struction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained. For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools (under public management and schools controlled by private bodies). The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department, They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired "recognition." Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous anction of the Department.

Primary Education is under the control of District Connells and Municipal Committees The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas

Higher Education is under the control of Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges—at Nagpur, Morits College, the College of Science—Histop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College, Ith Agriculture College, Robertson College, Hithami City College, Spence Training College (for teachers), Hitkarin Law College, at Annaott, King Edward College—There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur and a Technical Institute at Annaott

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented The High School certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

### Medical.

The medical and sanitary services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The medical department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long-felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for 213 in-patients; the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore, opened in 1886 with accommodation for 157 in-patients, the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four being for women and

children and containing together accommoda-tion for 250 in-patients. Two important tion for 250 in-patients. Two important hospitals for women have been recently opened at Chhindwara and Khandwa, and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections of the Main Hospitals have been opened for the treatment of women by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Main Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926, and the Main Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 124 out of 184 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all municipal towns in the Province. The Central Pro-vinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened varies vaccine institute at Nagpir was opened in 1913, which supplies lymph throughout the province. Besides this apprentice and private vaccinators are trained there in the technique of vaccination in 1913, the Government sanctioned 13 epidemic dispensaries for affording medical relief to the rural population, and also for carrying our preventive measures in connection with plague. This number has since been increased to 35 and the scope of their duties has been extended to other epidemic diseases such as cholera and small-poy, embrace sanitation (water supply, conservance, etc.), samtary propaganda medical inspection of schools, supervision over vaccinations, vital statistics, etc. A Health School for training health workers has been started at Nagpin and 54 Infant Welfare Centres and 9 village creches have so far been established. The public Health Institute at Nagpur has come into existence since 1928 with the intention of undertaking chemical and Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs, water and pathological materials. In the year 1929, a start was made to afford medical relief to the lepers. One Leprosy Specialist and 1st assistant medical officers were appointed for this work. This work is chiefly confined to the Chhattisgarh Division, where 20 leper treatment centies have been established.

#### Finances.

A combination of adverse circumstances has led to a substantial contraction of the resources of the province during the last four years. In spite of drastic retrenchment all round and the emergency cut in pay, the year opened with an unproductive debt of Rs. 42 lakbs, representing loans taken in 1931-32 to cover defletts. In the face of these circumstances the budget presented this year was intended to mark time and practically has reached the stage beyond which retrenchment is not possible. To replace partially the fall or revenue, principally from Excise, a bill to impose heense fees on the vend of tobacco was presented to the Council. It first refused to refer the bill to a Select Committee, but subsequently agreed to the motion to circulate if or eliciting opinion thereon. It is clear that the local Government will have to explore additional sources of revenue in order to be able to resume measures of development.

# FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 19	34-85.	1	
Principal Heads of Reven		Debt Heads.	Rs.
Trincipus Beaus of Keven	Rs.	Deposits and Advances— Famme Relief Fund	3,93,000
Taxes on Income	 2,55,78,000	Transfers from Famine Relief	3,00,000
Excise	59,82,000 58,38,000	Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	6,30,000
Forest	44,48,000 5,30,000	Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies	••••
Total	4,23,76,000	Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	29,000
Irrigation.		Depreciation Fund for Govern- ment Presses	32,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Dramage Works for		Subventions from Central Road Development Account	6,39,000
which Capital Accounts are	1 54 000	Civil Deposits	43,000
kept Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Dramage Works for	1,54 000	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	30,27,000
which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,21,000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	14,64,000
Total	2,75,000	Total Debt Heads	65,57,000
_		Total Revenue and Receipts	5,38,74,000
Debt Services.		Ordinary	
Interest	5,69,000	Opening balance $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} & \text{Ordinary} \\ & \text{Famine} \\ & \text{Fund} \end{array} \right.$	45,50,000
Civil Administra ion.		Grand Total	5,84,24,000
Administration of Justice Jails and Convict Settlements Police Education	4,93,000 1,41,000 80,000 7,01,000	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR	
Medical Public Health	71,000 69,000		venue.
Agriculture	2,65,000	Land Revenue	18,72,000
Industries Miscellaneous Department:	8,000 4,23,000	Excise	9,21,000
_		Stamps	1,44,000
Total	22,51,000	Forest	35,69,000
<del></del>		Registration	1,89,000
Civil Works.		Total	66,95,000
Civil Works	10,95,000	•	
Miscellaneous.		Irrigation.	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund Receipts in aid of Superannuation Stationery and Printing	13,000 52,000 48,000	Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Miscellaneous	6,23,000		31,1 <b>4</b> ,00 <b>0</b>
Total	7,36,000	Other Revenue expenditure	02,12-,000
Extraordinary items.		financed from Ordinary Re-	1,22,000
Extraordinary receipts	15,000	venues	1,24,000
Total Provincial Revenue	4,73,17,000	Total	32,36,000

					~			
ESTIMATED EXP	ENDITURE F	OR 19		i	Miscel	laneou	3.	Rs.
I	rri <b>gatio</b> n—co	ntd.	Rs.	Famine Superannuation Pensions	Allow	vances	and	40,13,000
Capital Account	of Irrige	ation,		Stationery and P			•••	20,20,000
Navigation, E	mbankment	and		Reserved		•••		8,07,000
Drainage Wo	rks charged	l to		Transferred	••		•••	15,000
Revenue.—				Miscellaneous-	••			,
Construction of I	rrigation, Na	viga-		Reserved	••	••	••	83,000
tion, Embanker				Transferred	••	••	• •	••••
Works						Total		49,31,000
A.—Financed Insurance	from Fa	mine	••••	For rounding				••••
B.—Financed Revenue		nary	13,000	Total Provincial	Expend	diture	•••	4,64,71,000
		-		Principal Reuent	ie head	ls		
	Total	• • • _	13,000	Forest and other			tlay	
				Forest Capital				1,000
	Debt Services	8.		Capital accoun	t of	Irriga	tion.	1,000
Interest on Ordina	wy Dob		2,67,000	Navigation,	Em	bankm	ents,	
Interest on Ordina		••	30,000			- W otus	not	
Reduction or Avo		e <b>bt</b>	6,30,000	1		tion W	orka	1,58,000
		_		Civil Works	not c	harged	to	1,00,000
	Total	• • • _	3,93,000	Revenue	• •	• •	• •	• • • •
				Miscellaneous-C	apital	outlay	not	
Civi	l Administra	tion.		charged to Rev				4.00.000
General Administr	ation Decem		67 75 000	Commuted Val	me or 1	ension	в <sub>-</sub>	4,36,000
Do.	auon neserv Transfe		67,75,000 59,000			Total		5,95,000
Administration of		••	26,94,000				-	
Jails and Convict		•••	8,31,000			Ieads.		
Police		••	60,05,000	Deposits and Adv				0.10.000
Scientific Departm	ents	••	14,000	Famine Relief				3,13,000
Education —				Transfers from	ı ran	пре к	ener	2,12,000
Reserved			1,14,000	Depreciation F		or Gov	ern.	2,12,000
Transferred	•• ••	•••	49,20,000	ment Presses	3	••		28,000
Medical		••	13,60,000	Depreciation		for Fo	rest	•
Public Health		••	3,37,000	Tramway		••	••	
Agriculture		••	15,16,000	Subventions fro Development				5,42,000
Industries—				Civil Deposits		*110	••	
Reserved			23,000	Loans and Adv		y Pro	vin-	<b>4</b> 3,000
Transferred		••	2,12,000	oial Coverno		••	• •	17,35,000
			-,,000	Advances from				
Miscellaneous Depa	rtments—			Fund and India	Gover	nment	of	28,73,000
Reserved			1,61,000		··			<del></del>
		_		Total	Debt :	Heads	••_	57,46,000
	Total		2,50,21,000	Total Expenditur	e and	Disbu	rse-	5,28,12,000
	Civil Work	8.		٢	Ordina	rv		9,82,000
Civil Works— Reserved			65,000	Closing balance {	Famin Fun	e` Re	lief	46,30,000
Transferred	••	••	61,17,000		Grand	Tota l	_	5,84,24,000
TAMBIATION	••	••-		Rev	CIGUU	LUUAI		U)U(\$ 2,40,00
	Total		61,82,000					

Governor.	J. H. Morris, C S I. (Officiating) 1867
His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, B.A. (Oxon),	G. Campbell   1867   J. H. Morris, c.s.i (Officiating)   1868
K.C.S.I., C.I E., V.D., I.C.S.  MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.	Confirmed 27th May 1870.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao,	1
Bai-at-Law.	J. H. Morris, c.s.i 1872
The Hon'ble M1. Eyre Gordon, B.A. (Oxon),	C. Grant (Officiating)
CIE., I.C.S. (On leave). The Hon'ble Mi. N. J. Roughton, B.A. (Oxon),	J. H. Morris, C.S.I
C.I E , I C.S., Temporary Member.	C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Officiating) . 1884
MINISTERS.	Confirmed 27th January 1885.
The Hon'ble B. G. Khaparde, B A. LL B.	D. Fitzpatric (Officiating) 1885
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A.,	J. W. Neil (Officiating) 1887 A. Mackenzie, C 8.1
LL.B. SECRETARIAT.	R. J Crosthwaite (Officiating) 1889
Chief Secretary, C. F. Waterfall, I.C S.	Until 7th October 1889.
Financial Secretary, C. D. Deshmukh, I C.S.	J. W. Neill (Officiating) 1890
Revenue Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S.	A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I
Settlement Secretary, T. C S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S.	J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1893 Confirmed 1st December 1893.
Legal Secretary, Rao Bahadur G. H. Gokhale,	Sir C. J. Lyall, c.s.i., K.c.i E
B.A., LL.B. Education Secretary, E. A. Macnee, M.A. (Cantab.),	The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibetson, c.s.i 1898, Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.c.s.i.
V.D., I E.S.	(Officiating) 1899
Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), II. A. Hyde,	Confirmed 6th March 1902.
M.C.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C s.I.,
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.	C 1 E. (Officiating) 1902
Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrat-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Regis-	Confirmed 2nd November 1903.
and Marriages and Inspector General of Regis-	The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Officiating) 1904
tration, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S. Chief Conservator of Forests, J. Whitehead, I.F.S.	Confirmed 23rd December 1904.
Chuj Conservator of Forests, J. Whitehead, I.F.S.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I 1905
Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, 1 C S.	
Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt.	Until 21st October 1906. F. A. T. Phillips, 1.C.S. (Officiating) 1907
L.S R. Kher, B A. Postmuster General, S. B. Sinha, M.A.	F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Officiating) 1907 Until 24th March 1907. Also from
Accountant General, A. J. Currie.	Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909.
Judicial Commissioner, F L. Grille, Bar-at-Law,	The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I., 1.C.S 1907
1 C.s. Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel	,, Mr. H A. Crump, C.SI,
N. S Jatar, D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), LRC.P	i.c.s 1912
(Lond.), L.M. & S. (Bom.), I.M.S.	Sub. pro tem from 26th January 1912 to 16th February.
Inspector General of Police, C. C. Chitham, C. I.E. Director of Public Instruction, E. A. Macnee,	The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways,
M.A. (Cantab), V.D., I.E.S.	C.S.I., I C.S. (Sub pro tem) 1912
Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex. Wood,	The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S I., C.I.E., I.C.S
M.A., OBE.  Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M.	The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I,
Wilson, MRCS (Eng.) T.RCD (Tond.)	I C.S. (Officiating) 1914 ,, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.,
D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), O.B E., I.M.S.  Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand.	I.C.S 1914
1.M.S.	,, Sir Frank George Sly,
Director of Agriculture, J. H. Ritchie, M.A., B.Sc.	K.C S.I., I.C.S 1919
Director of Vetermary Services, Major R. F.	GOVERNORS.
Stirling, F.R.C.V.S.  Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative	H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., 1.C.S 1920 H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B,
Societies, G. S. Bhalja, L.C.S.	CIE., CVO, CB.E., 1 CS 1925
CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.	If. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, C.s.l., LC.S.
Colonel E. K. Elliot	(Officiating)
Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) . 1862	C.I.E. C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S 1927
R. Temple (Officiating) 1862 Colonel E. K. Elhot 1863	H. E. Sir A. E. Nolson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Officiating) 1932
J. S. Campbell (Officiating) 1864	H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
R. Temple	C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S
R. Temple	V.D., I.C.S 1938
i e	1

### CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

#### PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi, B.A., LL.B.

### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr E. Raghavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Noel James Roughton, C.I.E., I C.S., Member of the Executive Council.

#### MINISTERS.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur K. S Nayudu, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Khaparde, B.A., LL B.

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

#### Officials.

- Mr. Charle, Francis Wateriall, 1 C s., J.P., Chici Secretary to the Government of the Central
- Mr. Thomas Cook Samuel Jayatatnam, I c.s., Secretary in the Settlement and Land Records Department, Central Provinces.
- Mr. Rabindra Nath Bancrjee, 1.0 s., Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.
- Mr. Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh, I.c.s., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.
- Mr. Clarence Reid Hemeon, i.c.s., Legal Remembrancer, Legal and Judicial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces (Secretary to the Council).
- Mr. Goverdhan Shan'ærlal Bhalja, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
- Mr. Henry Armriod Hyde, M C , Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

#### Non-oficials.

- Mr. Lalman Singh, Zamindar of Matin P. O Pasan, distinct Bilaspur (inhabitants of Zamindari and Jagardari estates).
- The Rev. G. C. Rogers, M.A., Head-Master, Christ Church School, Jubbulpore (European and Anglo-Indian Communities).
- Mr. G. A. Gavai, Mal Tekdi Road, Amraoti.
- Mr. T. C. Sakhare, Gaddigudam, Nagpur.
- Mr. S. G. Naik, Superintendent of the Chokhamela Hostel, Amraoti.

Guru Gosain, Agamdass Malguzar of Mauza Bardi, P. O. Kharora, Tahsil Raipur, district Raipur (T. O. Neora).

Depressed Classs.

- Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay, M.A., LL.B., Walker Road, Nugpur City (Urban Factory Labourers).
- Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, B.A., near Maharajbag Club, Nagpur.

## ELECTED MEMBERS.

## A .- Members elected from the Central Provinces.

Name.	**************************************			Constituency.
Mr. Balraj Jaiswara		• •	• •	Jubbulpore City, Non-Muhammadan (Urban).
Mr. Daduram		• •	• •	Jubbulpore Division (Urban).
Rai Sahib Badri Prasad Pujai	·i	• •	••	Chhattisgarh Division (Urban).
Mr. Chunnu Mr. C. B. Parakh	• •	• •	• •	Nerbudda Division (Urban).
Mr. C. B. Parakh	• •	• •	• •	Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee.
		••	• •	Do do
Mr. T. J. Kedar	• •	• •	• •	Nagpur Division (Urban).
Mr. Sheoprasad Pandey	• •	• •	••	Jubbulpore District (South) Non-Muhammada
				(Rural).
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande		• •	••	Jubbulpore District (North).
Mr. Jhuninlai Verma	• •	•	••	Damoh District.
Mr. Dulichand		• •	• •	Saugor District.
Rai Bahadur Dadu Dwarkana	th Singl	1	• •	Seoni District.
Choudhari Malthulal	• •		• •	Mandla District.
Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh		• •	••	Raipur District (North).
Mr. Anjore Rao Kirdutt		٠.	••	Raipur District (South).
Rai Saliib Pandit Ramsanchi	Gaurha			Bilaspur District.
Khan Babadur F. F. Tarapor				Drug District.
Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad	l Jaiswa	1	••	Hoshangabad District.
Mr. Gopalrao Rambhau Joshi				Nimar District.
Mr. Arjunial				Narsinghpur District.
Seth Sheolal				Chhindwara District.
Mr. Chandan Lal	• •			Betul District.
Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao	Deshmu	ıkh		Nagpur District (West).
The Hon'ble Ra iBahadur K .	S. Nayu	ıdu		Wardha District.
Mr. Shivramprasad Sultanpra	sad Tiw	ari		Wardha Tahsil.
Mr. R. S. Dube				Chanda District.
Mr. R. S. Dube Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolte				Bhandara District.
Khan Bahadur M. M. Mullna				Balaghat District.
Mr. Iftikhar Ali		٠.		Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammada
				(Rural).
The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Riz	vi			Chhattisgarh Division (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Syed Hıfazat	Ali			Nerbudda Division (Rural).
Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Shareef			• •	Nagpur Division (Rural).
Beohar Gulab Sing				Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Specia
beonal Guian Sing,	• •	• •	••	Constituencies.
Thakur Manmohan Singh				Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders.
	••	• •	••	
Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti	••	• •	••	Nagpur University. Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
Mr. L. H. Bartlett, o B.E. Seth Thakurdas Goverdhanda			••	
been Thakurdas Goverdhanda	в	••	••	Central Frovinces Commerce and Industry.
В.—М	mbers f	rom	Berar 1	nominated after election.
Mr. Vithal Bandhuji Chaobal				East Berar (Municipal), Non-Muhammada

Mr. Vithal Bandhuji Chaobal		East Berar (Municipal), Non-Muhammadan
35 TO 4 TO 413		(Urban).
		West Berar (Municipal).
Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh		Amraoti (Central) Non-Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Motirao Bajirao Tidake		Amraoti (East).
Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil .		Amraoti (West).
Mr. Cuidhan Cautad Cambral		Akola (East).
Mr. Umedsingh Narainsingh Thakur .		Akola (North-West).
Rao Sahib Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Ra	iurkar	Akola (South).
My Vodon Madhan Vala		Buldana (Central).
Mn Tulenam Chaples Detil		Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon).
Mr. Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe		Yeotmal (East).
Mr. Ganpat Sitaram Malvi		Yeotmal (West).
Mr. Syed Mobinur Rahman		Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban).
Khan Sahib Muzaffar Husain (Deputy Pr	resident)	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Mirza Raham Beg .		West Berar (Rural).
The Hon'ble Balkrishna Ganesh Khapar		Berar Landholders Special Constituencies.
Rao Bahadur Gajanan Ramchandra K		Berar Commerce and Industry.

# North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by cast and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the po-litical control of the H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Mala-South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans border Territory are inter-nally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than

half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Walcs. The density of population throughout the Province equals 99 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 208 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. Density for the 5 rented Districts 5,179 persons per s. mile. The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Maho-medan times its population was mainly Indian

1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a per nament garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately helps a stationary of the plains in the plains immediately helps a stationary of the plains immediately helps and the plains immediately helps a stationary of the plains immediately helps a diately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communica-tions transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab has frequently been discussed, with the double opicet, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer; signed to secure an arrangement de-both prompt disposal disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficials to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesser. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.O.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shaha-buddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.O.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry medan times its population was mainly indian; Khan, memoers of the Legislative Assembly, H. by race. Early history fluds the Iranians, N. Bolton, I.O.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. dominating the whole Indus valley. Then Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry came the Greek invasions and A. H. dominating the whole Indus valley. Then Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry depends on the Greek invasions of the Greek in B.C. 327 than the invasions of blahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their the two great waves of kinhammadan invasion, co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in

Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the indicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border The Committee's de-liberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report tavourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for-

Retention of the Settled Districts and Fribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister:

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has sines been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjah, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If 'concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier Dopulation India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

### The People.

The total population of the N.-W. F. P. (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows:—

increase, made of the roll	•	
Pazara		669,636
Trans-Indus Districts		1,755,440
Trans-Border Area		2 259 288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561.3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872.2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female nonulation has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them, Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25.6 and the death-rate 21.9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the lind in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribularea to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rapput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethineal divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions rezarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mohammadan Law where the parties are Mohammadans, and Hindu Law, where the parties are Hondus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolised by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

#### Climate, Flora and Fauna.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.-W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal: the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal: the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely. The following description of the Daman, the high ground above the Indus, stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the mountains on the west, occurs in an account written some vears ago by Captain Crosth-waite: "Men drink once a day and the cattle wanter: Men drink of the a day and the cander every second day. Washing is an impossible luxury. . . . It is possible in the hot weather to ride thirty miles and neither hear a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fire." With the exception of the Kunhar River, in Hazara, which flows into the Jhelum, the whole territory drains into the Indus. The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south-eastern plains to barren hills, pine forests and fertile mountain vallevs. Tigers used to abound in the forests but are now quite extinct; leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals and foxes are the chief carnivora. Bears, deer and monkeys are found; a great variety of people for education has been judiciously of fish is caught in the Indus.

The mountain scenery is often magnificent. The frontier ranges contain many notable peaks of which the following are the principal:—
Takht-i-Sulaiman, Sulaiman Range, in Dera

Ismail Khan, 11,292 feet.
Pie Ghal, Sulaiman Range, in Mahsud Waziristan, 11,583 feet.

Sika Ram, in the Safed Koh, in the Kurram

Agency, 15,621 feet.

Kagan Peaks of the Himalayas, in the Hazara District, 10,000 to 16,700 feet.

Istragh Peak (18,900 ft.), Kachu Peak (22,641 ft.), Trich Mn (25,426 ft.), all in the Hindu Kush, on the northern border of Chitral Agency.

#### Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products to export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N.-W. F. P., ria Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side — Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or l'owin dahs) trom the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry tt by train to the large cities in India; The Railway line from Pir to Lunkitshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates provailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the and amounts to 25 per cent, and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire

of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts, the total percentage of male Scholars to the total male population 55-9 and that of female Scholars to the total female population is 1 32 for the year 1933-31 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13·3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that reans strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

#### Administration.

The administration of the North-West Fronter Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor in Council and Agent to the Governor-General His staff consist of—

- (1) The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council
- (2) The Hon'ble Minister Transferred Departments.
- (3) The Hon'ble the President, Legislative Council.
- (4) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
- (5) Members of the Provincial Civil Service
- (6) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
   (7) Supermendents and Assistant Supermendents of Police.
- (8) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadie posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are -

( H E the Covernor and )

	m. E. the Governor and
· ·	Agent to the
	Governor-General
	The Hon'ble Member of
	the Executive Council > 6
	Cluet Secretary
	Secretary, Transferred
	Departments
Administration. ≺	Under-Secretary J
	Resident in Waziristan 1
	Dy. Commissioners 5]
	Political Agents 5 >12
	Senior Sub-Judges 2 J
	Asst. Commissioners
	and Asst. Political >13
i	Agents.
ì	Judicial Commis-)
udicial Commr.'s	sioner.
Court & Dis-	Two District and \ 3
trict Judges.	Sessions Judges.
	One Additional ditto.

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to five subcollectorates in charge of tahsıldars, who are invested with crumnal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imag-nary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also exoffice Secretary to H. E. the Governor in Council. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in eivil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land eevenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administ ried districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administlation of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

A Governor's Province. —In January 1932 it was announced that the Province would be constituted as a Governor's Province, and the application to the Province of the provisions of the Government of India Act was gazetted, subject to the following modifications:-

(a) that the number of members of the

Legislative Council shall be forty;
(b) that the maximum annual salary of the Governor shall be Rs. 66,000, and of a member of the Executive Council Rs. 42,000; and

(c) that Section 58 of the said Act shall cease to have effect in its application to the Province. This notification shall have effect from such date or dates in respect of any or all provisions as may be notified.

Electoral rules were notified in February 1932.

# FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subventure of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

# The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are:-

H. E the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General .- H. E. Lieut .- Col Sir Ralph Griffith, k C S I , C I E. (Assumed charge 18th April 1932).

Private Secretary - Captain I. M. Barlow, M. C. Arde-de-Camp .- Lieut. R Richards, R. A.

The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council-Mr G. Cunningham, c s i ,c.i e., o B E , i c.s.

Resident, Waziristan - Lieut -Col. A. E. B. Parsons, C B.E. D.S.O.

Judicial Commissioner-L. Middleton 1 C S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner-Khan Sahib Kazı Mit Ahmad khan, B.A., LL B.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner-J. S. Thomson.

Chief Secretary to Gov. A J. Hopkinson, 1.c.s. Secretary to Government, N.W.F.P .--

Secretary to Government, Transferred Depart-ments—Capt A. E. H. Macann

Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner-Capt.

G. H Cooke. Financial Secretary to Government, N.W F.P -Rai Bahadui Lala Chuni Lal.

Assistant Secretary (General) to Government, N. W = F P + R N. McMorian, 180

Asstt. Financial Secy to Gort, N.W.F.P .- S. Ata Elahı Siddidi.

ndian Personal Assistant, H E the Governor-Khan Sahib Haji Gulam Naqshband Khan Secretary, Public Works Department-F. II. Burkitt, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Prisons Col C I Brierley, CIE, IMS.

Inspector-General of Police-J. H Adam, CIE., O.B.W.

Commandant, Frontier Constabiliary -- H. Lilling

Director of Public Instruction-T C Orgill, M A , 1.16.8

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle—D. R. Mahomed Nazim, M.A., Ph. D.

istrict and Sessions Judge- J. Almond, Bar-at-Law, 1 C S. (Peshawar).

Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar and Hazara-M Mahomed Abkar Khan.

Capt. Abdur Rahm Khan (Derajat ) Political Agents.

L. W. H. D.Best, o B.E., M.C., Dir Swat and Chitral,

Major C. S. Scale, M. C., Khyber, Capt. B. C. L. Cuchton, North Waznistan, Capt. B. P. Ross Hurst, M.C., Kumam, Capt. H. A. Barnes, South Wazinstan.

# Deputy Commissioners.

Capt. Iskandor Mirza, Hazara A D. F. Dundas, I c s , Peshawar Major J. R. L. Bradshaw, Dera Ismail Khan Major G. L. Mallam, Bar-at-Law, Kohat. K. B. Sadullah, Khan Bannu.

# Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

- The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.
- The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.
- The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.
- The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.O.I.E., C.S.I., 1.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.
- The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.C.I.E., CS.I., I.CS., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

## N. W. F. PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

- The Hon'ble K B Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan. Khan of Zaida (President).
- K. B. Abdul Rahim Khan, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law (Deputy President).
- Sheekh Abdul Hamid, B.A., LL B. (Secretary).

# EX-OFFICIO MUMBERS AND MINISTERS.

- The Hon'ble Mr G. Cunningham, C.S.I., CIE, O.B E , Executive Councillor.
- The Hon'ble K B Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Khan KCIE, Minister to the Government. N.W.F.P.

#### OFFICIALS NOMINATED MEMBERS.

- Thompson, Mi J. S., i c.s., Revenue and Division Commissioner, 10, The Mall, Peshawar Cantonment
- Macann, Capt . A E H., Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments, Peshawai Cantonment.
- Adam, Mr. J. H., C.I E., O B.E., Inspector-General of Police, Commissioner Road, Peshawar Cantoninent.
- Rai Bahadur Chum Lai, Financial Secretary to Government, Peshawar Cantonment
- S. Raja Singh, MA, LLB., 1, Cavalry Lane, Legal Remembrancer to Government, Peshawar Cantonment.

#### NON-OFFICIALS NOMINATED MEMBERS.

- Allah Nawaz Khan, Nawabzada, Representative of general interests, Dera Ismail Khan,
- Khan Ghulam Rabbani Khan, B 4., LL B (Ahg), Representative of general interests, Manschia. Hazara District
- Hassan Ah Khan, Sultan , Khan Sahib, of Boi, Representative of general interest, Boi, Manschia Tahsil, Hazara District.
- Khan Malik-kur Rahaman Khan, Kayani, M A , Representative of general interests, Sahpur, Kohat District.
- Narinjan Singh Bedi. Baba, B.A., Representative of general interests, Ganj Street, Peshawar City.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

- Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Hashtnagar (Muhammadan), Bar-at Law, Peshawar.
- Abdul Qayum Khan, Mr., B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Outer Manschia (Muhammadan), Manschia, Hazara District.

- George | Abdur Rahaman Khan, Arbab, Doaha-cum-h June | Daud zaı (Muhammadan), Gari Gulla, Post Office, Nahaqui, Peshawar District.
  - Khan Abdul Hamid Khan, Kundi, B.A., LL.B. (Alig), North-West Frontier Province (Landholders), Pleader, Gul Imam, Dera Ismail Khan
  - Baz Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, Kohat East (Muhammadan), Teri, Kohat District.
  - Ghulam Haider Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bannu North (Muhammadan), Bazar Ahamad Khan, Bannu District.
  - Ghulam Hassan Ali Shah alias Hassan Gul Pir, Kohat West (Muhammadan), Naryab, Kohat District.
  - Khan Hidayatullah Khan, Peshawar District (Landholders), Umarzai, Tashil Charsadda, Peshawar District
  - Khan Habibullah Khan, B.A., LL B. (Alig.), Bannu. South (Muhammadan), Pleader, Lakki, Bannik District.
  - Hamidullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, Razzar-cum-Amazai (Muhammadan), Toru, Peshawar District.
  - Hazara Isher Das, Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A., LL B., (Non-Muhammadan), Nawanshahr, Hazara District,
  - Karam Chand. Rai Bahadur, OBE., Mardan (Non-Muhammadan), Peshawar Cantonment.
  - Khuda Baksh Khan, Malik, B 4, LL B., Other Towns (Muhammadan), Pleader, Dera Ismail Khan.
  - Ladha Ram, Lala, B A., LL.B., Kohat-cum-Bannu (Non-Muhammadan), Pleader, Bannu City.
  - Muhammad Zaman Khan, Khan Sahib, Hazara Central (Muhammadan), Khalabat, Hazara District.
  - Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan, Inner Mansehra
  - (Muhammadan), Manschia, Hazara District. Muhammad Shaif Khan, Albab, B 4, Khalisa-cum-Bara (Muhammadan), Land Yarghajo, Peshawar District
  - Muhammad Ayub Khan, Mr., Merdan Kamalzaicum-Baizai (Muhammadan), Khandi Khan Khelan, Hoti, Peshawar District.
  - Mehar Chand Khanna, Rai Sahib Lala, B.A., Peshawar City (Non-Muhammadan), Saddar Bazar, Peshawar Cantonment.
  - Nui Bakhsh, Maulvi, BA, LLB., Dera Ismail Khan East (Muhammadan), Pleader, Dera Ismail Khan
  - Pir Bakhsh, Mr., MA., LL.B. (Alig), Peshawar City (Muhammadan,) Pleader, Kissa Khani, Peshawar City.
  - Jagat Singh, Sardar, Warag Banker and Meichant, North-West Frontier Province (Sikh), Advocate, Peshawar Cantonment.
  - Rochi Ram, Rai Sahib Lala, Dera Ismail Khan (Non-Muhammadan), Contractor, Dera Ismail Khan
  - Sultan Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur Hazara South (Muhammadan ), Bir, Hazara District.
  - Samundai Khan, Mr., Hazara East (Muhamma dan), Banda Pir Khan, Hazara District Taj Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, o.B.E. Nowshera (Muhammadan ), Badrashi, Nowshera.

# Assam.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its nothern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67,334 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surms Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by momentainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bongal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmsputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population.

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,857, of whom 445,606 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1931, nearly 52 millions were Hindus, over 22 millions were Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent. of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent. speak Assances: other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepall and a great varlety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Chinese languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low.

Agricultural Products.

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a varallel in any part of India. climate, soil, rainfall and river 338-tems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 47,21,973 acres being devoted on this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under toa consists of 4,30,267 acres. Wheet and tobacco are also grown and about 35,485 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

#### Meteorological Conditions.

Raintall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23:39 to 241:76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 520:00 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Subsagar in January to 84:8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity bave taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

#### Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 191.800 tons were raised in 1933. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country and unction; along the basins of the Brahmaputra and putra has been opened to traine.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance administered and unadministered tracts on its of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through northern and eastern borders, comprises an area Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, of some 67.334 square miles. It includes the where it has a S.S.E. trend.

#### Manufactures and Trade.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

#### Communications.

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communicariver. The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon
roads than over parts of India. A large fleet
of steamers maintained by the India General
Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam
Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both
Valleys. An alternate day service of passengerboats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh,
In recent years the road system has developed.
There is an unwaterland trunk road theoretic the There is an unmetalled trunk road through the length of the Assam Valley and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati and to Cherrapunroads from Shillong to Gauhati and to Unerrapun-jee and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. A motor road, connecting Shillong with the Surma Valley, has been completed and opened to traffic The portion between Jaintapur and Sylhet is being metalled. The Government of Assam have recently launched into a large programme of road improvements but has to be postponed on account of financial depression. About 735 miles are to be bridged throughout and the surface improved by metalling and gravelling where possible. Kwcha roads will be maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and way has also shown a seemly improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhats where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Rallway. The Eastern liengal Rallway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the Valley of the Brahmaputra. An extension towards Rangapora from Tangla junction; along the North Bank of the Brahma-

# THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1934-35 is set out in the following table :—

Principal Heads of Revenue-	Trs	l Trs.
Taxes on Income	2,05	
Salt Land Revenue	1,08,40	Construction of Railways
Excise	30,96	Navigation, Embankments, Drainage Works 57 Interest on ordinary Debt
Stamps	17,00	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt
Forest	12,82 1,51	
Railways—		General Administration 16,45 Administration of Justice 8,59
State Railways-		Jails and Convict Settlements 4,69
Gross receipts		Police (other than Assam Rifles) 24,44
Deduct—Working expenses		Police (Assam Rifles) 2,73 Ports and Pilotage 7
Net receipts	••	Scientific Departments 3
Total	:-	Education (European) 78
Debt Services-	••	Medical   1
Interest	91	Civil Works 37,41
Civil Administration-		Famine Relief and Insurance 2
Administration of Justice	1,88	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions
Police	61 1,63	Stationery and Printing 2,64
Ports and Pilotage		Miscellancous 2,93
Education	3,13	Extraordinary charges 30 Contributions to the Central Govern-
Public Health	1,74 90	ment by the Provincial Government
Agriculture	95	Total Reserved Subjects 1,40,05
Industries Miscellaneous Departments	6 30	
		Transferred Subjects-
Buildings, Roads and Miscellanco Public Improvements—	us	Land Revenue
Civil Works	8,04	Registration 4,70
Miscellangous -		General Administration 1,05
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	16	
Stationery and Printing	42 67	Medical
Contributions and Assignments to an		Public Health 6,05
Central Government -	a jiom ine	Agriculture 6,76 Industries 1,83
Miscellaneous adjustments between		Miscellaneous Departments
the Central and Provincial Govern- ments		Civil Works 3,73
Revenue in England	••	Stationery and Printing
Capital Revenue-	••	
Recoveries of loans and advances by		Total Transferred subjects 70,48
the Assam Government Loan from the Provincial Loans Fund	4,74	Cupitati II penatture -
Appropriation for reduction or	55,93	rorest capital outlay not charged to
avoidance of debt		Civil Works not charged to revenue.
Government Press— Depreciation Fund		Payment of commuted value of pen-
Provincial Subvention from Central	••	sions not charged to revenue 65
Road Development Account	1,64	Payment of gratuities retrenched personnel   6   Government Press Depreciation Fund   19
Suspense		Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund
Total receipts	2,56.46	Loans and advances by the Assam
Grand total	2,56,46	Provincial Subvention from Central
Reserved Subjects -	2,00,40	Road Development Account 3,14
Land Revenue	71,60	Suspense
Stamps	43	Expenditure in England 11 01
Forest	11,99 33	1 1000 CAPCHULUE 2,00,10
State Railways		Closing balance
Subsidised Companies	••	Grand Total 2,56,4

#### Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lleutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lleutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912: the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-incouncil, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was rajsed in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

#### GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir Michael Keane, R.C.S.I., C.I E., I.C.S. (on leave): The Hon. Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.E., I.C.S. (offg.)

# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta, C.I.E.

#### MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid, B.L.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua, B.L. PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE

GOVERNOR.

Private Secretary, Capt. R. C. Cruddas, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. E. Peel, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Nainsing Mall, I.D.S.M.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Krishna Lal Chettle,

Honorary-Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moran,

# SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue), H. M. Prichard, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Departments), H. G. Dennehy, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Government, G. R. Kamat, I.C.S. (offg)

Under Secretary (Transferred Departments), N. N Phukan, B.L.

Secretary to Government (Legislative Department) and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, M. H. B. Lethbridge, I.C.S. (offg.)

Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., E. P. Burke, I.S.E.

Superintending Engineer, B. F. Taylor, I.S E.

Under Secretary, P.W.D., M1. K. E. L. Pennell, I.S.E.

Assistant Secretary, Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, J S.O., V.D.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D. C. Das. Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), A. B. Dutt.

#### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., S. P. Desai, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S. L. Mehta, I.O.S., (offg)

Director of Agriculture, J. N. Chakrabarty, (offg.)

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, G. B. Sen (offg)

Conservator of Forests, Assam, A. J. W. Milroy.

Commissioner of Excise, Alegistrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, C. S. Mullan, I.C.S.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, M. H. B. Lethbridge, I.c.s.

Inspector-General of Police, T. P. M. O'Callaghan, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col. J. P. Cameron, C.I.E., C.S.I.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. T. D. Murison.

Chief Engineer, E. P. Burke,

# GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922,

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, R.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925.

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932,

# ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(President). The Hon'ble Maulavi Faiznur Ali The Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Laine, CIE, I.CS. .. Ex-officio). The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta, CIE. Constituency by which elected. Names. ELECTED MEMBERS. Shillong (General Urban). Silchar (Non-Muhammadan Rural). . . ditto. Hailakandi . . Sylhet Sadar ditto. Babu Birendra Lal Das .. .. . . Sunamganj Habilganj (North) ditto. Babu Kalicharan Muchi ditto. Babu Gopendrolal Das Chaudhuri ditto. Habligani (South) Babu Jitendra Kumar Pal Chaudhuri South Sylhet ditto. Babu Chiratan Mochi . .. .. ditto. Karımgani Mr. Sasanka Mohan Das . . ditto. Kumar Pramathesh Chandra Barna ... Dhubri . . ditto. Gauhati Snjut Rohim Kumar Chaudhuri ... Goalpara ditto. Stijut Bepin Chandra Ghose ... ... Rai Bahadur Raj un Kanta Chandhuri ditto. Barpata . . ditto. Rai Sahib Dahm Chandra Boara ... Tezpur . . ditto. Mangaldai Kumar Bhupendia Naiain Deb Srhut Brindaban Chandra Goswami Nowgon2 ditto. Srijut Jogendra Nath Gohain... Srijut Kasi Nath Sakia ditto. Sibsagar ditto. Joi hat ditto. Srijnt Mobendra Nath Gobain . . Golaghat Dibrugath ditto. Rai Bahadur Nilambar Datta ... . . North Lakhimpur ditto. Srijut Sarveswar Barna Sylhet Sadr (North) (Muhammadan Rural), The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid . . Cachar ditto. Haji Idris Ali Barlıskar ... Sylhet Sadr (South) ditto. Maulavi Abdur Rashid Chaudhuri Maulavi Munawar Ah Sunamganj Habiganj (North) Habiganj (South) ditto. Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury ditto. ditto. . . South Sylhet ditto. . . ditto. Karımgani Khan Sabib Maulavi Mahmud Ah ditto. Dhubri Maulavi Abual Mazid Ziaoshshanis Goalpara cum South Sal- ditto. Khan Sahib Manlayi Mizanar Rahman mara Thana. Kamrup and Darrang ditto. Khan Bahadui Maulavi Nuruddin Ahmed cum Nowgong. Sibsagar cum Lakhimpur ditto. The Hon'ble Manlavi Faiznur Ali . . Assam Valley Planting. Vacant. . . Ditto.

# NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Officials.

. .

. .

. .

..

J. A. Dawson, Cl.E. E. P. Burke Vacant.

Va cant

Mr. A. J. Richardson ... Mr. H. Embleu ... Mr. F. J. Heathcote ...

II. G. Dennehy. G. A Small.

Ditto.

Surma Valley Planting. Ditto. Commerce and Industry.

## Non-Officials.

Sreejukta Atul Krishna Bhattacharya: Smut Mahendra Lal Das. Khan Sahib Maulavi Muhammad Mashraf. Rai Sahib Pyari Mohan Das.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua ..

Rev. Tanuram Saikla representing the labourn Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Jangbir Lan: O.B.I., I.D.S.M., (representing the inhabitant of Backward Tracts). Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali, Jorha

# Baluchistan.

occupying the extrome western corner of the cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous Indian Empire. It is divided into three main population are dependent for their livelihood divisions; (1) British Baluchistan with an area on agriculture, care of animals and provision of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879: (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44 345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease nave, from time to time, open acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868.617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainons, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to admister the country to the Amir of the Amir of the Country to the Coun and rotation of the first algebra were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close con-federacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin. Shorard, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotials were handed over by Yakub Khan to the Rritisli Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

# Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest raintall, records no more than 114 inches in a Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not year. In the highlands few places receive more self-supporting, the deficit being met from than 10 inches and in the plains the average Imperial Funds.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that britain, the and property were so inscure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Makran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Frui is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

> Education is imparted in 108 public schools of all kinds with 7,665 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headinen round about Quetta and other centres, but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1929-30 was 16,959 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. The chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. The output of chromite during 1920-30 amounted to 17,906 tons.

#### Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.
Revenue and Judural Commissioner, B. J

Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I C.S.
Secretary to the Ayent to the Governor-General
and Chief Commissioner, H Weightman,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier C H. Haswell, C.I E.

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Gorernor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.

Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, M. H. Jones, Esq., i.C.s.

olitical Agent and Deputy Commissioner,

Political Agent and Deputy Quetta, H J. Todd.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, Captam B. Woods Ballerd, I.A. Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in

charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagar District, C. P. Skrine, I c s

Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagar, Captain R. L. Bazalgette, I.A. Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Panggur,

Captam S M Khurshid

Political Agent, Sibr, G. F. Squite, Esq., I.C.S. Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, Captain V. W.

D. Willoughby, I.A Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer. Nastrabad Sub-Division, District Sibi, G. C. S Curtis, I c.s

Politival Agent, Loralai, Lt.-Colonel R G Hinde Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, Richardson, Esq . I.C.S.

Political Agent, Zhob, Fort, Sandeman, Captain de la Fargue, I A.

Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Capt. M. O. A Baig.

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Lt -Colonel F. Stevenson, 1 M S Civil Surgean, Quetta, Major R. Hav, IMS. Civil Surgeon, Loralar and Sibi, Major J. Rodger, M.C , I.M.S.

#### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamers.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles. Of the former 15.74 square miles are cleared and partly under cultivation, the remaining area being dense forest. The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,631 were convicts. The number of convicts on 31st March 1932 was 7,672.

PORTS -Port Blair and Boningto in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are experted from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was established at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest

and most important in India. Chief Commissioner, J. W. Smyth, C.I.E., I.C.S.

#### COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,582 square miles and its population 174,976. Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seingapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg his chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1923. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to overproduction and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indiar output still holds its own against the sever competition of Brazil. The bulk of the out put is exported to France.

Chuf Commissioner, Coorq, The Hon. Lt.-Col C. T. C. Plowden, C. E.

# AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Pro vince in Rajputana. The Agent to the Gov ernor-General in Rajputana administers it a Chief Commissioner. The Province consist of two small separate districts, Ajmer an Merwara, with a total area of 2,711 square mile chartered and a population of 501,395 At the close ( the Pindariwar Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to th British. Fifty-five per cent. of the populatio are supported by agriculture, the industri population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The princip crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, or seeds and wheat.

> Chief Commissioner, The Hon, Lt.-Col. G. 1 Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E.

# Aden.

the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian buggalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baille which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumterence of the crater. The penmto the circumterence of the crater. The pennsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shakh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population Attached to Aden is the island of Perin, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-cl-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kurla Muria islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, were attached to the Aden Residency until 1931, when they to the Aden Residency until 1931, when they were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The whole extent of the Aden Settlement, including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square inles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338. The population of 18,338. The population of 18,338 is the population of 18,338 is the population of 18,338 is the population of 18 period 18 pe maintained there by a commercial firm.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and, a little indigo. In the hills, wheat madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has recently been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheikh Othman. Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,545 feet. The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation at present and are sufficient to meet the require-

Aden was the first new territory added to | Supply mains for distributing water by pipe connections to houses have been laid at Crater and several of the private houses have been connected to the mains. The question of laying a separate water main to Tawahi has had the preliminary consideration of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement. Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater have been Dramage completed.

> Climate.—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The fulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from 1 inch to 81 inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

> Aden Protectorate.—The principal Chiefs of the Aden hinterland are in protection treaty relations with the British Government, and relations with the pressure covernment, and their territories and dependencies comprise the Aden Protectorate. In April 1905 an Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission signed a convention specifying a demarcated frontier between the Aden Protectorate and the (then) Turkish Yemen, stretching from Shakh Murad, Turkish Yemen, stretching from Shaikh Murad, opposite Perlin, to the river Bana, some 29 miles north-east of Dhala', and thence north-east to the Great Desert (Rub' al Khali). With certain modifications this frontier has been accepted by the Treaty of San'a signed on 11th Recipited by ore ready of said signed on the February 1934 as the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and the territories of the King of the Yemen, who became rulei of the former Turkish possessions in S. W. Alabia after the conclusion of the Great War. The Aden Protectorate stretches eastwards to include the Hadhramaut and the territories of the Sultan of Qishn, bordering upon Oman, and comprises in all about 24,000 square miles.

> The Sultan of Qishn is also Sultan of Sokotra. an island about 1,382 square miles in extent lying off Cape Guardafui on the African coast. Sokotra is included in the Aden Protectorate by virtue of a treaty between the Sultan and the British Government in 1886: its population is said to be about 12,000 mainly pastoral inland, and fishing on the coast. The Aden Protectorate which is under the control of the Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, on behalf of the Colonial Office, is not directly administered, and since the withdrawal of a small British Garrison from Ilhala' in 1906 no military posts have been maintained in tribal territory.

Administration.—The administration Aden was formerly directly under the Governat present and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public and shipping. Bore water into operation in 1928. The Imperial Government practically replaced condensed water. The interior operation in 1928 and into operation in 1928. The Imperial Government is now responsible for the military and political situation in Aden and the Aden Chief Commissioner and Protectorate. The settlement of Aden tself Commander-in-Chief, remains under the Government of India. The financial settlement required by this division of authority provides for the payment by India to Imperial Revenues of £259,000 a year for three years and thenceforward of £150,000 a year.
The larger amount is considerably less than the annual expenditure falling upon Indian revenues under the former system of control

The administrative control of the Settlement of Aden was transferred from the Bombay Government on 1st April 1932, when Aden was formed into a separate province under the direct control of the Government of India.

The administration is vested in a Chief Commissioner who is also Resident and Commander-in-Chief Since the introduction of the dual control referred to above, the Resident's post is to be held alternatively by an Officer of the Indian Service and a member of the Colonial Service The District of Aden Court is the Colonial Court of Admiralty under Act XVI of 1891, and its procedure as such is regulated by the provisions of the Colonial Courts of the Admiralty Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vic. Chapter 27) The laws in torce in the Settlement are generally speaking those in torce in India, supplemented on certain points by special regulations to suit local conditions. The management of the port is under the control of a Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The police torce, consisting of land, harbour and armed police, has been reorganised.

Resident Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Officer Commanding British Forces, Captain C. F. A. Portal, D S.O., M C. Group

District and Sessions Judge, R.W.H. Davies, I.C.S. Political Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake.

Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, J.V. Alexander, M Inst. C.E.

Civil Secretary, Captain T. Hickinbotham.

Ciml Administrative Medical Officer, Port Health Officer and Medical Officer i/c E. G. Hospital—Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Phipson, DS.O.IMS

Commandant of Police, R. H. Haslam, J.P.

Government Agent, Perim, C. Davey.

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain G. V. Wickham.

Under the new Federal constitution for India it is proposed to separate Aden from India.

# The Home Government.

Home Government of India repreented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By de-grees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties swhich were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

#### The Secretary of State.

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India. including the Governor-General, and to superintond, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India. In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made, but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conwentions governing these relations should be modified; only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility; others can be performed only in consultation with his Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required. The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of State with his Council, and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted. Though in practics the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement, the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

-

#### The India Council.

The number of members of the Council wareduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits. The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment. The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three.

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects.

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The total cost now is about £230,000. In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act. an arrangement was made wherely the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and most of the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is met from British revenues, agency functions leng still chargeable to Indian revenues The contribution from the Treasury to India Office administrative expenses is about £115,000.

#### The High Commissionership.

The financial readjustment was accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner. The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Ovil leave allowance and pensions the recruitment of technical officers, supervision of I C S. and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation

of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, otc. The staff of the Stores Department is located at the Denot off the Thames in Belvedere Road. Lambeth The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff, are at India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2, built to the designs of Sir Ferbert Baker at a cost for construction and equipment of 43°4,000. There could be no question of adopting a distinctly Oriental style for the exterior but the reare enough Indian f. ature so formamentation to proclaim the Eistern association of the place. Moreover the Exhibition Hall (typically Indian in disign) has five windows on two sides for display specimens of the arts, craft and commerce of India.

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee consisting of eleven members of each House to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs but the system has not flourished in the last few years.

# INDIA OFFICE. Secretary of State.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., GCB, G.C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. R. A. Butler, M. P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State. L. D. Wakely, C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State. Sir Cocil H. Kisch, K C.I E., C B.

S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.

#### Conneil

Sir Campbell Rhodes, C.B.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Sir Denys de S. Bray, K.C.S v., K C.I.E , C.B.E

Sir Henry Strakosch, G B E.

Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K C.I E., C S.I.

Sir Charles A Tegart, C S.I., C I E., M V.O. Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.O.S.I.

Sir. A. A. L. Parsons, K.C I.E.

Sir Abdul, Qadir.

Clerk of the Council: S. K. Brown, C.B., C V.O. Deputy Clerk of the Council: A. Dibdin.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State. W. D. Croft, CI.E.

Assistant Private Secretary: L. W. N. Homan, Parliamentary Private Secretary: C. M. Patrick, M.P.

Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State: Lieut.-Col. W. G. Neale, OI.E.

Asst. to ditto: O. Gruzelier, M.V.O.

Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State: F. F. Turnbull.

Private Secretary to Parly. Under-Secretary: A. F. Morley.

Heads of Departments.	Secretary, General Department: R. E. Montgomery.
SECRETARIES.	Indian Trade Commissioner: DR. D. V. Meek,
Pinancial · F. E. Grist. G. H. Baxter, (Acting).	C.I.E., O.B.E.  Deputy duto: Y. N Sukthanker.
Public and Judicial: R.T Peel, W.C. (Acting). Military: Major-General St. J. F. S. D. Coleridge, K.O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Secretary, Education Department: T. Quayle, D. LITT. (Lond.)
Personal Assistant : Col. G. L. Pepys, C.B., P.S.O.	Store Department Depot at Belvedere
Joint Secretary J. A. Simpson, (Acting).	Road, Lambeth, S. E. l.
Staff Officer attached: Col. J. C. Macrac, D.S.O. Political: J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C., P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.	Director-General. LieutCol. Sir Stanley Paddon. C.I.E., C.I.M.E.
Economic and Overseas E. J. Turner, C.B.E.	Director of Purchase : J. P. Forsyth.
Services and General and Establishment Officer, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.	Director of Inspection : F. E. Benest, M.I.E.E.
Reforms (India). Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.F.	Secretaries of State for India.
Sir Aichibald Carter, K.C.L.E., C.B.	Assumed
Reforms (Butma). D. T. Monteath, CVO, OBE.	charge.
Accountant-General, Sidney Turner, C.B E., F.I.A.	Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) 1858
also I)rrector of Funds and Official Agent to	Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 1859
Administrators-General in India.  RECORD DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent of Re-	Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon) 1866
cords: W T. Ottewill, M.B.E.	Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 1866
Miscellaneous Appointments.	Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh) 1867
Government Director of Indian Radway Com-	Duke of Argyll 1868
panies R. Mowbray.  Asst. to ditto: W. Gauld, o. B. E.	Marquess of Salisbury 1874
Librarian (Vacant).	Viscount Cranbrook 1878
Asst. Librarian . H. N. Randle, D.PH., M.A.	Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devon-
Sub-Librarian . J. W. Smallwood, M.A.	7 1 4771 1 1
President of Medical Board for the Examination	- 1 - 111 - 101
of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters:	
Maj -Gen. Sn J. W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E.	201. 01 22.22.01
34 1 4 41 34 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
	Viscount Cross 1886
C. Smith, CMa, Lt -Col H. R. Dutton, C.I E.	Earl of Kimberley 1892
C. Smith, CMa, Lt -Col H. R. Dutton, C.I E.	Earl of Kimberley 1892 H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894
C. Smith, CM a, Lt -Col H. R. Dutton, C.I E. Legal Advisor and Solicitor to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson.	Earl of Kimberley 1892 H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894 Lord George F. Hamilton 1895
C. Smith, C. M. G., Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Advisor and Solvator to Secretary of State: Sir Heiphett G. Pearson.  Asst. Solvator: F. R. Marten, O.B. E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor.	Earl of Kimberley 1892 H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894 Lord George F. Hamilton 1895 St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton). 1903
C. Smith, C. V. a., Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Advisor and Solvator to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson.  Asst. Solvator: F. R. Marten, O.B.E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor.  Ordnance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines,	Earl of Kimberley 1892 H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894 Lord George F. Hamilton 1895 St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton). 1903 John Morley (Viscount Morley) 1905
C. Smith, CM a, Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Advisor and Solvator to Secretary of State: Sir Heibert G. Pearson.  Asst. Solvator: F. R. Marten, O.B E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor.	Earl of Kimberley 1892 H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894 Lord George F. Hamilton 1895 St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton). 1903 John Morley (Viscount Morley) 1905 The Earl of Crewe (Marques) 1911
C. Smith, C M a , Lt - Col H. R. Dutton, C.I E. Legal Advisor and Soluctor to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson.  Asst. Soluctor: F. R. Marten, O.B E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor.  Ordnance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.  HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE	Earl of Kimberley
C. Smith, C.M. a., Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Advisor and Solvator to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson.  Asst. Solvator: F. R. Marten, O.B. E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor.  Ordnance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.	Earl of Kimberley
C. Smith, C. M. G., LtCol. H. R. Dutton, C.I. R. Legal Advisor and Solvetor to Secretary of State: Sir Hei bert G. Peatson. Asst. Solvetor: F. R. Marten, O.B. E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor. Ordinance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A. HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2. The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath	Earl of Kimberley
C. Smith, C. M. G., Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Advisor and Solveton to Secretary of State: Sir Het bert G. Peatson.  Asst. Solveton: F. R. Marten, O.B. E. Information Officer: H. MacGregot.  Ordinace Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.  HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE  India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.  The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitia, K.C.S.L. & C.I.E., C.B.E.	Earl of Kimberley
C. Smith, C. u. G., Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Advisor and Solvente to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Peatson.  Asst. Solveto: F. R. Marten, O.B. E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor.  Ordinance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.  HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.  The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitia, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.  Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Eayres.	Earl of Kimberley
C. Smith, C. M. a., Lt. Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I. E. Legal Adviser and Solvator to Secretary of State: Sir Heibert G. Pearson. Asst. Solvator: F. R. Marten, O.B. E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor. Ordinace Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.  HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2. The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitia, K. C.S.L. K. C.I. E., C.B. E. Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Eayres. Private Scoretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.	Earl of Kimberley
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson. Asst. Solicitor: F. R. Marten, O.B E. Information Officer: H. MacGregor. Ordinance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.  HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2. The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath	Earl of Kimberley

# The Indian States.

India 1- 1,773,168 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 675,267 square miles with a population of 81,310,845 The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simila Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospifourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rapputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of globe.

## Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a buef period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule

The area enclosed within the boundaries of of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudli, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

#### Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarintee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to toreign Powers and other Indian States The in-habitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals es-caping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzeram also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the rall-ways, the ports, and the markets of British Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

## Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their indicary were almost forgotten, was restored to the with the Imperial Government, their indicate old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah forces, their equipment and armament are or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public of mion have endorsed the principle which Lord Caming set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abusein a Native Government as may threaten any in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in toreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cancouncilly subjects are in the same footing. tournents exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

#### Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, a rule reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Government is represented by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor-General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted. Pultical Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial (loverninents but in the petty states) scattered over British Iudia the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie.

All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

#### Closer Partnership.

Events have tended gradually to draw the Paramount Power and the Indian States into closer harmony. Special care has been devoted to the education of the sons of Ruling Chiefs, first by the employment of tutors, and afterwards by the establishment of special

prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although noble families. The spread of higher educa-old and unaltered treaties declare that the toon has placed at the disposal of the Indian British Government will have no nature of States the products of the Universities. In concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents these ways there has been a steady rise in the character of the administration of the Indian States, approximating more closely to the British ideal. Most of the Indian States have also come forward to bear their share in the burden of Imperial detence. Following on the spontaneous offer of military assistance when war with Russia appeared to be inevitable over the Penjdeh incident in 1885, the states have raised a portion of their forces up to the standard of the troops in the Indian Army. These were until recently termed Imperial Service Troops; but are now designated Indian State Forces; they belong to the States, they are officered by Indians; but they are inspected by a regular cadre of British officers under the general direction of an Inspector-General. Their numbers are approximately 22,000 men; their arms ment is the same as that of the Indian Army and they have done good service often under their own Chiefs, on the Frontier and in China, in Somaliland and in the Great War. Secure in the knowledge that the Paramount Power will respect their nights and privileges, the Ruling Chiefs have lost the suspicion which was common when their position was loss assured, and the visits of the Prince of Wales in 1875, of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905-06, and of the King and Queen in 1911-12 have tended to seal the devotion of the great feudatories to the Crown The improvement in the to the Crown The improvement in the standard of native rule has also permitted the standard of native rule has also permitted the Government of India largely to reduce the degree of interference in the internal affairs of the Indian States. The new policy was authoritatively laid down by Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, in a speech at Udaipur in 1909, when he said.—

"Our policy is, with rare exceptions, one of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Native States. But in guaranteeing their in-ternal independence and in undertaking their protection against external aggression it naturally tollows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administra-tion and could not consent to incur the reproach tion and could not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole as well as those of the paramount power, such as railways, telegraphs and other services of an Imperial character. But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the State is one of suzerainty. The foundation stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Turbars and the minimum colleges for the purpose. These are now estion stone of the whole system is the recognitablished at Afinere, Rajkot, Indore and Lahore. The Imperial Cadet Corps, whose head-querters are at Dehra Dun, imparts military of interference with the latter in their own training to the scions of the ruling chiefs and

## HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizain, with Assistant Minister. but an Executive Council was established which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, 6 non-official, and 2 extraordinary, is responsible for making laws. The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed m British India. The State is divided into two and Mahratwara—15 as. Local Boards are divisions—Telingana districts and 153 Talukas. constituted in each District and Taluka. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. or gold and surer coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sheca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100. There is a State postal Service and stamps for internal purposes. The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,418 troops of all ranks of which 11,211 are Irregular, & 7,207 are Regular troops, which includes 2 battahons for Imperial Service 1.033 strong.

Finance.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Behar and Orissa and double that of any other State. After many vicesitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 9 crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a Sinking Fund for the redemption debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State. The Budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 854.79 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 835.85 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and debt redemption. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 46.88 lakhs which includes 16.22 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 19.63 lakhs for open line works and road motor transport. The year opened with a cash balance of 104.64 lakhs which is expected to be about 79.65 lakhs by the end of the year. The Government loans stand at 118/8 for long term issues.

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent. of the population. The common system of land tenure is ryotwari. About 55 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money-crops is cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the

longest stable indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 31 million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madraa line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 4 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one-third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 391 ginning pressing decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 419. The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadı, supplies the whole of Southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 109,450 tons.

Taxation.—Apart from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3.21 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 170 lakhs and 103 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (31 lakhs), railways (105 lakhs) and lerar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

Communications.—One hundred and thirty-seven miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 33 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Marmagoa. At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 352 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godaveri Valley railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Kurnool on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purli-Vaijnath Karipalli to Kothagudium and Vikharabad to Bidar, which last was extended to Purli-Vaijnath. Thus, with branch lines, there are now 805 miles of broad gauge and 656 of the metre gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Government, The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well-considered programme.

Education.—The Osmania University Hyderabad which marks a new departure in Indian education, imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu, English being taught as a compulsory language. It has three first grade Colleges, a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Tranning College for teachers. The Nizam's College at Hyderabad (First Grade), is however, affiliated to the Madras University. In 1932-33 the total number of educational Institutions were 4,510. the number of Primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

Executive Council - Raja Rajayan Raja Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanath, G.C.I.E., President; Nawab Waliud Dowlah Bahadur, Education, Medical and Military Departments, Members: Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member; T. J.
Tasker, I.c.s., Revenue and Police Member;
Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Judicial
Member, Nawab Aqueel, Jung Bahadur, Public
Works Member; Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Baladur, Political Member.

British Resident.—The Hon'ble Mr. D. G.

Mackenzie, C.I.E.

## MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own-the hill country (or mainad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,557,302 of whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada

is the language of the State.

History.- The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historical times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D . Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas, and the and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatain, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshathe early age of 31, and was succeeded by the present ruler His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, C.C.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had

stood at Rs. 35 lakhs.

Administration.-The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore is the Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was stablehold in 1981 by a proceedings of the state. established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments annunced in October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege for moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Eirthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly summoned only for Government business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving dri lyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to discussion of the State Budget and the moving a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at of resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the exofficio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

Standing Committees.—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the everyday administration of the State, three Standing Committees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Rail way, Electrical and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate Heads of Departments. The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1930-31 was 2,149 of which 501 were in the Mysore Lancers, 132 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 1,516 in the Infantry. Animal Transport Corps, was replaced by the Mechanical Transport which consists of 2 lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff. The total annual cost is about 17 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1930-31 was about 19 lakhs.

Agriculture—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, mullets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. Nearly fifty thousand acres are under mulberry, the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to Gold Mining. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are seven Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental Station at Balehonnur. A live-stock action has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharayanakere, near Ajampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for knoculation aggainst rinderpest and other

contagious diseases. There are 63 Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experi-mental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories the Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped staff to undertake the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work. With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have recently established a silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore, The Sandalwood Oil Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron, distilling wood-sloohol, and developing subsidiary industries. A new pipe foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. A steel plant is also proposed to be installed shortly. The works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

at Parvatharayanakere, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur. A disbursements charged to Revenue for the past Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for mate for 1933-34 and budget for 1934-35 were shouldaid against rinderpest and other as below:

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficits.
1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 (Revised) 1934-35 (Budget)	R8. 3,74,57,981 3,75,40,314 3,32,35,293 3,37,47,182 3,88,27,523 3,44,37,000 3,63,39,000	Rs. 3,74,02,395 3,75,34,720 3,94,29,342 3,56,03,763 3,56,15,671 3,65,92,000 3,62,32,000	Rs. 55,586 5,594 	Rs. 61,94,049 18,56,581 17,88,148 21,55,000

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.— The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H. P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the genera tion of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnaraja agara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H. P. will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 9 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 500 tons of cane per day has been Established near by. Arrangements are being made to increase the capacity of the Factory to about 1,400 tons per day and also to establish a Distillery. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

Education —A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical Maharaja's Coorg and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and three CIE.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, or navaar near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory. (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehana; and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathlawar the district of Ahmel. the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; the population is 2,443,007 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Soughad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujerat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Galkwars; but Mughal authority in Guierat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa.

Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

There are 36 High Schools of which 6 are for citle 200.

girls, 326 Middle Schools of which 34 are for girls Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general schools with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. are 12 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools; 3 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930. and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,737 schools on 31st March 1933 with a strength of 3,11,371 pupils. This gives one school to every 3 7 square miles of the area, and to every 830 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 67,17,951 yielding an average of Rs. 1-0-9 per head of population.

Dewan. -Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail,

C.I E , OBE.

Members o the Executive Council,-Rajamantra pravina Diwan Bahadur K. Mathun, B. A. First Member of Council. Mr S. P. Rajagopalachari, B. A., B. L., Second Member of Council.

Resident in Alysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—The Hon, Lieut Col, C. T. C. Plowden,

#### BARODA.

Mannaii Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged inter alsa that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wais with Baji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. ceeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. Ganpat Rao suc-During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. Was descended from a distant branch of the between two rival sons. He was succeeded in 1875 and is the present Maharaja. He was turn by hissons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, invested with full powers in 1881.

Administration.--An executive council | consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers A number of de-partments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five Prants each of which is sub-divided into Mahals and Peta Mahals of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the state and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

Finance -- In 1932-33, the total receipts of Finance—In 1932-33, the total receipes of the State were Rs. 2,70,10,000 and the disbursements Rs. 2,04,36,000. The principal Revenue heads were —Land Revenue, Rs. 1,22,26,000, Abkari, Rs. 26,07,000; Opium Rs. 3,79,000, Railway, Rs. 21,30,000; Interest Rs. 16,63,000; Tribute from other States, Rs. 6,36,000. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent. of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castoroil, rapesced, poppy, cotton, san-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on ryotwari tenure The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 98 industrial or commercial

concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,147 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

Communications.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Naysari and Baroda prants and the Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana prant. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four prants in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 707.67 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 532 and 932 respectively.

Education.-The Education Department controls 2,510 institutions of different kinds in 113 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It haintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. 36.12 (lakhs).

Capital City -Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and o'fices; and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler.-His Highness Farzandi-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Laut.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, C.I. E.

Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, KT., C.I.E.

#### BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a contederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mckran and Kharan. The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the population 3,42,101.

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a European Officer of the Imperial service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 14 5 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Lieut. Mir Ahmad Yar Khan. He was born in 1903.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river. Area 7,132 square miles; population 68,008, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3.8 lakhs. The to act in subordinate co-operation with the Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born in with Kalat in connection with the 1895. The administrative control of the 3222 1895. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Gover or General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

## RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

circle with a total area of about 133,886 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one chiefship, oncestate, and the small Britishdistrict of Ajmer-Meiwara It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwallor, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an frregular zigzag line Of the Indian States, Chlefship and estate 19 are Rapput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan The chief administrative control of the British district is vested ex-officio in the political officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Government of India For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups .- Bikaner and Strohi in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General Eastern Rajputana Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karanhand Kotah), Jaipur Residency 4 States Alwar, (Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura, and Lawa Estate), Mewar Residency, and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar, Dangarpin, Banswara and Pratabgarh and the Kushalgarh Chiefship). Western Rajputana States Residency, 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer Palaupur and Danta.

Aravallı Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the northwest of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalii Hills lie higher and more fertile region. which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metic-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner. A new Railway line from Manh (on the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway) to Maiwar Junc-

tion is under construction.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture ; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 21 per cent. of the population. The principal language is Raja thani.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India; and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Raiput stocks.

The population and area of the States are as

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
In direct political relations with A G G.— Bikkaner Sirohi  Mewar Residency and S. R S. Agency.— Udaipur Banswara Dungarpur Partabgath Kushalgarh (Chef-		936,218 216,528 1,566,910 225,106 227,544 66,539 35,564
ship).  Jarpur Resulency.— Alwar Jaipur Kishangarh Tonk Shahpura Lawa (Estate)	3,158 15,579 858 2,553 405	749,751 2,631,775 85,774 317,360 54,233 2,790
Western Rajputana States Residency.— Jodhpur Juissalmer Palanpur Danta  Eastern States Agency.—	35,016 16,062 1,769 347	2,125,982 76,255 264,179 26,172
Bundi Bharatpur Dholpur Jhalawar Karauli Kotah	2,220 1,978 1,221 810 1,242 5,684	216,722 486,954 254,986 107,894 140,520 685 805

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the lation. The Principal language is rajaction. The paraces, to is singuage near the beatings of and Among castes and tribes, the most numerous Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.O.S.I., Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the arise-tocracy of the country, and as such hold the Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj land to a very large extent, either as receivers of Maharana Sir Fatch Singhji Bahadur, G.O.S.I., rent or as cultivators. By reason of their G.O.I.E., G.C.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling

of Rajputana. Prince expenditure of the State are now about 80.6 lakhs. Its archeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rapputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,60,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of as bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha-Rawai Udai Singhii, the Ruler of Bagar, both 1520, but art third distributions. about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons. Jagmal Singhu and Prithyl Rain. and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhil pal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhi about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three conturns after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijal Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the Butish Government In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor. Maharawal Umed Singhji. Banswara successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji. has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal livers are the Ma Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Piithi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhil. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadui with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is the President and the heir apparent, Maharaj Raj Kumai Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji Sahib, is Senfor Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Diwan -Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee (Actg ) Home Minister .- Mr. Nand Lal Bancrice.

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, for-merly comprised the country called the Bagar.

The revenue and of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji Bahadur born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talad on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 8 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called Kanthal, was tounded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkaris pand through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,350 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Lahadur who was born in 1903 and succeeded in 1929. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan, and, in judicial matters, of a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council Revenue about 51 lakhs; expenditure nearly 51 lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State.

Jodhpur State, is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36 021 square miles and a population of 2.4 millions, of which 83 per cent, are Hindus, 8 per cent. Musalmans and the rest Jains and Ammists The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East. The rainfall is scanty and capticious. There are no percumal rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Lum

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rapputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanau, they tounded this State about 1212, and the toundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jampui from Hindu merly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. It levied by Hus-ain Shah of Jampin from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to cocree the Bhils. The State represents the Gadi of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and cates its separate existence from about Raja Sur Simph, son of Raja Edai Singh, in the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, Raja Sur Simph, son of Raja Edai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal a "Sawai Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Za

and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar, opinion on matters affecting general customs Maharaja Jaswant Singh I, was once a pillal and usage in the country.

of the Indian Empire and a great detender of the Indian Empire and the Hindus and their temples. He was also a patron of learning and wrote books on Philosophy, Prosody and other profound subjects After his demise in 1678 A D Aurangzeb confiscated Marwar, and Maharaja Jaswant Shorb's posthumous son and Sugarya Maharaja Singh's posthumous son and successor Maharaja Ajit Singh had to pass 8 years in hiding in mountains and the subsequent 29 years in constant wars with Aurangzeb's army with the help of his nobles, chief of whom was the famous hero Durga Dass, before he ascended the throne of Marwar. In the time of Maharaja Bijey Singh, a later descendant of the same line, one of the richest districts viz, Godwar, was finally acquired from Mewar and annexed to Marwar in 1771 A.D. The State entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1818

The present ruler Lieut Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajhai Hindusthan Maharaja Duraj Maharaja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G C I.E, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., is the head of the Rathers, and is the 32nd ruler from Rao Sunhah. His Highness was born on 8th July 1903 and is now in the 31st year of his age. He succeeded his elder brother on 3rd October, 1918. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full ruling powers on 27th January 1923 In october of the same year he was granted the rank of Honorary Captain in the British Army, made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in March 1921, was elevated to the rank of Honorary Major in June 1923 and Honorary Lieut-Colonel in August 1933 He was created K.C.S.I., on 3rd June 1925 and invested with G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1930. His Highness was married in November 1921, and has four sons and one daughter, the heir-apparent being Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanvant Singhji Sahib born on 16th June 1923. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur nas one younger brother Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, and two sisters, the elder of whom is Maharam of Jaipur and the younger the Maharam of Rewa.

His Highness is greatly interested in eduwith them by liberal donations. An example their last period of exile resided. of this is found in the donation of 3 lakhs made in the Jahren State has been bloomed. by His Highness for founding the Irwin Chair of Agriculture at the Benares Hindu University He is a keen sportsman, Polo player and a first rate shot. His favourité pastime is pig-sticking, fishing, shooting, photography and air-piloting

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns within his own territories and 17 guns elsewhere.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Conneil composed of His Highness the Maharaja Salmb Bahadur as President, the Maharaja Samb Bahadur as Fresident, Pajun at the nead of the army of Frithyl Maj, Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhu M.A., LL.B Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far Minister, Thakur Madho Singhi, Home in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far Minister, Thakur Madho Singhi, Home in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far Minister, Thakur Madho Singhi, Home in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far Minister, There is also an Advisory of hind is records everal distinguished rulers of Jaipur from Committee representing the great body of mongst whom the following require particular mongst whom the following require mongst whom the following require mongst whom the following require mongs

1932-33 was Rs. 1,40,15,921 and the expenditure Rs 1,05,08,736. The Jodhpur Railway extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Lum Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal radway, while the B. B. & C. I. Radway runs across a portion of the South-eastern boider. The lamous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rajers of Jussalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of S11 Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alhance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jasalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1931 is 67,652. The present Ruling Pinice is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharawaln Su Jawahir Singhii Saheb Bahadur, Yadukul, Chandrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowla, Muzafter Jang, Bijanmand, K.C S I. Revenue about ion Lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Righness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 101 lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists to the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as generally of modern times both in India and abroad, and has always exhibited his sympathy in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during Bhairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhys, the famous hero of the tamous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as muth century A. 1). Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.). About the end of 12th century one of the rule18 Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Sardars who hold as much as five sixths of the mention. Man Singh. 1560-1615. He was a total area, to aid the administration with victorious general intrepid commander and

tactful administrator, whose fame had spread throughout the country. During troublous times, he maintained Imperial authority in Kabul and was the brilliant character of Akbar's time. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44) was the first town planner in India. He removed the capital of the State to Jaipur, so named after him. During his time, the State acquired great power and fame. He was a great mathematician and scientist of his age, and is famous for his astronomical observa-tories which he built at several important centres in India. His court was visited by fore; n astronomers. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh, 1835-1880. He was one of the most onlightened princes in India at that time. He encouraged art and learning. He embellished the city in various ways and improved the administration and material condition of the people. Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II, 1880-1922 He was a very wise and intelligent ruler who followed in the footsteps of his father. He maintained and steadily improved all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja. lis administration was characterized by great liberality, catholicity and a broad outlook on affairs. His deep religious devotion and picty and unrivalled generosity and genuine and active sympathy are well known. His staunch loyalty and maintenance of the traditions of his house raised him in the estimation of the paramount power. He passed away after a long reign of 41 years. His late Highness' donations and subscriptions to works of charity are enormous and too numerous to detail. His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b. 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Shri Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932. By this marriage he has a son born in England on May 5, 1933. He studied at the Woolwich Military Academy in England and promises to be an ideal ruler having given abundant evidencealready of the keen and sympathetic interest he takes in all that concerns the weltare of his people and mankind in general.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March 1931 His Highness was appointed Honorary lecutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty lakhs.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16,682 square miles,

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udal Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Buland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Rahadur. He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. He was married to the sister of Rajs Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 1915. He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 9 lakhs and expenditure 8 lakhs.

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Natuka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929. The chiefship is under minority Administration. Revenue about 18, 50,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the gountry occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centurles been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marabhas and Pindarles and came under British protection in 1818, The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadl on 8th August 1927. His Highness is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns Her apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bagadur Singhji, Revenue about 13 lakhs Hali and 3½ lakhs Kaldar.

Tonk State.—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mull. Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Kban Bahadur

Saulat-i-Jang, G.C.L.E. who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by the Nawabin consultation with the Council of four members, 71. (1) Major R. R. Burnett, O.B.E., Principal Official and Adviser to His Highness, Vice. President. State. Council. and Finance Member, (2) Khan. Bahadur. SZ. Mohammod Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member, (3) Khan. Bahadur. St. R. Jindicial Member, (4) Khan. Sakeb. Mohammad. Asad. Ullah Khan, Rex. me. Member.

Revenue Rs. 22,25,852. Expenditure 19,46,818

Secretary M. Hannd Husain, B.A.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Secsolia Clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganalı of Phuha was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-i-Jehan to Mahara; Sunan Singh, son of Mahara; Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udalpur. Later on Raja Ran Singh) i received the paraganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udalpur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Rajadhinaj Sri Umald Singhi Bahadin. The State enjoys permanent honour of muc guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, watered by the Banganga and other rivers.

present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horse in his conquest of Agra and battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Shaib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combernere, and as the was besiged by Lord Combernier, and as infaithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful her to the Throne, came into his own. Bharatrur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Muliny. During the great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Airica The following are among the most important contributions made by the the most important contributions made by the State during the great war: (1) reinforcement sent to E. Africa for the imperial Service Infantry, 714 rank and file, and 64 followers; (2) reinforcements for the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 430 rank and file and 64 followers; (3) State subscriptions to war loans 20 lakh: (4) State subscriptions to Imperial Indian Ralbe Funds, Soldiers' Comfort, Fund Indian Reher Funds, Soldiers' Comfort Fund, Aeroplane Fleet Fund, Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund, St. John's Ambulance, Serblan Reldef Fund, and Red Cross, 2 lakhs; (5) public sub-criptions to various war funds Rs. 26,000 and (6) public sub-criptions to war bonds Rs. 69,000. Immediately upon their return from Europe the Bharatpur Transport Corps went to the North-West Frontier, and remained on active service there during the Afghan War. The Corps returned to Bharatpur at the conclusion of peace in February 1920. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929.

Revenue Rs. 29,78,000.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors, The family took the name of Barrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rapputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Semdia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Smgh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh dled in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Major His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saringinies Rais-in-Jamia Spaniar a data or armad Raphal Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.O.S.I., K.O.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Pare Wichel Stork and was been on the 19th Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadion March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes, After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913,

By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second sister of late Shahzada Basdeo Singh Sahib Bahadur of the family of Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in the Jhind State.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States Agency, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindhia's Territory) on the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and DholpurThe State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal. Dewan:— Rao Bahadur Pandit Shanker Nath Sharma.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section of the clan of Chaulan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. It came under British protection in 1817. The present ruler is H. H. Lieut. Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishwambhar Nath, M.A., and Major-General Onkarsingh, C.I.E. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration, on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principality. Revenue 51 lakhs; Expenditure 47 lakhs.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs of rupees. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singhij, succeeded to the Gadi on 13th Apil, 1929. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Virendra Singh was born in England on 27th September, 1921. Rai Bahadur Dewan Pandtt Manmohan Lai Ji Langar is the Dewan of the State.

The Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputna. The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent. are Hindus, 15 per cent. Mahomedans, 4 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,027, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfull is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after bim both the Capital and the State are named. Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah.

was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhi by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 m recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajai Sardar Singhi who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhi Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.O.B., A.D.C., LL.D.., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned a long line of distalligation of their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 13th October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisari-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Metioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, snown as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 465 strong, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 619 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar Lancers 342 strong, including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillevy (4 guns 2.75), 236 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and Camel Battery '90 strong and State Rand Camel Battery, 20 strong and State Band 35 strong. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corp. in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having lought for the British Crown on three Continents, riz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India. once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930. His Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 and 1931.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chan-cellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

His Highness is assisted in the administra-tion by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Col. Maharaj Sii Bhairun Singhi Bahadur-K.O.S.I. A Legislative Assembly was inaugura-ted in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members: it meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795.85. The Government have also under contemplation an extension of the Bikaner State Railway from Sadulpur to Rewari and from Bikaner to Sind Via Jaisalmer which will have the effect of connecting Dolhi with Sind.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part o,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,37,668 bighus of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Natuka clan who are descendants of 'Kush', the cliest son of Shr Ram in the Solar dynasty. Raja Udal Karanji was the common alterstor of both the Alwar and Jaipur Houses. Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udai Karanji of Amber, renounced his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singhji. Nar Singhji's line founded Jaipui while in Bar Singhji's line Maharaj Pratap Singh established the Alwar State. Before his death in 1791 Maharaj Pratap Singh secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the War of 1803. An alliance of mutual friendship was concluded with the British Government in that year. The present Ruler Col. His Highnness Shri Sewai Mahajaj Raj Rishi Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, G C.S.L., G.C.I.R., who is sixth in succession from Maharaj Pratap Singhji was

born in 1882, succeeded his father Maharaj Shri Mangal Singhli Dev, G.C.S.I., in 1892 and assumed the Ruling powers in 1903. He carries on the administration with the assistance of 5 Ministers, Members of his Council, and departmental Officers. Normal revenue is about 35 lakhs. His Highness Shri Maharaj Mangal Singhl Dev was the first Prince in Rajputana to offer help in the defence of the Empire in 1888. Alwar State stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War. His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns. The capital Alwar is on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. 98 miles west of Delhi.

Palanpur-Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1 768 square miles and a population of 2,64,179 The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about 11 lacs

2. The State is under the rule of Major His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shii Talay Muhomed Khan Bahadur, G.C.L., K.C.V.O., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur His Highness is descended from the Usafzal Lohani Pathan, an Afghan tribe who appeared in Gujarat in the 14th Century—The connection of the British Government with the State dates from 1809, in which year the Ruler was murdered by a body of Sindhi Jamadais. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hidescastor and rape seeds, sugar and nee is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B.B.&C | Railway, and is the junction station of the Palanpur Deesa Railway is owned by the Palanpur State, Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

#### Rajputana.

Agent to Governor-General-The Hon. Lt -Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S I , C.I.E.

UDAIPUR.

Resident-Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

JATPUR.

Resident-Major L. E. Barton

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent-Captain H. M. Poulton.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Resident-It. ('ol H. M. Wightwick.

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent-Lt.-Col. W. A M. Garstin, C.B.E.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with head-

Central India Agency is the name given to Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and e country occupied by the Indian States 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' and 74"-0' and 78°-50' East. The The British quarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior that is, after the separation of the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections, Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract. The total area covered is 51,651,11 square miles lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government:—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Scnior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lalgarh they Estates are divided into following groups for administrative purposes:—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Opticipal States Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India. East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. "The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above:—

Name.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	
			ì	Lakhs Rs	
Indore		9,902	13,25,089	1241	
Bhopal		6,924	7,29,955	80	
Rewa		13,000	15,8 ,445	60	
Orchha		2,080	3,14,661	10	
Datia		912	1,58,834	133	
Dhar Dewas, Senio	r · ·	1,800	2,43,430	17]	
Branch Dewas, Junio		449	83,321	57	
Branch	٠ا	419	70,513	6	
Samthar		178	33,307	2.1	
Jaora		602	1,00,166	13	

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its decent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangache. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1726 the Poshwa granted deeds to Puar. Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesnuskhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujiain, which for the time became the capital of the Scindia dominlons. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat

Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite the partial reverse which Mahadi Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a proy to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventure—De Boigne, Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown, played a leading part. The strength of Scindi'as Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asirgarh and Laswail. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpoore and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jiaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Muthny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Licutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.V.O, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., A D.C., to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894. In 1991 he went to China during the war; he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant-General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of L.L.D., Cambridge, and D.C.L., Oxon. He was also a Donat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H. H. Jeewaji Rao Scindia. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State is being conducted by a Council of Regeney.

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India,

The State has an area of 26.367 Sq. miles and population 35,23,070 according to the Census of 1931. Its average rainfall is from 25 to 36 inches. The average revenue is Rs. 2,41,79,000 and average expenditure Rs. 2,06,50,000.

The State has a Police force of 13.618 and Indian State Forces Cavalry 1,560 Infantry and Artillery, besides Regular and Irregular troops.

There is a well equipped State workshop in Lashkar, the capital of the State; there are electric Press, electric Power House, Leather Factory, Tannery and Pottery Works There are some good cotton mills in Lashkar and Ujjain. The State has its own Light Railway and its own Postal system according to Postal Convention The G I P Railway traverses through a major portion of the State territones.

Indore .-- The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Pesliwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a medel ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who had been associated with her carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various buttles. Tukoji was succeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daing strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Semdia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the inde-pendence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted was with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution ot its territories and lights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that inalady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao 11. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to betriend the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this retractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and to eede exten-Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833 Then tollowed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 Tikoji Rao II ascended the Throne, but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted

by the out-break of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administra-tion was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja With his assumption With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general, including temale education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakls and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakls, while the contribution from the Indoie people amounted to over one erore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Maharaja, Yeshwant Rao Holkar, was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Jumor Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. His educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and received administrative training with Mr C U. Wills, C I E , I C s. He assumed full Ruling Powers on the 9th May 1930.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles with a revenue of about one erore and thirty-eight lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent, over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches upto MA. and Ll. B, the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to MA. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools, I Sanskrit College and 520 other educational and 76 medical institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the The State is traversed by the Holkar State progress was maintained after the Maharaja Rallway, the principal station of which is Indore, assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section

of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of a Legislative Committee consisting of seven elected members out of a total of nine members, introduction of a scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the motivisil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main dramage in the Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenses (untrolling act for controlling expenses).

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 1,55,33,293.

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs 56,84,969 exclusive of the exported produce of the Chuning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mulls is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one errore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent. ad ralorem has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

Bhopal—The principal Mohamimadan States of India Tanks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mohamimadan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohamimad Khan, Dilei-Jing, a Tirah Alghan, who, after lawing served with distinction in the army of the Emperoi Anrangzeb, obtained the paranga of Berasia in 1709 with the disuntegration of the Moghal Empire Bhopal State developed into an independent State. In the early part of the 19th century, the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Sendia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817. Bhopal indertook to assist the British with a contingent for cound to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present ruler of the State, His Highness sikander Sanlat Nawab litikharul-Mulk Molammad Hamidullah Khan, Bahadur, GCS1, GC1F, CVO BA, succeeded his mother. Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begain, on her abdication in May, 1926. He had pievously actively parterpated in the admirtation of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highmss—is the head of the Government and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of five Members and one Secretary, whose names are given below—

Alunartabat, James Ferguson Dyer, CIF., ICS President of the State Conneil and Member, Revenue and Public Works Departments.

Almartabat, Motamad-us-Sultan, Rai Baladur, Raja Oudh Naram Bisarya, B A., Member, Law and Justice and Education Departments. Alımartabat, Motamad-us-Sultan, Nasiru-Mulk, Sır Syed Liakat Alı, kt., M.A., LLB., Member, Roubkarı-Khas

Alimartabat, Lieut -Colonel H. de N. Luca , Member, Army Department.

Almartabat, Rafful-Qadr Zlaul-Uloom, Mufti Mohammad Anwarul Haq., M.A., M.F., Member, State Council.

Secretary.—Munshi Hasan Mohammad Hayat,

The Political Department is under His Highness' direct control, the secretary being Mushrul-Mulk, Ah-Qadr, Kazi Ah Haider Abbasi

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council manignated in 1927. The insulative system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total consists mostly of good soil producing cotton, wheat, other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archaeological interest including the famous Sanichi Topes, which date from the 2nd century B C and which were resorted under the direction fo Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G.I.P, main har to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one tull strength Iniantry battalion. The capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, is the miction to the Bhopal-Ujam Section of the Giret Indian Penmsula Railway.

Rewa - Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 13,000 square indes and a population of 1 587,445 (1931) The Rulers are Baghel Raiputs descended from the famous Solanki clain which ruled over Guirat from the 10th to 13th Century During the mutury the Durbar rendered mentorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were resorted to the Maharaja. The present rulei is His Highness Bandhyesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhii Bahadur, GCIF KCSI, who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1919 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur Upon the death of his tather, Lt-Col. Sir Venkat Raman Singhji Bahadar, GCSI, on 30th October 1918, His Highness Bandhyesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. During the period of immority, the State was administered by Council of Regency with His Highness Maharaja Col. Sajan Singh Bahadin, K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O., A.D.C. of Rutlam as Regent His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highliess himself is president. His Highness is very much interested in all round progress of the State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mmeral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges

throughout the State. A State Bank—Bank of Sahib, Military Secretary (Military); Sahibzada Baghelkhand, has recently been instituted. Mir Nasruddin Ahmed Sahib, Secretary, which has its branches all over the State. His Public Health Department; Major P. F. Highness is a keen sport-man and the number of Norbury, D S O., LA (Private Secretary); tigers bagged by him totals about 500. His Mr. Serajur Reham khan, Bar-at-Law, Judical Highness has got a son and her named Sry Yuvra | Secretary and Judge, Chief Court (Law&Justice); Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Ji born on 15th March 1925. March 1925.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharapa of Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.—This State. in the Agency for Southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Paimar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar-Puar Marathas-claim descent. the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with The Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt.-Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Lt.-Colonel H. H. bue areas. Puar Sahib Bahadur, KCSI, KCV.O., 204b July 1926. There are 13 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest of Wales, who was born 1880, and educated at Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income Daly College, Indore, received military training and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration.

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandul the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tembs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

an area of about 601 square inlies with a total population of 100,204, and has its headquarters at Jaora fown The Chiefs of Jaora claim decent from Abdul Majid Khan an Africa of the Majid Khan and Africa of the Majid Khan an Jaora State -- This State is the only Treaty decent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Alghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghatoor khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present Chief Is Lieuteaut-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Ibaniah Nawab Sir Mohammad Ittikhar Ali Khen Sakh United State. He is a potential to the State of the Sta Khan Saheb Bahadur, Sanlai-e-Jang, K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

In the administration of the State Highness is assisted by a Council constituted as

President '-His Highness the Nawab Salub Bahadur. Vice President & Chief Secretary — Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz

tary; Seth Govindramji (Finance).

A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety poppy. The average annual revenue is Rs. 12,00,000.

Rutlam-1s the premier Rapput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgaih Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1632. The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste ques-tions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Rutlam is Colonel Itis Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H. R. H. the Prince Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918 was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Salute: 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Dewan - Rao Bahadur Devshanker J. Dave Advocate.

Datia State. - The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha house. The territory was granted the Orchha house. by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rac in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendri Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cros Society and has recently offered to the Imperia City of Delhi the life size marble statue o Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has buil a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance temale education he has built a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 156 tigers.

Orchha State.—The rulers of this State ar Bundela Rapputs claiming to be descendants o All Khan. Secretary —Mr. Nasrat Mohammad the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded Khan, M.A. Li.B. (Alig) Members — Nawabzada as an independent Statin 1048 A.D. It entered Mohammad Nasra Ali Khan Sahib (Revenue), into relations with the British by the Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan treaty made in 1812. His Highness Si Pratap Singh, G.C.S I., G.C.I.E., died in March of its magnificent buildings of which the finest 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, the present ruler. The Singh Dev Bahadur, the present ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-1-Rajahai-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur. The State has a population of about 315,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh, 36 iniles from Lalitpur Station, on the G.I.P. Railway. Orchha, the old carital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account

were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (16')5-1627).

ChiefMinister-Major B. P. Pande, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S.

GWALIOR. Resident-E C. Gibson, C I E. BHOPAL.

Political Agent-I.t -Col. H. W. C. Robson. BUNDELKHAND.

Political Agent-L. W Jardine.

## SIKKIM.

by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling, and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east.

The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raia was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east | and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most imsat and west, forms the boundary between portant crops are make and rice. There are sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola several trade routes through Sikkim from ranges, which ran southwards from the main Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the conventhe tion of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointon the Singalila range rise the great snow and the failure of the Thetans to fulfil their peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a the highest mountains in the world. The Chola mission to Linasa, where a new convention was range which is much loftier than that of Sin-signed. Trade with the British has increased in galla, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas constructed in recent years. The present ruler, of Sikkim originally came from castern Tibet. His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422, Political Officer in Sikkim:—F. Williamson.

# BHUTAN.

190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865 by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 and his reincarnation then take of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their triendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities; the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renipoche, the spiritual head; and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan.

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs.

.

# NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000,1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

Amb.—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

-Runsfrom Lowarai top to the south Chitral.of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establish-ment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umrakhan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Glight, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a forcehad to be despatched (April 1895) to their relief. (April 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shujaul-mulk, K C.I E., the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir.—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down dynasty has maintained itself for more than to the junction of the former river with the three hundred years, during the greater part of Bajaur Rud. The Natwal of Diristhe overload of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper por-tion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor roadhas been construc-ted to Dir from Malakand. Swat.—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B., is a descendent of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat.

He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 1,800 square miles and population 216,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 40 nules from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral-L. W. H. D. Best, O.B.E., M.C., I.C.S.

# STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras Presidency includes Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynastics. Pudukottal is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts.

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7,625	5,095,973	232.92
Cochin	1,417	1,205,016	92.08
Pudukottai	1,179	400,694	53.32
Banganapalle .	256	30,218	3.77
Sandur	167	13,583	1.55

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st,

5 occupies the south-west portion of the Indian occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its present boundaries, was consoludated and brought under one rule, by Maharate in the state of the country of the country included within its present boundaries, was solidated and brought under one rule, by Maha-raja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckened as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1785 a formal treaty was concluded by with the Government of India on October 1st, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,624.84 square miles and a population of 6,095,973 with a revenue of Rs. 232.93 lakes fixed at 8 lakes of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924 During the minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bal, C I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. The work of legisla-tion was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a bicameral body was instituted. The new Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget. to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

MINNER ...

Local Self-Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns. State supports a military force of 1,471 men. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female Education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. The princiand the British Indian Provinces. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and taploca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries. The State is well provided with roads and with a patural is well provided with roads, and with a natural system of back-waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More Railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Agent to the Governor-General-Licut.-Col. D. M. Field.

Dewan-Sir Muhammad Habibullah, K.C S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.

Cochin .- This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja

entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamo-rin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., who ascended the throne in January 1915 having demised on 25th March 1932, His Highness Siee Rama Vaima who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. The administration is conducted under the The administration is conducted control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, C. G. Herbert, Esq., I.C.s. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and back-waters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 111 officers and 552 men.

Agent to the Governor-General—Lieut.-Col.

D. M. Field.

Pudukkottai.-This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the cast by Tanjore. In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the slege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at visions, atthough his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar All. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19-11-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the Bittish India model. The principal feed ground is the Market with the state of the state o principal food crop is rice. The forests which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

Agent to the Governor-General-Lt.-Col. D. M. Field.

Banganapalle.—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present ruler is Nawab Meer Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur. The chief food-grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Agent to the Governor-General:—Lt.-Col. D. M. Field.

Sandur.—The State is almost surrounded by the District of Bellary. The State is under the political control of the Agent to the Governor General, Madras States. After the destruction of the Empire of Vijayanagar in 1565 the State came to be held by semi-independent chiefs under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan of Bijapur and in 1728 one of these chiefs, a Poligar of Bedar tribe, was turned out by an ancestor of Bedar tribe, was turned out by an ancestor of the present Raja named Siddoji Rao of the Bhoele family of the famous Mahratta Chief Sivaji; they were Senapathies of Sivaji. In Siya Rao's time the State came under the Mad-

ras Government and his heirs in perpetuity with full powers. In 1876 the title of Raja was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction. The present ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwantrao Hindurao Ghorpade who was invested with full ruling powers in February 1930.

The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The most important staple crop is cholum. Teak and saudalwood are found in small quantities in the lorests.

The minerals of the State possess unusual interest. The hematites found in it are probably the richest ore in India. An outcrop near the southern boundary forms the crest of a ridge 150 feet in height, which apparently corsists entirely of pure steel grey crystalline hematite (specular iron) of intense hardness. Some of the softer ores used to be smelted, but the industry has been killed by the cheaper English iron. Manganese deposits have also been found in three places, and during 1911 to 1914 over 223,000 tons of manganese ore were transported by one company.

Agent to the Governor-General:-It.-Col, D. M. Field.

# STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Owing to the large number of States concerned and the interlacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts, the transfer of States under the Bombay Government to direct political relations with the Government of India (which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the Constitutional Reforms) had been delayed. The first stage of that process, however, was carried out in October, 1924, when a new Residency was created in direct relation with the Government of India comprising the whole of the compact area making; up the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies under the Government of Bombay.

The remaining States in the Bombay Presidency which continued to remain in political relations with the Government of Bombay were transferred to the direct control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. The transfer necessitated regrouping not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States comprised in the Western India States Agency. All the States and Estates hitherto included in the Mahi Kantha Agency except the Danta State are now in the Western India States Agency. These and the States and Estates comprised in the Banas Kantha Agency except the Palan-pur State under the Western India States Agency now form a combined Agency which is designated "Sabar Kantha Agency." The Danta State has been transferred to the Rajputana Agency, so also the Palanpur State which was in the Western India States Agency has been transferred to the Rajputana Agency. Resident of the First Class and Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western

The Honourable Mr. C. Latimer, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India: - D. R. Norman, I.C.S.

Kathiawar.—Kathiawar is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujaratın the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, the area being 23,445 square miles. There are nearly 200 separate States in Kathiawar, which for purposes of administrative convenience is sub-divided into subordinate Agencies known as the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The Western Kathiawar Agency comprises the Halar and Sorath Prants, while the Eastern Kathiawar Agency comprises the Brants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad but in whichever of these two Agencies States with Salutes of guns are situated, they are in direct political relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences from Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863, the States in Kathiawar were classified into 7 classes, and although classes have since been abolished, the various jurisdictions still remained graded, as fixed in 1863.

Cutch.—Before the creation in October 1924, of the Western India States Agency, the relation of the Cutch Durbar with the Bombay Government were conducted through a Political Agent in charge of the Cutch Agency, with Head quarters at Blui. The Cutch Agency and the appointment of the Political Agent have sinc been abolished and the State of Cutch is in direc relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Westeri India.

Sabar Kantha Agency.—As stated above this is a new group comprising the States and Estates in the old Banas Kantha Agency and States and Estates in the old Malil Kanthi Agency except the Danta State, Before the year 1925, the Banas Kantha Agency was known as the Palanpur Agency when it also comprised the First Class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur. Of these two States, Palanpur is now in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Honourable the Agent to the Covernor General in Espirators the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Radhanpur, through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. The First Class State of Idar which was included in the old Mahi Kantha Agency is also in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India; so also the full powered State of Vijavanagar. The group comprising the remaining minor States, Estates and Talukas which were included in the old Banas Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency and the old Mahi Kantha Agency under the Government of Bombay has been named the Sabar Kantha Agency and Is in charge of a Political Agent who is subordinate to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

Bhavnagar .- This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rapputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakjı from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Covernment and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and thiawar were divided between the results and the Gaekwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs. 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagab Hill Hills and State of St gadh. His Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919, and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council consists of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, KCIE., as President. The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi and Khan Bahadur S. A. Goghawala, MALLE Barat Law, One of tentwerthy fortune M.A., L.B., Bar-at-Law. One noteworthy feature in the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Department by the power leaves the complete default of the property of the complete of the property of the complete of the ments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Council.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and sait. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles

markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar, Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent. were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 1,50,08,857, and the average expenditure Rs. 1,20,20,099.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles one lakh and an area of 1,167 square mues exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having myrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern mar-ches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Friman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are oft shoots from Dhrangadhra, His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, GCIE, KCSI, Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the rule; of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Council of four members, Financial, Political, Revenue and Military. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long cotton quaration, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quaried from the hills situated within the State Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other byeproducts of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which ofter practically mexhaustible supplies for their manutacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State has recently built and put into operation a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Blearb as bye-products of salt, and these have found a ready market all over India. The capital town is Dhrangadhia, a fortified town. 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Maliya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the precotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been preseminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line, it owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway; it subsequently but the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway; it subsequently but the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway; in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Compusory temale education in the State has been ordered by His Highness. Rs. 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal. The capital is wondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathawar Pen-insula between 24°-44′ and 21°-53′ North lat-tude; 80° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its cast. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval and Mangrol. The principal nivers in the State are the Bhadar. Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies tim-ber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 84,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the state of the Emparcy Albart it became a dereign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate autho-

1735 when the representatives of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babl, the ancestor of the present Babl Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajr, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, singarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gackwar, on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the day of Mahomedan suprenuacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The Ruler bears the title of Nawab. The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., and is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanil J. the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the gads in 1911, visited England in 1912-14 received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has been invested with full powers since March 1920. His Highness the Nawah Saheb is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first amongst the Chiets of Kathiawar, exercising plenary powers and enjoya a salnte of 15 guns personal. 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State. Languages spoken:—Gujarati and Urdu.

Ruler:—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Heir-Apparent—Shahzada Maho med Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji, 3rd Shahzada Mahmad Sadavat Khanji, 4th Shahzada Mahomed Gulam Mahomed Khanji.

President of the Council -J. Monteath.

Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 84,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About

of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs. 94 lakhs.

Dewan: -Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., L L.B.

Revenue Secretary-Gokulbhai B, Desai, Bar-at-Law.

Military Secretary and Home Member--- Lt-('ol, R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Cutch .- The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula or Kathlawar and the Guli of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people. their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State nour in the Cercle writers. The values Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat baley and cetton are cultivated and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and dilverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their consecutions. degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brothernood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 187, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs. 82,267 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand. The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in and are bound to furnish troops on an Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India since October 1924.

Porbandar.—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathlawar comprises an area of 642‡ square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls

according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbander, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Rurma, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) has also a reputation of its own and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs. Tata & Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manutactures Ganapati Brand Portland cement which has stood keen competation. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works and Distemper and Paints manufacture. The State maintains a Military Force.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shrl Sir Natwarsınbji Ishadur, K.C.S.I., is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901, His Highness the Maharaja was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he distinguished himself both in studies and sports. His Highness ascended the gadi on the 26th January 1920 and was married next month to Kunvari Shri Rupahba Saheb, M.E.E., of Limbdi. His Highness belongs to the ancient Rapput clan of the Jethwas, the earliest settlers in Western India and enjoys a salute of 13 guns. His Highness led the All-India Cricket Team to England in 1932. The Porbandar State ranks fourth among the States of Western India.

Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi tamily, who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of dijurat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Jalal-ud-inkhanji Bismillahkhanji Babi, Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur. The State maintains a Pollee toree of 209. The principal products are cotton, wheat and gram. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Sami has a cotton press and 3 ginning factories. There is one ginning factory at Munipur, one at Lolada and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. (totarka, Dev and Trakod Lot are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahommedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmins, respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Fatchkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Teba at Subapure, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti, Sankheshvara temple at Sankheshvara, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanatha place at Waghel, Tatleshwar Mahadev at Fatchpur, Rajaypura Bhotava, Old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Ashan at Gotarka, Mahabalı Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husseinbakhte Saheba Mohobat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhlar Hank" to kend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money-lenders,

Idar.-Idar is a First Class State with an [ 1dar.—Idar is a first class state what an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Himatsinghi is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A D and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlatsinghji. His Highness Maharaja accompanied His late Highness Lt Col Dowlatsanghi to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars compused in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardai Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anandsingh and Rai Suigh, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Anandsingh in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of

the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Eulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gackwar of Baroda through the British Government.

Vijaynagar.— The State has an area of an annual revenue of about Rs. 57,630. The Ruler is Rathod Ruput. His ancestors were the Rulers of Idan but on being driven from that place established their rule in Polo. The present Cluef is Rao Slut Hammishhi Idanship. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the gadd in 1916. The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta in the old Mahi kantha Agency.

## GUJARAT STATES AGENCY AND BARODA RESIDENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States and Estates which were pieceously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly formed Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the A.G.G. for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kara Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Thama Agency,

The following are the tull-powered solute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda.—

(1) Balasinor .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(2) Bansda .. (Old Surat Agency).

(3) Baria (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(4) Baroda ......

(5) Cambay ... (Old Kaira Agency).(6) C h h o t a

Udepur .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(7) Dharampur . (Old Surat Agency).

(8) Jawhar .. (Old Thana Agency).

(9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).(10) Rajpipla .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(11) Sachin .. (Old Surat Agency).

(12) Sant .. (Old Rowa Kantha Agency). of 9 guns.

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of —

Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, and Resident at Baroda—Inentenant-Colonel J. R. Weil, C.I.E.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Gunarat States and Resident at Baroda,—Capt. G. A. Falconer

Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda.— Mr. A. W. De Cruz,

Balasinor.—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs 24 lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs 9,766-98 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077-11-1 to the British Government The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manyarkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the gadi in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawat is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda.—This State has an area of 215 squar miles, a population of 48,807 and an annua revenue of about Rs 7½ lakhs. The Ruler o Bansda are Solanki Rapputs of the Lunar Racand descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysing The present Ruler Maharaval Shri Indrasinhj was born on 16th February 1888, and succeede to the gad in September 1911. The Ruler c the State has received a Sanad guaranteein succession to an adopted heir in the event c failure of direct heirs. He is a member of th Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salut of 9 guns.

miles with a population of 159,429 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmanais District, capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod Station on the B B in the heart of the Panchmahals District. The average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs. The Ruler, Major His Highness Maharaol Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with then capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud title of Pavapatis The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven

Cambay. - This State has an area of 350 square miles, a population of 87,761 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 101 lakbs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najamudrevenue of about Rs. 101 lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jaiar Najamud-south of the Naribada It has an area of 1.517 and Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The average annual revenue of about Rs. 241 lakhs. Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Mirza Hussain Yavan Khan Saheb. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the gadi on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930 HIs Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur .- This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 141 lakhs The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajout clan and claims descent from the last Patai Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the tall of that fortress in 1484. The name of the present Ruler is Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhii. He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded

Dharampur.-This State has an area of 704 square raries, a population of 1,12,051 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraji of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd becember 1884 and succeeded to the gadi on the 26th March 1921. His Highiess is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar. - This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency levels of the Mahipavat branch of the on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has family belongs to the Mahipavat branch of the an area of 310 square miles, a population of Puvar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used 57,288 and an average annual revenue of to pay a tribute of 5,384-9-10 to Scindia. This about Rs. 5½ lakhs. Up to the period of the tribute is now paid by the State to the British first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli Chief. Shri Jorarwarshihi Pratapshihi was torn on The first Koli Chief obtained his footing in 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the gadi in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of

Baria.—This State has an area of 813 square as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli Chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State The present Chief, Raja Patangsha alias Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, is a minor and the State is at present under minority administration. The Raja is entitled to become a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

> Lunawada .- The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,162 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 51 lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contams a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Raja, Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhii, was nivested with full powers on 2nd October 1930 He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

The lands are rich and very tertile and, except for a tew torest-clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Major II. H. Maharana Shii Sii Vijaysuhji, K C S I , is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns,

Sachin, -This State has an area of 49 square nules, a population of 22,125 and an annual revenue of about Rs 4 lakhs. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. to the gadi on the 29th August 1923 on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber Karim Yakut Khan commonly called Balu of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 Miyan. In 17-4 on the death of his father Abdul Karini, (Nawab of Janjiia), the Chiefship was seized by Sidi Jawhar and Balu Miyan fled to Poona where he sought the protection of Nana Furnavis, who managed to secure for him Nana Furnayis, who managed to secure for him a tract of hand near Surat then estimated to yield Rs. 75,000 a year. Balu Miyan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi. The present Ruler is Nawab Mohamed Hyder Khan who was born on the 11th September 1999 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Sant. -This State has an area of 394 square sant, — this state has an area of 394 square miles, a population of 83,538 and an annual revenue of about Rs 5½ lakhs. The Rulmg family belongs to the Mahnpavat branch of the Puvar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5,384-9-10 to Scindia. This tenter is now and to the Control of the Public Research of the Scindia. Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of when he asked for and received as much land Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Jath.

5957

Rewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs.

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It is comprised of all the non-salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the petty states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa of Narmada or Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States comprised in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narlada, for some of the Northern States, i.e., Kadanas and the States in Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Annnistic Bhils, Dhankas, Kohs and Naikdas.

Surgana.—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.

The Dangs consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency, which is situated at the Baroda Residency in view of the tact that the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda is also ex-officed Political Agent of this Agency, consist of:—

Political Agent .- Captain G. A. Falconer.

Deputy Political Agent -Mr. M. B. Mehta.

Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.—Mr. E. O. Sampson, I.F.S.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few onjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadana, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are however, larger and more important, the first three named being included in the list of electorates for representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

### DECCAN STATES AGENCY AND KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY.

This Agency which was formed in consequence of the transier of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States:—

Miraj (Senior). Kolhapur. Miraj (Junior). Janjira. Kurandwad (Senior). Savantvadi. Kurandwad (Junior). Mudhol. Ramdurg. Sanglı. Aundh. Bhor. Akalkot Jamkhandi. Savanur. Phaltan.

The above States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Decean States and Resident at Kolhapur, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Wadi Estate.

Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Tote,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General —Major A.A. Russell, M.C.

Under-Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General (Ex-officio).—Captain L. T. Wilcock.

Kolhapur.—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217 square miles and population of 9,57,137. Subordinate to the following four are important: Vishalgarh, Bayda, Kagal (senior), and Ichalkarapii. The ruling house traces its descent from a younger son of Shivaji, founder of the Maratha power. The prevalence of piracy from the Kolhapur port of Malvan compelled the Bombay Government to send expeditions against Kol-

hapur in 1765, and again in 1792, when the Raja agreed to give compensation for the losses which British merchants had sustained since 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malvan and Kolhapur. Internal dissensions and wars with neighbouring States gradually weakened the power of Kolhapur. In 1812 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain ports, the Kolhapur Raja was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers; while on his part he engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government. The principal articles of production are rice, joowar and sugar-cane and the manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware. The State pays no tribute, and supports a military force of 692. The nine fendatory estates are administered by their holders except in the case of two whose holders are minors. Kolhapur proper is divided into seven pethas or talukas and three mahals and is managed by the Maharaja, who has full powers of life and death. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Hailway passes through the State and is connected with Kolhapur City by a line which is the property of the State. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Hudness Maharaja Shri Sir Rajaram Shahu Chhatrapati, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He has a dynastic salute of 19 guns.

Janjira.—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The ruling family is said to be descended from an Abyssinian in the service of one of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar at the end of the fitteenth century. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the

Marathas. The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained on succeeding the from interfering in the internal administration of the State. The chief is a Sunni Mahomedan; or the State. The chief is a Sunni Mahomedan; by race a Sidi or Abyssinian, with a title of His Highness the Nawab. He has a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute. Till 1868 the State enjoyed singular independence, there being no Political Agent, and no interference whatever in its internal affairs. About that year the maledministration of the State ence whatever in its internal affairs. About that year the maladministration of the chief, especially in matters of police and criminal justice, became flagrant; those branches of administration were in consequence taken out of his hands and vested temporarily in a Political Agent. The last ruler, H. H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G.O.I.E., died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan, born on the 7th Mar h 1914 The state was under a minority administration until 9th November 1933 when His Highness the Nawab was invested with ruling powers. The area of the State is 379 square inites, and the popula-tion 1,10,366. The average revenue is 8 likhs, including that derived from a small dependency named Jafferabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The State maintains an irregular military force ot 243. The capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. The Nawab is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war the last ruler's salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 12 guns personal and 13 guns local on the 1st January 1921.

Sawantwadi.—This State has an area of 930 square miles and population of 230,589. The average revenue is Rs. 6,33,000. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Gos, the general aspect of the country being extermely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. So late as the nineteenth century the ports on this coast swarmed with pirates and the country was very much disturbed. The present Ruler is Major His Highness Raje

Badadur Shrimant Khem Sawant M, Saheb Bhonsle, Raja.of Savantwadi. He was invested with the powers of his State on 29th October 1924. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 0 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol.—The State has an area of 368 square miles, a population of 62,860 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5,61,000. The present Ruler is Lieutenant Raja Sir Malojirao Venkatrao alias Nana Saheb Ghorpade, K.Q.I.R. He was born in 1884 and succeeded to the gadt in 1900 when he was a minor. He was invested with Ruling powers in 1904. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes.

Sangli.—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 2,58,442 and an annual revenue of Rs. 15,37,000. The founder of the family was Harbhut who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Lieutenant (Honorary) His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrav Dhundirao aluas Appasaheb Patwardhan, Kc.Ls., was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the gadt in 1901 on the death of his adoptive in the Thundiraj Chintamanrav Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Bhor.—The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. It has an area of 925 square miles, a population of 1,41,546 and an annual revenue of about Re. 62 lakhs. The present chief Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankwirao alias Babasaheb Pant Sachiv, was born on 20th September 1878. He succeeded to the gadi in 1922. The honour of receiving a dynastic salute of 9 guns was conferred on him in 1927.

The following are the particulars of the remaining States grouped in this Agency:-

State.	Name of Chief.	Arca.	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot	Shrimant Meherban Vijay- sinhrao Fatesinhrao Rajo Bhonsle Raje Saheb of.		92,636	7,13,000	14,592
Aundh	Meherban Bhavanrao Shrini- vasrao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi.	104	76,507	4,15,000	No tribute.
Jamkhandı .	Meherban Shankarrao Parshu- ramrao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan.	524	1,14,282	8,27,000	20,841
Jath	ShrimantVijayasinh Raomrao alias Babasaheb Dafie.	980	91,102	3,42,000	11,247

The following are the particulars of the remaining States grouped in this Agency :--contd.

State.	Name of Chief.	Area,	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Covernment.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
Kurandwad (Semor).	Meherban Chintanian r a o Bhalchandrarao <i>alus</i> Balasaheb Patvardhan.	182	44,251	2,26,000	9,619	
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Meherban Ganpat r a o Madhavrao alus Bapusaheb Patwar- dhan,					
	(2) Meherban Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alua</i> : Taty a Saheb Patwardhan.	116	39,587	1,94,000	No tribute.	
Muraj (Semor)	Meherban Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E.	342	93,957	5,27,000	12,558	
Miraj (Junio1)	Meherban Madhavrao Hari- har aluas Babasaheb Pat- wardhan.	196	40,686	3,23,000	6,413	
Phaltan	Captaya Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbal- kar.	397	58,761	4,51,000	9,600	
Ramdurg	Meherban Ramrao Venkat- 140 alias Raosaheb Bhave	169	35,401	36,000	No tribute.	
Savanur	Major Meherban Nawab Ab- dul Majidkhan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur,	70	20,320	2,35,000	Do.	
Wadı Estate	Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga- dharrao <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	15	1,704	8,000	Do.	

### UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar.— This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan known as the Duars and formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup, is a low-lving plain in North Bengal, It has an area of 1,318 square miles and a population of 5,90,866. On the demise and a population of 5,90,866. On the demise of the late Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I. in December 1922 in England, his cliest son His Highness Jagaddipendia Narayan Bhup Bahadur (born on December 15, 1915) succeeded to the gadi at the age of 7. His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya origin. His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur has three sisters Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Gayatri Devi and Menaka Devi and one brother Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan. Her Highness the Maharani Saheba is Regent of the State and the

Cooch Behar.— The State, which at one time administration of the State is conducted by a mprised almost the whole of Northern Bengal, sam and a part of Bhutan known as the Duars deformed part of the famous kingdom of amrup, is a low-lving plain in North Bengal, has an area of 1,318 square unles and a population of 5,90,866. On the demise of the late left Highway Malayane Ser Header when the state is conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by a conducted by a ministration of the State is conducted by

The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar Railway, linked to the Eastern Bengal Railway System.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungles. It has an area of 4.116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is about 20 lakhs and from the Zemindaries in British India is about 13 lakhs. The State enjoys a Salute of 11 guns. The present Ruler is His Highness

Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb | inhabitants to serious disorders and attacks Barman Bahadur, who is a Kshatriya by caste and comes of the Lunar race. He was born on 19th August 1908 and he is entitled to a Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. The Military prestige of Tripura dates back to the fifteenth century and a mythical account of the State takes the history to an even earlier date. Both as regards its constitution and its relations with the British Government, the State differs ahke from the large Native States of India, and from those which are classed as tributary. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja also holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. This estate covers an area of 600 square miles, and is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj. Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the gade producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the

trom the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties. The principles which govern succession to the State have recently, however, been embodied in a sanad which was drawn up in 1904. The chief products of the State are rice, cotton, til, jute, tea and forest produce of various kinds, the traffic being carried chiefly by water. The Maharaja received full adminisby water. The Halland Park Tradite powers on 19th August 1927. His Highness married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singhji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balarampur (Oudh) on the 16th January 1929 but on her death in November, 1930, married the eldest daughter of H. H. Maharaja Mahendia Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna The State courts are authorised to indust y authoris inflict capital punishment. The capital is Agartala.

Political Agent -- Magistrate and Collector of Tippera (Ex-officio.)

### EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

in the political charge of an Agent'to the Governor General.

The names of the States are:—Athgath, Athmallik, Banna, Baramba, Bastar, Baud, Bonai, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Daspalla,

The total area is 59,680 square miles and the total population 71,08,736 The annual income is Rs. 1,47,67,529. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 3,35,549 to Govern-

Khar sawan and Seraikela—The inhabitants are mostly hill-men of Kolarian or Dravidian origon. The Chief of Kharsawan belongs to a jumor branch of the Porahat Raja's family of the Chief of the Chief of Kharsawan belongs to a jumor branch of the Porahat Raja's family of the Chief family. The State first came under the nonce of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of figitive rebels. The Chief is bound, when called upon, to render service to the Bitish Government, but he has never had to pay tribute.

From the 1st April 1933 the States in Bihar Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Patna, Rairakho, and Onssa and in the Central Provinces (with Ranpur, Sonrur, Talcher, and Tigiria have no the exception of Makrai) were comprised in the connected or authentic history. They were newly created Eastern States Agency and placed first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other. In course Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardia, Keonjia, Khandpara, Khandpara, Khandpara, Khansawan, Korea, Mayuribhaj Nandgaon, Narsinghipur, Navaganh, Nariahol Ranpur, Sakti, Sarangarh, Serakela, Sonpur, Suguja, Taleher, Tigiria, and Udaipur.

The total area is 50,600 course. ruler of Mayurbhanj over 1,300 years ago, and was succeeded by his eldest son, while his second son seized Keonjhar. The Chiefs of Baud and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock; and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria. Nayagarh, it is allegged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. on the other hand, the Chiefs of a few States such as Athgarh, Baramba, and Dhenkanal owe their oligin to favourites or distinguished servants of the Ruling sovereigns of Ohissa. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient, the list of its Chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Khono origin and furnishes the The Bengal Nappur Railway runs through a part of the State. The adjoining State of Scraikela is held by the elder branch of the Porahat Raja's family.

The States are remained in tact. The States acknowledged the suzeranty of the paramount of the property of the paramount of the states acknowledged the suzeranty of the paramount of the paramoun The States of Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baud, Bonal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal Gangpur, Hindol, Kalakhandi, Keonjharr, Khandpara, Mayurbhanj, Narsinghpur, of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Marathas, ever interfered with their internal on the ground of long possession, on condition administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Marathas which took Bastar was recognised as a Feudatory State. place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. They were taken over from the Marathas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa; but, as they had always been tributary States rather than regular districts of the native Governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system. This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British Courts, if that should ever be found advisable. In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterward accepted by the Secretary of State.

The staple crop in these States is rice. The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character.

The States of Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jaspur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakii, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udaipur are seattered round the Chhattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were termerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated in the south-east corner of the Central Provinces. In area (13,602 square miles) it is the twelfth largest State in India and is very scattered and back-ward. A point of interest is that Bastar is the only State in India of which the Chief is a Hindu lady. She is the last descendant of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mahommedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A D, when the brother of the last Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Marathas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mahommedan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Manonimetan recoocters. The Bhonslas of Magpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century, and at various times for delay in payment deprived it of the Shawa tract in the Raipur district, and allowed the Raja of Jeypore in the adjacent Vizagapatam Agency of Madras to retain possession of the Kotapad tract originally placed to Learnen the Rotapad tract, originally pledged to Jeypore by a Bastar Baja for assistance during family dissensions. The dispute between Bastar and Jeypore over this land led to constant border disturbances, and was not finally settled till 1863, when the Government of India, while recognising Bastar's Agency Institution, finally made the tract over to Jeypore Mr. H. Misra.

Since then the state has made steady, if slow, progress, hampered by the innate convervatism of its aboriginal population, which has from time to time rebelled. The last rebellion in 1910 was due to oppression by minor State official and dislike of the rigorous forest policy then under introduction. After the nebellion the Raja had his powers reduced and a series of Diwans were appointed by the Central Provinces Administration. The State has since his death continued to be under Government management owing to the minority of Maharani Profulla Kumari Devi.

Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest of which about 3,000 square miles are reserves. Cultivation is therefore sparse. Rice and mustard are the chief crops. There is a large export of grain, timber and minor forest produce, particularly myrabolams. Most of the sal forest is leased for sleeper manufacture. There are more than 600 miles of gravel motorable road in the State. The capital, Jagdalpur, on the Indrawati river is 184 miles, by motorable road, from Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Surguja .- Until 1905 this was included in the Chotanagpur States of Bengal. The most important teature is the Mainpat, a magnificent table land forming the southern barrier of the State. The early history of Surguja is obscure; but according to a local tradition in Palamau the present Ruling family is said to be descended from an Arksei Raja of Palamau. In 1758 a Maratha army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Bhonsla Raja. At the end of the eighteenth century in consequence of the Chief having aided a rebellion in Palamau against the British an expedition entered Surguja and though order was temporarily restored, disputes again broke out between the Chief and his relations, necessitating British interference. Until 1818 the State continued to be the scene of constant lawlessness; but in that year it was ceded to the Bitash Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur, and order was soon established principal crops are rice and other cereals.

Agent to the Governor-General: Lt. Col. A. S. Meek, C.M.G.

Secretary, Ranchi: Mr. L. G Wallis, 1 c.s. Assistant Secretary, Ranchi: Rai Bahadur Ramji Das.

Secretary, Eastern States Agency and Political Agent, Sambalpur: Mr. J. Bowstead, M.C.

Forest.

Agency Forest Officer Eastern States Agency, (Sambalpur): Mr. F. A. A. Hart, I.F.S. Education :

Agency Inspector of Schools, (Raipur): Rai Sahib P. H. Kataria.

Agency Inspector of Schools, (Sambalpur):

### UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, conferred on him. He is entitled to a salute under the Government of Assam, is Manipur of 11 guns. which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent. are Rindus and 35 per cent. animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retailating, Manipur subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Churs Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruiling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gaid in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaia, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

### UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

are included under this Government:-

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Popu- lation.	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees.
			1 -
Rampur .	892	4,64,919	62
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,502	4,70,109	19
Benares	875	3,91,165	29
·			1

Rampur State.-The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareha clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohil-

Three States: Rampur, Tehri and Benarcs | Robilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General:-

> "That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation.

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days. From the very start till peace was re-established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government he fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in district. These signal services were recognised size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed by the Government by the grant of an Illaqa Faizulla Khan Bahadur. The Province of besides ether marks of distinction.

Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur stood out unique in many ways. Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He took keen interest in Education and did not only contribute handsome donations but made annual grants to the various educational institutions He was no whit behind his compatriot in his loyalty to the British Government. The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State—men, money and material—to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won the favourable remarks of high British Officers Besides the expenditure involved in this His Highness also participated in the Scheme of the Hospitalship "Loyalty" and contributed one lakh of rupers towards the cost and upkeep of it His other contributions to the various funds amounted to over half a lakh of rupees and he also subscribed Rs 7,00,000 to the two War Loans At the time of the Atghan War 1919 the I S Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

The present Ruler Captain His Highness Nawab Saved Raza Ali Khan Bahadur succeeded his lather on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906 and was educated at the Rajkumar Gollege, Rajkot. He is an enlightened ruler and takes very keen interest in the administration of the State.

Sinco his accession to the masnad, His Highness has introduced reforms in Judical, Police, Revenue and Army Departments and during the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands he has overhauled and reorganised the whole administration. His Highness is also greatly interested in education, commerce and industry and has taken practical steps to improve them. The welfare of his subjects and their advancement in every walk of life is the cherished lesure of this Hudness.

flis Highness has two sous and two daughters The eldest son Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur is the Heir Apparent.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income over fitty lakhs of rupees

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a loftv series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A. D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Baja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Raja is Major H. Bir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is

The reign of His Late Highness Nawab Sir yed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur powers within the State. The strength of the cool out unique in many ways. Rampur ade great strides in trade and commerce and fact in overy walk of life. He took keen treest in Education and did not only contribute treest in Education and did not only contribute windsome donations but made annual grants 3,000 feet above the sea-level.

Agent to the Governor-General: The Governor of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

Renarcs.-The kingdom of Benarcs under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-dln Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb. Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja-uddaula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Naram Singh was placed on the qudi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the pro-vince. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were coded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

He died in 1859. The present Raja is Major H. H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who who is 59th direct malclineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and bibliniti Narain Singh born on November 5, 1927, wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is as his son and successor on the 24th June, 1934.

### PUNJAB STATES.

1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble

There are 14 States of the Punjab which since the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore. The following are details:—

			Permanent salute in guns.	Area (Sq. miles.)	Population (1921.)	Approximate revenue in lakhs of rupees.	
	::		17 17 15 13 13 13 11	5,942 16,434 6,050 1,299 947 509 1,139 1,046	1,625,520 984,612 227,143 324,676 287,574 316,757 207,465 148,568	1,45.0 45.5 15.0 24.0 2,55.5 36.0 1,25.8	
• •• ••	•••	::	11 11 11 11	165 638 3,127 392	83,072 164,364 146,870 58,408	3 0 85.0 1,73.2 88.7 22.5 13.7	
	*	*	*	salute in guns.  17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	salute in guns.         Area (Sq. miles.)            17         5,942            17         16,434            15         6,050            13         1,299            13         599            11         1,139            11         1,046            11         453            11         638            11         3,127            11         3,127            11         3,127            11         3,127            11         3,127            10         6,050	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

\* Under administration.

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns.

1 Brought under the Political control of the A. G. G. Punjab States in April 1933.

Bahawalpur .- A Native State in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States Agency. Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, Latitude 27° 41′ to 30° 22′ 15″, Long 70° 47′ to 74° 1° and bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere; on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track which is as barien as uplands of the Western Purials; has however been partly rendered cap-able of cultivation by the network of Sudej Valley Canals constructed recently; and the bird a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley scalled the Sind. The State is a partner in the reat Sutley Valley Project which is now nearing completion. The scheme embodies four colossal weirs and a network of canals that are gra-lually but surely converting the arid and bleak fusily but surely converting the aria and deak lesert of Cholistan into a valley of smilling fields and rich gardens. It has been estimated that the perennial and non-perennial areas to be rought under cultivation by the Project would over 14.64 and 25.82 lakh acres of land respec-tively. The ruling family is descended from the Abbasade Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe rightally came from Sind, and assumed inde-endence during the dismemberment of the endence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. tanjit Singh was confined to the right bank f the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiatd in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit ingh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It cured the independence of the Nawab within is own territories and opened up the traffic in the Indus and Sutlej. During the first fghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the

British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-Jang, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulkh, His Highness Major Nawab Sır Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V. G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. K.C.I.E., who was born in 1901 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Rai Rais-ul-Wozra, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Nabi Buksh Mahomed Husah, M.A., Li B., C.I.E., & C.A.O., Bo.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E., a Minister for Law and Justice, Rafi-us-Shan, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, L. L. (b). Moghod Hagan Kureishy. ul-Mulk, Lt Col. Maqbool Hasan Kureishy, MA., LL.R., C.A.O., C.H.O., a Home Minister, Amin-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Umra, Sardar Mo-hammad Amir Khan, C.H.O., an Army Minister, Major General Sahibzada Haji Mohammad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, C.H.O., C.A.O., and a Minister for Commerce, Dewan Sukha Nand,

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 70 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States:-The Hon. Lt.-Col. II. Wilbeforce, Bell, C 1. E , R.C.I.E., C B.E., LCS.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and it is shut in on almost every side by lotty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, the modern Barmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1890, and succeeded in 1919. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North-Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

Faridkot.—The ruling family of this sandy level tract of land belongs to the Sidhu-Barar clan of the Jats, and is descended from the same stock as the Phulkian houses. Their occupation of Faridkot and Kot Kapura dates from the time of Akbar, though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal disensions have greatly reduced the patrimony.

The present Euling Prince, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Brar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur was born in 1915 and succeeded his father in 1919. Under the orders of the Government of India the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Administration consisting of a President, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., and three members. The State has an area of 643 square miles with a population of 164,364 souls and has an annual income of 18 lakhs. The Buler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry).

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 25 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great grandson of the famous Phui. established his

principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakks, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.O.I.E., K.O.S.I., etc.

Kapurthala.-This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Juliundur Doab. The ancestors of the of the Juliundur Doad. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Juliundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846! the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. H. Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I-Rajagan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary granted the tone of manaraja as an neceditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattrays Sikhs. The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Monelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Nations in 1928, 1927 and 1929, eelebrated the Golden Juhilee of his reign in December 1927 with great eelat, when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the Commander-in-Chief in India and Lady Birdwood, Governor of the Punjah and Lady Hailey, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jainmu and Kashmir, Bikaner Patiala, Jamnagar, Alwar, Biharatpur, Rajpipla, Mandi, the Nawabs of Palanpur, Malerkotla, Loharu and the Itaja of Kalsia were present, besides a very largo and distinguished gathering of European and Indian guests,

The rulers of Kaputthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Janaimer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for handwinted cloths. Phagward is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use, The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent incilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur Citv to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works,

Politicat Officer: The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Malerkotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd",

descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Maler, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodh and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswart, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.O.S.I., K.O.I.K., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hony. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, a wain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artille.y. The capital is Maler-kotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 310-23' North Lat.; and 76°-22' East Long.; and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Capt. His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers in February 1925. His Highness married the only daughter of Hls Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand.

Nabha.—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States —Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phui

and Amloh; the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjah on the border of Rajputana; this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabla. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme consisting of 482. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawat. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway station within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton carpets, lace and gota, etc. There are some ginning factories and a cotton steam press in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patula Duthar. As a result, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated limself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title of Maharaja, His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State. and his eldest son, Partab Singh, was recognized as Maharaja in his stead.

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area of 5,922 square miles. Population 16,25,520. Gross income Rs. one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as separate State begins in 1762. The present Ruler, Licuttaant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulatinglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar, SriMaharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Blupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavataus Bhatti Kul Bhushan, G.C.S.I., G.O.L.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., IL.D., was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the roins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain,

barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapesced, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gange railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of 'avairy and four battalions of Infantry—one battely of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government 1n1804 and 1809 A.D. ithas rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1814-17, the Sikh war of 1845, the Muttny of 1857, the Aighan War of 1878-79, and the Thah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreek of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-European and 1845 the Company of the Majesty the King-European and 1845 the Majesty the Ministry of 1855 the Muttny of 1875 the M Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stav in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments:—(a) Grand Cross of the Order de Leopold, (b) Grand Cross of the Creden of Honour, France, (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, (d) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania and (f) Grand Cross of the Order of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926, he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30. elected (hancellor of the Chamber of Princes m 1933.

Sirmur (Nahan).-This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933 The main agricultural feature of the State 18 the recent development of the Klarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State torests are valuable and there is an iron foundry torests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Khairpur, The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°10" and 27°-46" North Latitude and 68° 20" and 70°-14" East Longitude It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessahnere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 36°. 15 gan The nearest inflistation is Quetta,5,500 teet above limits.

In 1930, His Highness led the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference. He was again average being 3°-59". The area of the State is elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in about 6,050 square indes. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2,27,183 souls. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. By religion they are mainly Suni Mushms, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shuas. Hindus form the minority community. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs 19,31,957. The five years amounts to Rs 19,31,957. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief product of the State is grain, which is cultivated on irriga-tion canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Oll-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met"), carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chamho"), cotton and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen labrics, lacquer work, carpets and

> The Ruler's full name is His Highness Mir Alı Nawaz Khan. He is a Mushim Talpur Baloch and belongs to the Shia sect. ascended the gadi on the 25th June 1921. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind m 1783, the Instory of the State belongs to the general history of Sind In that year Mir Fatchali Khan Talpin established himself as Rulei of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sorhab Khan Talpur, tounded the Khan pur branch of the Talput family In 1882 the individuality of the Khan pur State was recognized by the Bitesh Government. The Ruler is a first class pinion and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State

### UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British India though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of the Province and the Karenni States which are not part of British India and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawnghsup and Singaling Hkamti in the Upper Chindwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, the cight petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myttkyina District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and thirty States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

Hawnghsup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallel of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square nules with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 636,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,230), form with the unadministered Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plans of Burma and its apex on the Mehkong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family; the remainder belong chefit to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic brand of the Austric family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grievson now proposes to separate from the Tei Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto Burman tamily. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sessamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern States Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track 44.49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namyao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwenyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 225,804.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawngbwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Mong Mit Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number.

### Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanad of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered

in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The Chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superin-tendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Provincial Government surrenders to the Federation all provincial revenue previously derived from the States to enable!it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of fixed proportion Treasury of its revenue to the Provincial in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is selfcontained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are ex-official members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., in March 1923.

### Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 58.761. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of

Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Lolkaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contribu-

tions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE,

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State lies between 32° and 37° N. and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab Border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas: the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries; the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers; and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,258 square miles. Iteginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high, Karakoram mountains "Where three Empires Meet."

Énefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz., the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 3,220,518 souls.

History.—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the Valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the Capital, outshally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established though many of the fine buildings said to have been crected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed by the Muhammadans who first ponetrated into the Valley in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jehangir did much to beautify the Valley but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was less oppressive than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhij, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the

ú.

Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, G.O.S. I., G.O.I.E., a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., G.B.E., who died on 23rd December 1925 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Maharaja Shri Harisinghji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of he late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Lawrence and revised from time to time,

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the gadi of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922 when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently, certain modifications have been introduced in the Constitution as a result of which the contact of His Highness with the administration of the State has become more direct and intimate.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Slalkot and there is also a Poltical Agent at Gligit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 7,798 troops, Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue including jagirs, is about Rs. 2,70,00,000; the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and Sericulture. There is a big reserve and no debt.

Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished ervices, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Baraloof from the war between the British and the

almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deedar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Ilaqas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted under an expert. The most noteworthy of the minerals are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaolino, slate, zinc, copper and tale. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gligit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarinos in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zan-ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, papler-muchè and wood carving of the State are world-famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. The Kashmir Court was styled "The Gen of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors.

Communications.—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, which has recently been completed, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawi and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Slalkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the

THE CHAMBER OF

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the carnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montagu, Sceretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Vicercy and Governor-General of India, in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Vicercy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chlofs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Vicercy. Certain smaller Chlefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs.

country has made the extension of the line into the heart of the State so far impracticable.

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum and it was hoped that the danger would be still further reduced by the carrying out of a scheme for lowering a part of the bed of the River Jhelum by dredging, which has been taken in hand, It is interesting to know that dredging operations were once before carried out in the reign of Avantivarman (A.D. 855-883) by his engineer Suyya near Sopore, with the same object. Good progress has been made with irrigation but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907.

Education.—Of the total population of 3,55,527 excluding the frontier ilaqus where literacy is not recorded, there are 72,228 persons who are able to read and write, of whom 4,007 only are females. In other words, 26 out of every 1,000 persons aged five or more, can read and write. Among males 46 in every 1,000 are literate. The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges and two technical institutes is 784 and is being steadily increased. In municipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory from 1929. Much progress has also been made in female education and two new girls' schools have been established during the year.

Reforms.—The most important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign have been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts and the annual summoning of representatives from the provinces as a beginning of popular institutions in the State. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of consent to 14 for girls and 18 for boys and the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

### OF PRINCES.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H.R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public. The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available.

# Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India:—

### States paying tribute directly to the Government of India.

		States Pas										
												£
Tribute fr	om :	Jaipur	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	26,667
,, ,	,, :	Kotah	••	••	••	••		• •	• •		••	15,648
,, ,	,,	Udaipur	••	••		••	••			• •	••	13,333
19 9	,,	Jodh pur	• •	••	• •		••	••	•	••	••	6,533
,, 1	,	Bundi	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	8,000
"	,,	Other States	3	••	••	••		• •	• •	• •	•••	15,170
Contribut	ion (	of Jodhpur t	oward	is cost o	of Erin	pura Ir	regulai	Force	• •	••	••	7,667
**		of Kotah tov	vards	cost of	Deolii	Irregul	ar For	е	• •	• •	••	13,333
,,		of Bhopal to	ward	s cost of	f Bhop	al Levy		••	• •	••	••	10,753
,,		of Jaora tow	ards	cost of	United	Malwa	Contir	gent	• •		••	9,142
Contribut	lons	towards cos	t of M	falwa B	hil Cor	ps			• (		.	2,280
			Cent	ral Pro	vinces o	and Ber	ar.					
Tribute fr	rom ·	various State	89			••	••	••	• •	• •		15,696
				Bt	ırnıa.							
Tributes i	from	Shan States	3	• •	••	••	• •	. •	• •	••	••	28,524
,,	,,	other States	٠		• •	••	• •		••	••		1,367
				$A_{8}$	sam.							
Tribute f	rom	-	• •	• •	••	••	••	••	•			333
99 9:	,	Rambrai	••	. • •	••	••	•	• •	••	• •	••	7
Tribute f	rom	Cooch Beha	_	-	zngal.							4,514
1110000	LOID	Cooch Bena		 Unucd	Duone		••	••	••	••		4,014
Tribute f	rom	Benarcs		onuca 1			٠.					14,600
				Pu	njab.							
Tribute f	rom	Mandi	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	6,667
"	,,	other States	3	••				••	••	••	••	3,086
	_			Ma	ıdras.							
		Travancore		• •	••	••	••	• •	••	••	••	53,333
Peshkasl	ı and	l subsidy fro			••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	230,333
	,,	,, ,,	Coc	hin	••	••	••	•	•	• •	••	13,333
"	,,	37 31	, Tra	avancor	е	••	••	••	•	••	••	888
Tribute 4	from	Kathiawar			mbay.							01 100
				, ••	••	••	••	••	••	••	•••	31,129
Contribu	"	various pet			••	••	••	••	••	••	•••	2,825
	ioion	from Barod			•••	••	. • •	••	••	••	••	25,000
Tribute 4		" Jagird	ars, S	outhern	Mahra	atta Co	untry	••	••	••	• •	5,765
Tribute i	rom	Cutch	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	••		5,484
-												

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

# Foreign Possessions in India.

torial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-

Portugal and France both hold small terri-rial possessions in the Indian Peninsula. Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Guli of Cambay; and the little island of Diu. with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. Allthese three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

### GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the Velhas Conquistas, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1548; and of the Novas Conquestas, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem ac-quired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the northeast and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine har-bour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extreand Salsctte. Half-way between these extre-mittes lies the cabo, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mornuyao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory.

### The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the popula-

tion showed an increase of 9 per cent. since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Mosare more numerous than enristians. The Mos-lems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahman, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portu-guese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hındu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

### The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good or streem but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or aix acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the uceds of the population for two thirds of the work. two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of cocoant palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortes of agricultural labour There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

### Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing indus-tries of any moment exist and most manufac-tured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangocs and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

### Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by of alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the 'Governor of Taxes.' Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose alaries had always remained in arreasy. whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been ear-marked for promoting the industrial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8-8 per capita.
There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000 The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent. according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not ad vulorem. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguess Colonies. from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent, on their basic price.

### The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormuzao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the vice-regal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuqueroue standing under a canopy.

History.

Gos was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquer-Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1810. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Gos rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and cained the surgending territory now known as the Velhas rounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas,

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Gos reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a snow that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immence Emplements of the four Consents Allyungures at the pire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

### Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolled. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quicted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912 troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuquese connection. There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Por-

tugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmonas dictatorial Government, Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Arcz, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Carteno Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Scretary-General of the Ministry of Finance.

### Administration.

The Lishon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force sunce 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim alias Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General,

Subordinate to the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (Consellio do Governo) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, ex-officed President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected naembers (three representing Velhas Conquistas, one the Novas Conquistas and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Land

owners and Farmers of the District; and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

At Daman and Diu the corresponding body is composed of the local Governor, President, the Government Prosecutor, the Chief of the Public Works Department, the Health Officer, the Financial Director of the district, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, two members elected by 40 highest tax payers of the District and one member elected by the Merchants, Industrialists and Farmers of the district.

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also officiating in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court tribunal to take excitance and decide all littingues administrative matters, fiscal questions and accounts. It is named Tribunal Administrative Private ede Contas and is composed of the Chief Justice as President, four High Court judges, one superior Government officer, who must be a Bachelor of Laws, nominated by the Government and a citizen, who is not an official elected by the Governmentend accounts When matters regarding finances and accounts

come up for decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal.

Under the presidency of the Governor-General the following bodies are also working:—

Technical Council of Public Works.—Its members are all engineers on permanent duty in the head office, a military officer of highest rank in the army or navy, the Director of Finances, the Attorney-General, the Chief Health Officer and a Secretary being a clerk of the Public Works Department appointed by the Director of Public Works.

Director of Public Works.

Council of Public Instruction.—This Council presided over by the Governor-General is composed of five officials: the Director of Civil Administration, the Director of the Medical College, the Director of the Lyceum, the Director of the Normal School and the Inspector of Primary Schools, and four nominated members.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepem e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Avel.

### PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuary River in Lat. 15° 25'N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 64 miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mornugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mornugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with lighthouses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance.

Mormugão Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras. Goods are shipped direct from Mormugao to any Continental Ports, every facility being afforded for such direct shipments. Cargo can be unloaded from or loaded direct into Railway wagons, which run alongside stcamers, thus reducing handling. Warehouses are built on the quay and have railway sidings alongside. Steamers of over 5,000 tons net register, from any Continental Ports can be discharged or loaded rapidly and in complete safety, in a working day of 10 hours 650 tons iron work or 800 tons bale or bag cargo can early be loaded as discharged. The port is casily be loaded or discharged. The port is provided with steam cranes and all other appliances for quick loading and discharging of vessels, one of the cranes being of 30 tons capacity tor discharging heavy lifts. The tonnage, quay dues and all other charges are very low, special concessions being granted for steamers arriving from European or American Ports touching Lisbon. Fresh water can be obtained at a low cost.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's (Shepherd) steamers between Bombay and Mangalore call at Mormugāo twice a week. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Bombay and Africa call at Mormugāo at least once a mon'h. The Ellerman Strick Line maintains a regular service from Liverpool to Mormugao calling occasionally at Lisbon. This service offers every facility for shipment from the United Kingdom to stations on the M. & S. M. Railway under the "Combined Sea and Rail Through Bills of Lading." There are several stevedoring firms, the maximum rate for discharging or loading coal and general cargo being fixed by Government at 8 annas per ton, deadweight. Goods for British India pass through Goa without any charge being collected by Portuguese Government. British Customs duty payable at Castle-Rock can be paid by the Railway Company and collected at destination. Goods from stations on the M. & S. M. Ry. System to Mormugão or nee-versa are railed without transhipment, thus avoiding a second handling. Steam tugs, barges, etc., for unloading in the stream can be had at a very low charge.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugao Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard—0'8361 square metre), available for residential quarters, granted on permanent lease on each payment of 2 annas to Rs. 1-8 per square metre, according to their situation, in addition to an annual payment of 4 ples per square metre as lease-hold rent.

Within about 60 days from the date of application for a plot, the same is made over to the applicant or to the highest bidder, should there be more than one applicant for one and the same plot. The plan of buildings is in all cases subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, such plan being required to be submitted within 60 days from the date the plot is made over to the lessee, and the port is made over to the tessee, and the period within which building is to be completed is 2 years. Importation of building materials is allowed free of Custom duties. In addition to the above, there is an extensive area available and reserved only for Industrial and Commercial Establishments, this area being known as "Free Zone". Within this "Free Zone," In addition to plots, which are leased at a very low rate for building factories, bonded warehouses or for establishment of any kind of industrial or commercial concerns, in accordance with rules and regulations lately issued by the local Government, special concessions and privileges are granted, such as:

For Establishment of Factories or Industrial Concerns .- All machinery, building materials, tools, raw materials, etc., required for construction, maintenance and regular working

of the Factories are permitted free of import duty, likewise export of the goods manufactur-ed within the "Free Zone."

(II) For Establishment of Depots of Manufactured or Unmanufactured Goods, Bonded Warehouses, etc., etc.—All goods imported by the Concessionaire for the purpose of such depot are allowed to be exported to any Foreign if necessary, without payment of either import or export duty. territory, after being improved and repacked

(III) Exemption of Government Taxes .- In addition to the above privileges, all Fac-tories, Commercial Establishments, buildings, etc., within the "Free Zone" are exempt from all Government taxes for a period of 20 years from May 1923. Applications for any of the above concessions have to be addressed to H.E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India and presented at the office of the Mormugao Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, giving therein full particulars of the area and plot, etc., required. Such applications are disposed of within as little time as possible. Full information can be obtained from the Mormugao Improvement Trust, Vasco da Gama

The settlement of Daman lies at the enclasses of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the trance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles territory is under tiliage. The principal crops north of Bombay. It is composed of two portations, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Avel, minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar separated from it by a narrow strip of British Avel, and about two-thirds of them consist of territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Rail-teak, but the forests are not conserved and the says. Daman proper contains an area of 22 events of land covered by seek kind of way. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558, when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cercals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Avel, and about two-thirds of them consist of task but the forests are not converted. extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Cliamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is adminisof Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveil the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land tax The soil of the settlement is moist and fer- The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, tile, especially in Nagar Avell, but despite the forests, excise and customs duties.

of three portions, namely, Diu proper (Island), insignificance. The extreme length of the island by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small is about seven miles and its breadth from by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, north to south, two miles. The area is 20 but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its office of the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an of 1921, is 13,844. of whom 228 were early period with a desire to obtain possession Christians.

Din is an island lying off the southern ex- of it. This they gained, first by treaty with tremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of which it is separated by a narrow channel arms. Din became opulent and famous for through a considerable swamp. It is composed its commerce. It has now dwindled into of three portions, namely, Din proper (island), insignificance. The extreme length of the island to chant control of the standard of the chant cannot be controlled to the standard of the property of the standard of the property of the standard of the property of the standard of the tremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and

### FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Schitments, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 26th Feb, 1931 of 286,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it falled, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu found d the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he scized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedly retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingse. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it untill it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by frant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, n 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Direars, was taken possession of in 1750, and ormally ceded to the French two years later.

### Administration.

The military command and administration-inhef of the French possessions in India are vested a a Governor, whose residence is at Pondiberry. The office is at present held by Monsieur corge Bourret (Francois-Adrien). He is assisted

by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a councilgeneral were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupam, Modellarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karlkal, Neravy, Nedouncadou, Tirunalar, Grande Aldée, Cotchery, for the establishment ment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dean independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthly maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to way running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Rallway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome tawn and presents especially is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

### People and Trade.

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. Lemoignic. The Deputy is Mons. Plerre Dupuy. There were in 1932 b9 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 30s teachers and 9,263 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1932) Rs. 2,694,019. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragl. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all 1,691 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,450 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory.

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondicherry, Karikal, and Mahé. In 1931 the imports amounted to frs. 96,215,000 and the exports to frs. 173,695,000. At these three ports in 1931,271 vessels entered and able cleared; tonnage 84,333 T. Pondicherry is 1931.

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December

### PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the head-quarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondi-cherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb. 1931 was 183,555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The account under Even (bott in 1731. cessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolshed in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and flually restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and at Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a serew-pile pier, which serves, m the middle is a series pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promeinde for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships he at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual masula boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

### CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816. The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

### KARIKAL.

Karlkal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madrus and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In lation has in recent years rapidly decreased In 1883 it was 93.055; in 1891, 75.526; in 1901, 54,603; in 1923, 57,023; in 1924, 56,922; and in 1931, 57,914; but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karlkal. La Granda Aldee. Nedmoradu Cot-

universal suffrage, but in the municipality Karıkal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very tertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on

the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French ls still very high, being 1,083 persons colonies. The port is merely an open roadper square smile. Kumbakonam is the only staluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Otehery, N'eravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor Railway. Karikal provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board chery, N'eravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor Railway. Karikal provided with open roadper and provided with a light-house 142 feet high, being 1,083 persons colonies. The port is merely an open roadper and provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Standard provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Standard provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with 1 miles and very fitting the real provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with 1 miles and very fitting the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with 1 miles and very fitting the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with 1 miles and very fitting the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with 1 miles and very fitting the light in which has a range of from 1 miles and 1 mile

# The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two-fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it wright be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the flercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highand problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Nell Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian trontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. at the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not errously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on

in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the larg e frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has Towards Arganaustan.—rar otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That has, for three quarters of a century, been the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which have constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther North. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalls, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals. There-I make peace with his troublous vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. There was the further consideration that financiers was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an inthe land. Not that the country was entirely definite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

have swept from Persia and Central Asia to constituted into a separate loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier: and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.— The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Advantage an irregular helt of our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was
often asked why we did not follow the precedent
of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sande-man found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, than the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uncasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab

administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular ceo military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the mainmilitary centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important 
Passes like the Tocht, the Kurram and the 
Kbyber, were entrusted to the defence of local 
militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn 
from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later 
it was surplemented by a fine development from the ranks of the inulan army. Laser it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (e.v. Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success.-Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris. never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdiet of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdur-rahaman Khan could hold in the leash of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult; he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed, his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw Governments. The area so separated was that the day of reckoning had come and strove

murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the archfanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanulah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a jehad promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the With one or two exceptions, Khyber ablaze. the Tribal Militia left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either metted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this issue, which sut there is another aspect to this issue, which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr. Arthur Moore, its special correspondent, contributed to The Times. He pointed out that the militla was meant to be a military police torce. The lapse of time, and forgetfulness of the real nurses had converted the little. of its real purpose, had converted the mittial into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised. This is a role which it was never intended they should serve; exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear, they crumpled under it. If on the outbreak of trouble troops had promptly hurried to their support all might have been well. Left to look after themselves, with no sign of support, they found themselves too weak to hold their positions and militarily their only course was to retire from the midst of their own kinsmen as the seal of revolt surged towards them.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to the time of its collapse greatly assisted by extrancous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly

to avert the settlement of their account by the in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was con-fronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an interior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies, and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britian for the Crimean War, and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerilla enterprise between the hardlest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panies in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the colling, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelajabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahaman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desirambassador in Predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were three quarters of a century a velled wariare many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, for predominance in Asia was waged between especially in regard to Persia, for which we dieat Britain and Russia. There are few pages had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness has returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands are the greatest obstacles in their path.

German Influence.—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon.

Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other
activities, the Germans adapted their methods
from the penetration by railway which was so
marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchurla, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways 'n Anatolia. Later it fructi-fied more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway

ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway —The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such aland route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haidar Pasha, then across the Stratts to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, was again a chimera.

a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island. designed to make the Power seated at Constanthey commenced the most difficult part of tinople—and that Power the Teutons were resolven work in plercing the Amanus and Taurus ed should be Germany—complete master of Asia

Minor and The Middle East, and the route-selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg-America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg; that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time. so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived, as it must be.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the avant courser of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brof period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pssha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B.B.B." policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweli into a de facto suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which con-

cluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by coup de main, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. Atter the Russian deback we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite fron-tiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Mmor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mytual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak. issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterward assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, i may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier.—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling

with rifes of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstantion. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Sian. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight themselves what they might be going to agnt about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle hetween Great Britain and Bussie for a brief between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed Old depress the product of the control of th

station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her communications, aerial operations and easy long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpropaganda. Consequently, a great deal of pate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping local aspects of the general problem. The all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier tribesman was always an opponent to be with rifies of precision and a large supply of respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has ammunition. We can find no more definite always been a first class fighting man. Know-purpose in it then a general problems. ing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now the tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning through the Persian Guir when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have read to the property of the state of Iney gave our troops the hardest againg they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmenship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia, the keystone of the Curzon system, had for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people. and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziris are absolutely intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and The circumstances affecting the Frontier that the only solution of the question was the from centres beyond it have greatly occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, changed. Old dangers have disappeared, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts And, generally, conditions have become more with our military bases, and particularly with like those normal to critical land frontiers anythere in the world in this present time of swift good motor roads.

the operations forced upon us for the suppres-sion of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Ramzak. Ramzak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly elaboration continues. In South Waziristan, entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the because they wanted to share the benefits frontier between India and Afghanistan.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted which they saw British occupation to be bringing in a typically British compromise which specially to their cousins northward of them. In arose from the changed conditions in which February, 1933, control over tribal territory we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assi-t the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization is rapidly progressing in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given on 272 and following pages. One of its latest fruits is a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah, a beginning with construction has been made.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly

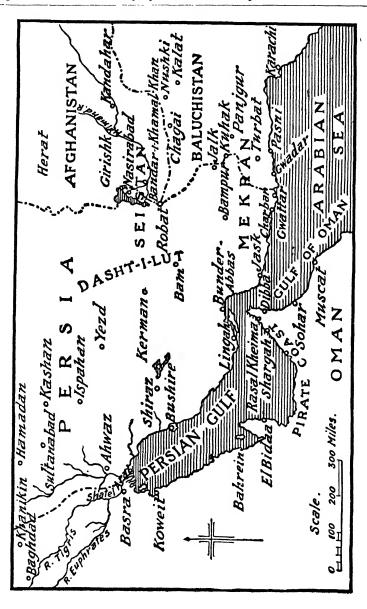
### L-THE PERSIAN GULF.

that the keynote of this discussion of Indian and disappeared with the collapse of Bussian frontier policy is that the external menace has power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the session of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward and our generale Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were

From what has gone before it will be seen after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the avant courier of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidized ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the in-struments of Imperial policy rather than as Inoffensive merchantmen. She also trove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the Island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

### Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumen-tal work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangeor ammunicum. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following ment (with other Powers) or by neglect of the the Angio-French Entente. Russis sent one local commercial interests which now underlie of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was warm water port, and in particular with casting warm water port, and in particular with casting between herself and Australasia." The Imperial covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas, This menace declined



words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's | Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now. more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1928, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it.

### Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about fortyeight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and his-torical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzıbar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

### The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without

with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. Frucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogather the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Frucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate

Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabee, Shargah, Alman, Um-al Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma.

### Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Guif pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and pasengers, mails and cargo have to be handed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government recently announced that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein

### Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate ind the clean thriving town is peopled by some to attack on occasion, and not always without 20,000 inhabitants, chiefy dependent on the success, the Company's ships of war. Large sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for expeditions were fitted out to break their power, their boldness and hardibood.

## Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazzal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Mesere. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, end already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which iney win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful which is now under construction.

## Basra.

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shattel-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shattel-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route via Kermansha and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped un with the destinies of the new Arab State which we have set up in Mesopotamia under King Felsal. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordania. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there! was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be predigious. In these circumstances King Felsal was imported from the Hedjas and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Felsal was to be a mere pupper, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowit towards

that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows:-

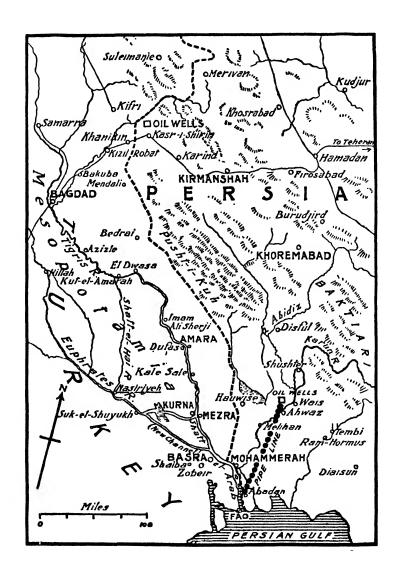
"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty Itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the liigh Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period."

immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards or in four years, whichever might be earlier.



The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice This means the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the iuture of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission to produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distinguished Esthonian General, General Laindoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutaity by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone,

and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary fronter—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year. The full text is not available, but a semi-official announcement on December 20th may be regarded as substantially authentic.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

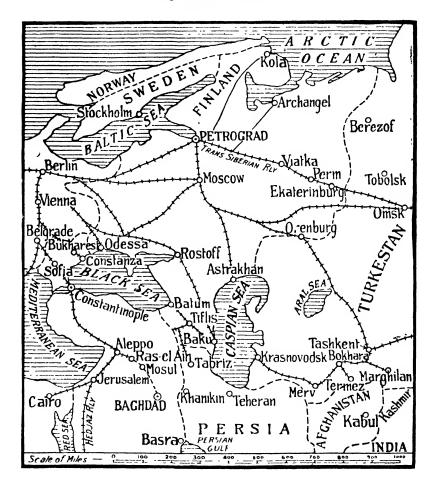
The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Angio-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oli Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxaiton, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq enters the League of Nations.

Railway Position in the Middle East.



It is important to remember that there is a out its trade is being diverted to Debai on the considerable difference between the vilayet Pirate Crast. In the narrow channel which of Basra and the other portions of King Feisal's forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arastate. Basra has for long been in the closest blan Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the commercial contact with India, and is in many key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some respects a commercial appenage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government. If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declara-tion which is set out above.

### The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is pened, the com nercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance Further south hes Lingah, reputed been the institution of a Persian Navy. to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast,

II.—SEISTAN.

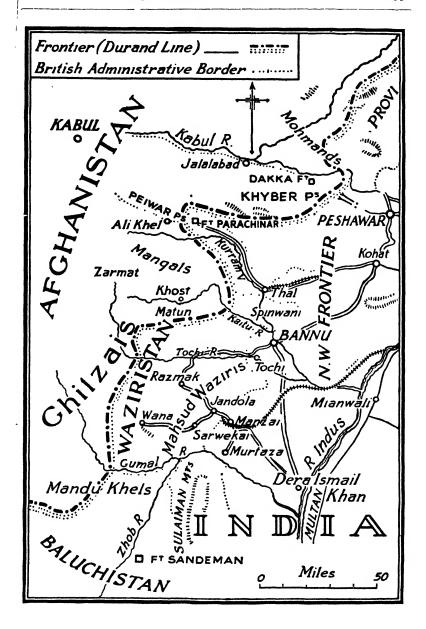
sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwars the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attenthor was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Having Russia

importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shors, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Runder Abbas terranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia residence of the British Resident, and the cen-seeking. There is a British Navai station at tre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main Henjam, a small island close to Kism, where the station was established under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Biltain in favour of Bahrein has lately been decided upon. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber. An interesting development, in the Gulf in the past two or three years has

The concentration of public attention on the tating plague cordon, sought to establish infersian Gulf was allowed to ebscure the froutier disportance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and osouth between the point where the frontiers outh between the point where the frontiers of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Russia, Persicand Afghanistan meet at Zuidikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan, with a graduality being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with guildiary and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan. Agreement, Since then the international importance of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance the McMahon mission, which in pursuance of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance the McMahon mission, which in pursuance the McMahon mission, which in pursuance to the McMahon mission, which in pursuance the McMahon mission, which in pursuance to the McMahon mission, which in pursuance to the McMahon mission, which in pursuance to the McMahon mission, which in pursuance the McMahon mission, which in pursuance to the McMahon mission which in pursuance to the McMahon mission which in pursuance to the McMahon miss Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. Meantime, British influence is being consolidated through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it has now been provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The rallway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap, 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the restabilishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier. field Khorassan, he agency of the Belgian Customs bring about a reasonable settlement in regard officials, "scientific missions" and an irri- to the situation.



# III.—PERSIA.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Persian question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Persia into two zones of influence, and the Persians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Persia, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Persia besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles, It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were :-

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration;

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of

To provide a loan for these purposes:

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redcemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Oustoms' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position. We have given the main points in the Anglo-Persian agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 et seq. It has been explained that most Persians const ued it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Persians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

Great Britain must take an active hand in Persia because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Persia were her own concern; if she anairs of Fersia were ner own concern; it sne preferred chaos to order that was her own look-out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-inchief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Persian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughthe Government teared and respected through-out the country for the first time since the assa-sination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. Thes: two forces operating in unison gave Persia the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absence Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was deteated by the opposition of the Mollahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place. The change was chosen monarch in his place. The change was cnosen monarch in his place. The change was made without disturbance, and Persia entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the preserts need of the land. which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and rallway construc-tion. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which gues were observed a renewal of it on terms winch
they did not regard as satisfactory, especially
in regard to the powers they were to exercise.
They therefore withdrew from the country,
and have been replaced by other foreign
advisers. The general situation was gravely
disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Persian Government of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co's concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Persian Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Persian Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them. Sir R. H. Clive, K.C.M.G., is British Minister

at Teheran.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that C. K. Daly, C.I.E.

## IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between India and Afghanistan was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongfacts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest seutiment amongst these strange people is the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the radding of the wealther and more neaceful raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains.

## Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribeamen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Parallel Paralle Russian invasion, and that coloured our fron-tier policy until the Angic-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit manent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break

There yet remains a small part of British tary of State for India, which prescribed for India where the King's writ does not run. the Government the "llmitation of your inter-Under what is called the Durand Agreement ference with the tripes, so as to avoid the exthe Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisits to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal in iependence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or bindrance.

### New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the trices under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Current withdraw the recules tracers of Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian rallway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargal, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results. Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular policy was completely justified by results.

# A New Policy.

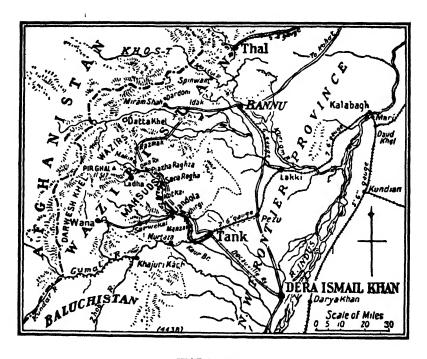
refuge from his internal troubles in a johad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops, which have never offered more than a troops, which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The tribal levies collapsed with almost universal swiftness. The Southern almost universal swiftness. The Southern Waziristan Militia broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the Norththe most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. But the Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Rannu and Debra Ismail by the districts of Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans craved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahauds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922.
The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which

down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jehad the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular tire the discussion was really focussed on troops, which have never offered more than a troversy-shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribes-men by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath or the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribes-men themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control gave us moderate—or, rather it should be rol, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell,

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmstord, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan, and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paraimmediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there is not organised and equipped for work of this was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unend-



WAZIRISTAN.

the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been cailed Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an extremely irregular. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of pagri. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions

are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifies, nor does it risk mutny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Wazirıstan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

# V.-WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Wazirstan. What follows is drawn from an admirable article contributed some years ago to "The Journal of the United Service Institution of India," written by Lt -Col. G. M. Routh, D.S.O. Geographically Waziristan is a rough paral-

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West
and 160 from North to South. The western
half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually
rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand
feet high, which forms the water-shed between
the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India
from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary.
On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and
West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating
Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is
a zigzag political boundary from the Durand
Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards
to the Indus.

to the Indus. The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert

in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could apply the part of them as his following.

speak of any portion of them as his following.
Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupled. Iso for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupled. By as occasion required, posts were occupled. By as occasion required, posts were occupled. By as occasion required, posts were occupled. The Wana was occupied in 1895 at the required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupled. By as occasion required, posts were occupled. By the Wana was occupied in 1895 at the required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Millitia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Programme.—Lt.-Col. Routh then outlined a possible policy for Waziristan. We give it textually, because we believe that when it was written it reflected how military opinion in India was developing:—

"To the unprejudiced mind it appears more practical to grasp the nettle firmly and dominate the inhabited tracts. Why should not the road now being made to Ladha be continued 36 miles north to the Tochi road at Datta Khel and 29 miles south to Wans! Why should we not occupy the healthier portions of Waziristan rather than the foothills or Cis-Indus zones? The Razmak district sound Makin 6,000 feet up is both healthy and fertile. The same applies to the Shawal valley laying behind Pir Gui, the national peak near Ladha rising to a height of 11,556 feet above the sea. The Wana plain, 5,000 feet up, 30 miles by 15, could with railways support an army corps; there is no doubt that

a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from Tank to Draband and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangi from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling. Beyond Khajuri Kach via Tanai and Rogla Kot to Wana, some 23 miles, offers no difficulty. The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications. The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak via Spinwam. From here till further extension proved desirable, a motor road through Razmak, Makin and Dwatoi to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on. Eventually such communications, road, rail, or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta via Hindu Bagh, a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied. The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier."

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India "... It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan; it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of
the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He
pointed out that some people long ago belleved
that the same policy would prove effective in
Waziristan. "But what was a practical
proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily

so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism... A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more.............................. We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Wazirstan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan tiself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The polloy thus initiated has proceeded with results according with the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who have, in the main, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops on every opportunity, has faded away, and the people have shown an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization have caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads has encouraged, and is buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosant; that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied

that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary edu-cation proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was novided

by the people of the new conditions was provided a year or two ago by the Wana Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Waziristan corres-ponding with that already established in northern Waziristan. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmali and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. Chaghian and the Shahili Taligi to Sationed at Manzal, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it happily remains.

The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a policy is a live thing. In other words, it is not a programme which can reach fulfilment or completion. It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression. In this respect the new policy, though it has only demonstrably been applied in Waziristan, must be regarded as that which governs the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman via Guikach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekal-Wana road. A road, as yet roughly made, but suitable for motor transport has been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram,

Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand-still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindy wrotes against the conception of the passed by the indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penaltics for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its pravisions acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed, in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of tration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930.— This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propagands was carried on; it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with made, but suitable for motor transport has been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi's Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Tak-i-Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis have later asked for roads into Tirah and are getting them.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective, that the political and military ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, thends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afrids upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity of mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah

greatly excited and sent down bands to sit tribes, and must remain there so long as the near the border and watch for an opportunity policy is not extended over their highlands.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933.—
Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the IndianNational Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The n-aning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the
opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis
have later asked for roads into Tirah and are
getting them.

It will be seen that the events of the summer
of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and
that its successful operation in the emergency
was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force.
The resultant position appears, then, to be
that the control of the tribes, where the policy
was already beer averaged in Bajaur, a country
immediately to the north of that in which the
events just described developed, a Pretender
by two companions and started a campaign
in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble
was opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis
immediately to the north of that in which the
events just described developed, a Pretender
by two companions and started a campaign
in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble
was opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afrida's
events just described developed, a Pretender
by two companions and started a campaign
in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble
was opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afrida's
events just described developed, a Pretender
by two companions and started a campaign
in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble
was might be possible in Afghanistan. This
compelled the British Indian authorities to take
measures in fulfilment of their obligations of
good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshwar-Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halmzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date,

and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive received in certain encounters with our troops id the Bajauris obdurate, there was good and partly probably because of influence brough to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The nett result of it is the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

# VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

### Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators of India brought home to her auministrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material to the Kushklinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the transSiberian railway with the tran-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most pleturesque and daring in the world. After the line has been carried by the

Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone or the world, and nothing has been left under which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana, A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afrhan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Loi Shilman Railway, which, starting from Peshawar, was designed to penetrate the Mullagori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyher. provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Alded by a British sub-sidy of tweive lakhs of rupees a year. increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he estab-lished a strong standing army and set up harsenals under foreign supervision to furap arsenas under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the con-clusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the Algebrases was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irre-gulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted Eritish policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories the supervision of his arsenais and tactories He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, man Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed, a considerable settlenge is received. be forced into many equivocal acts, but that taneously a stream of anti-British propaganda

means into which it is not well closely to enter; they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, infamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostllity; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war he had adhered to the missions side, his war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been stances surrounding his inducer have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication reign. These ralised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afrhanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the correct of the murdered man. His over the corpse of the murdered man. His sous, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasruliah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupato be removed from Kabul and given occupa-tion to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The distur-bances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghuiam Hyder Khan. the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooted Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to the indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th believed—a considerable reticence is preserved by the difficulties was to unite all the disturbing over our relations with Afghanistan—that he elements in a war with India. On the 25th warned the Government of India that he might April his troops were set in motion and simulcommenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes. on whom the Afghans placed their chief rellance

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In tan days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawaipindi on the 26th July On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points (the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory on the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebeis were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated,

the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These asture propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and ef Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah, In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intertion of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out; friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir coram publico. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termes. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial also abstain from joining any boycott or inancial or economic blockade organized against the other pary. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfers in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather activities of incivituals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war materiat, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6 .- This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various sub-sidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

**The King's Tour.**—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced

it provided that it should in no way interfere a long tour to India and Europe. It is under with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on stood that this was one of the cherished ambified the second that this was one of the cherished ambified treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, assassinated in 1919. King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

> Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm as full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed: it was proposed that women should emerge from their sectusion and doff the vell; the co-education of boys and girls was pre-scribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear.

> With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangai clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and Hig. Majesty was equally frank in hig. Mulians were openly active against the king and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared for the statement of the contact with the by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

> A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the

outer world were broken. King Amanuila and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, Amanuila and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanuila on his arrival at Home entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqao declared hinself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant was harazsed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion saries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally selzed Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became vieter and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-I-Saqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members or of the Ainguom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fuifilled by the

provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his ammunition to him. he gave evidence of the friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's muntle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Muliah's along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah — This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the after-noon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahii. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his steadiness He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the months that have since

British Representative-Lt -Col Frasci Tytler,

# VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another Tibet was recognised, and to whose view ase in the long drawn out duel between Great until the war with Japan, British statesmen phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogie on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa— bis desire was to establish facilities for trade, his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the Inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Benzal Civil Service. a further attempt

until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt useless in practice, because the Tibetans rewas made to get into touch with the Tibetans, fused to recognise it, and despite their establishbut it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over unable to secure respect for it.

### Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Stherian Dorjieff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khonba attached to the Daiai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence
Officers were attached. At the time it was
rumoured that Dorjieff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

### The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suze-rainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side was the British representative, but after months to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 37d, 1904. Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung: to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity expected to resume the temporal and spiritual was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a despotism which he had exercised prior to year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him agreed that the British Trace Agent at Gyantse jof all temporal power and preserve him as a should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to spiritual pope. The Tibetans had slready

the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indem-nity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five takhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establish-

# ment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse. Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Ruseian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerniaty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign reiations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-leng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Fibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Uiga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisured stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exarperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa to alarmed the time, but which have since been made clearer, the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He

### Later Stages.

be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to ment was that no more troops had been sent to Thot than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of con-verting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolumatter might have rested, but for the revolu-tion in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off frem all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and inturiated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on Juy 28. Lord Moriey in the House of Lords on Juy 28, Lord Moriey stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration; and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an acqual footing with other previouse of Chinese equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Govern-ment subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries.

This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Ivan Chen, representing Captain P. C. Hailey.

was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, China; and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these Chinese troops overran Tibet. been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which re-The British Government, acting on the reconsistent the complete autonomy of Tibet presentations of the Government of India; by the complete autonomy of Tibet presentations of the Government of India; by the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a made strong protests to China against this Resident at Lhass with a suitable guard. A section. They pointed out that Great Britain, senil-autonomous zone was to be constituted in while disclaiming any desire to interfere with Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position the internal administration of Tibet, could not was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzera'ntv. When the Chinese province of Szechnan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advence which was directed from Lhass and advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

> From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The vell was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India 1920 he requested that a British officer should 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.6, I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese have lately to increase their hold on Tibet but without regranding the Tibetans to accept without persuading the Tibetans to accept closer association.

British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Yatung .-

## VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has (q.v.); it is almost the only important Native been considered as if the British line were con tiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so, it worthly discharges them through the agency The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batnovernment, to Assam, with the exception who make excellent fighting material. One of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, owhere the British district of kumson is thrust passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak, right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly differed hundred miles there is a narrow like four and the property of native territory between Pritish India

Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal.

This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all strip of native territory between British India with the British Government, it is for all and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of the states is Kashmir. The characteristics of the internal administration. The governing

machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharsj 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After Dhiraj who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, two or three small actions the murderers were the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the delivered up. The cost of the expedition was administration. All power vests in the Prime Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to missions were sent to the Mishmi and Mirithat of the Mayors of the Palace, or the countries. Close contact with these forest-clad Dhiral who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or scalast Chinese aggression through Tibet. The fritzuou between the Chinese and the Nepales friction between the Chinese and the Nepalege used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the thost remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruitstrong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who
form such a splendid part of the fighting
arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal
are the smaller States of Bhutan and
Sikkim, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhigts by religion. In view of
Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government
of India in 1910 strengthened their relations. of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing clavery.

# Assam and Burma.

and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares, a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the prac-tice of head hunting, which is still vigorous-ly prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the progress. from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Mytkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part of this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Givilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent approach to the control of encroachments from the Chinese side. Negotiations between Britain and China on this subject are proceeding. There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,800,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Suprentagents and Assistant guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Rail-way to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expen-diture. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karenni the frontier runs between Slam and the Tenasserim Division Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribes—
the Daflas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis.

Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given trouble. The murder of Mriynong williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. froutier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October of Burma and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between Slam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Stam are excellent. A notable humanitarian fewellom, are excellent. A notable humanitarian for the measures to abolish alavery in the minute of Mriyam a mild system of slavery of Burma a mild system of slavery of Burma and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between than and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Stam are excellent. A notable humanitarian of the measures to abolish alavery in the mixed place in the most of the measures to abolish alavery in the mixed place in the most of Burma a mild system of slavery of Burma are progressive kingdom of Stam are excellent. A notable humanitarian for the measures to abolish alavery in the mixed place in the most of the measures to abolish alavery in the success of the measures to abolish alavery in the mixed place place in the mixed place in the mixed place in the mixed place p

### NEPAL.

for about 520 infles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rngged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29.002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Curkly occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings
The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah
overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a re-presentative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a thendly nature Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of supees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a Dankes, C.I.E.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindhs. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a ringged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the

The present Minister at the head of affairs Nepal 14 Maharaja Bhim, Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G c s I., G.C.M.G, K.C.V.O., Yit Tang-Paoting-Shun Chian, Linh Chian-Shang-Chiang (Chinese), Honorary Lieutenant-General Bittish Atmy and Hon Colonel, 4th Gurkhas, who succeeded the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief in November and Supreme commander-in-Ciner in Rovember 1929. Soon after this accession to power, with the consummate skill and political acumen of a born diplomat he averted a threatened breach of relations with Tibet. A man of proved ability as the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal he has manugurated several urgent and important works of public utility. Already he has abolished certain uneconomical imposts such as those on salt, cotton, etc., has tentatively suspended capital punishment in the kingdom with a view to its final abolition, constructed a second water-works, improved mintage and expanded general education. The reclamation on a large scale of forest areas both in the hills and the Tarai is now going on, to provide a hearth and home for Gurkhas retiring from Butish Service and part of the overflow population now migrating outside the country. In all his public utterances he has expressed an earnest desire to uphold and augment the traditional triendship with the British Government.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low lands. Mineral wealth is supposed to be great, but, like other sources of revenue, has not been developed. Communications in the State are primitive, but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and permanent road for vehicular traffic from Amlekhguni to Bhimphedi—the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India-and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capital proper covering a distance of 14 miles. A light railway from Amlekhgunj covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B. & N. W. Ry. at Raxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic since March 1927. It has also put up a telephone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunge near Raxaul. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister.

The State is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Envoy-Lieut.-Col. Sir Clendor Dankes C.I.E.

# Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Bardadd to Feluja, on the Euphrates. When Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to tolia any question of the competion of the British connection with India, always the latest latest the suggested by the latest latest the suggested by the latest lain in the direction of lines approaching India.

More than 50 years ago a Select Committee
of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of or rersia and Argnanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to over throw the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari ranway was completed and in use from Sedandaross Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

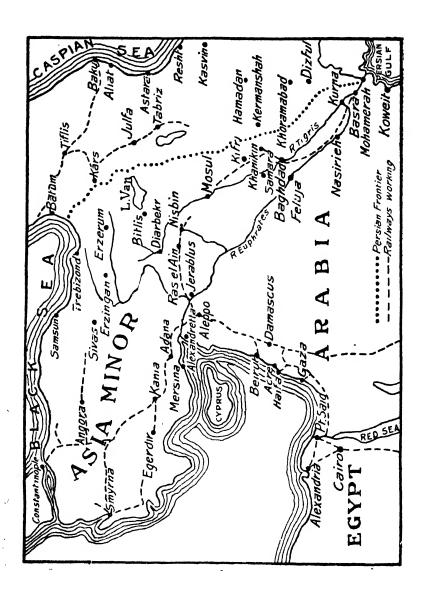
The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Guif. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra va Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence north wards to Baghdad, the line passing a consi-derable distance westward to Kutl-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the loot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses wells also lie. Britain the frontier of that country. A line branches special relations with the off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction has a large trade there.

delayed.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the well developed up to the point having to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Inuian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. The distance between the railway heads is about 250 miles. But there have always for strategic reasons been strong military objections to the railway across Afghanistan and after the death of the late Amir Habibuliah the Afghan Government flatly opposed any suggestion for carrying the Indian or Russian railway system within their borders. What the present Alghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Guit, to supersede the old mult routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia, where the valuable West Persian oil wells also ite. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and



# The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrelled tor the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupletz were contemplaring fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1764.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the postion of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Citve, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal; and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder All of Mysore. A prilonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of Envilsh officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1708, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assave. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcet at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French: Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stont resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a wast camp. The

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur. This was at kirkee, Sucassid, and aleniapur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great mili-

tary community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battailons of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.— In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afgha-nistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous rotreat in which the army perished, This disaster was in some measure rotrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large por-tion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr. the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chilianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops; and in Bombav 9,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombav 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for of Indian to Ditien was difference were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousle, especially that of Outh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward.
The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In of those days were supplied with a cartridge 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist

in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Ber-hampur and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangai Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being rivetted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thou-sand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did cd the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was be-sieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. Lut until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and

140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of three Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and

Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles or war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920. each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Armv, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the military administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Ludian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the The post is linear by a school comes of the lindian Army with recent Indian experience. The appointment is at present held by Lieutenant-General Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was formerly Commander of the Peshawar District from October 1930 to May 1933. The Military Secretary

is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institu-tions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

Commander-in-Chief.-The authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-inments is his excellency with Chief, who by custom is also the Army Member of the Vicerov's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.S., G.C.S., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brutish Service, who succeeded Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of the Army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Army Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance.

The Army Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as awhole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict-C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, and for purposes of the Royal Indian Navy, Secretary to the Government of India in the Navy Department, He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1916. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary (who ta also Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board), an Under Secretary, a Director of Military Lands, and Contrarguents. and Cantonments, a Director, Regulations and Forms, and one Assistant Secretary, (who is also Joint Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board).

The Army Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Army Department Secre-tariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subor-dinate to Army Headquarter it has continuous and intinate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administratio. of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the complication of the Indian Army List. The Army ad-ministration is represented in the Legislature by the Army Member in the Council of "tate, and by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Le composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President, the Adju-tant-General, the Quajtermaster-General, the Master-General of Orlinance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. The Under Secretary, Army department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory, body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the perfecmance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian ferritory is divided in four commands each udder a General Officer Commanding-ineach udder a General Officer Commanding-In-Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organi-ation are given in the table on t e next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 13 districts: 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana; the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces; the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Quetta, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command

administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burns district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transcontrol of the Government of India was trans-

ferred to the administrative control of His Mujesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is 10 peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

(1) /2)

Covering Troops,
The Field Army,
Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of -

(a) The General Staff Branch:
(b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;

(c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch;
 (d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

General Staff Branch.
C. G. S.—Lt.-Genl. Sir William Bartholomew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit, Ser.
D. C. G. S.—Maj.-Genl. B. R. Moberly, C.B.,

D.S.O., I.S.,—Maj.-Geni, B. R. Moberly, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.,
M. G., Cav. & Tech. Adviser, R. T. C.—Maj.-Geni, E. D. Giles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A.,
M.G., R. A.—Maj-Geni, H. W. Newcome, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.
S. O. in-C.—Brigt. C. J. S. LeCornu, O.B.E.,

M.C., Brit. Ser.

This Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India; the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and noncommissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

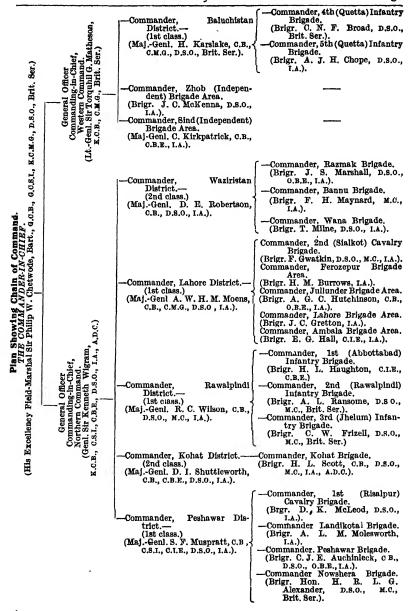
Adjutant-General Branch. A. G .- Lt. Genl. Sir Walter S. Leslie, K.C.B.,

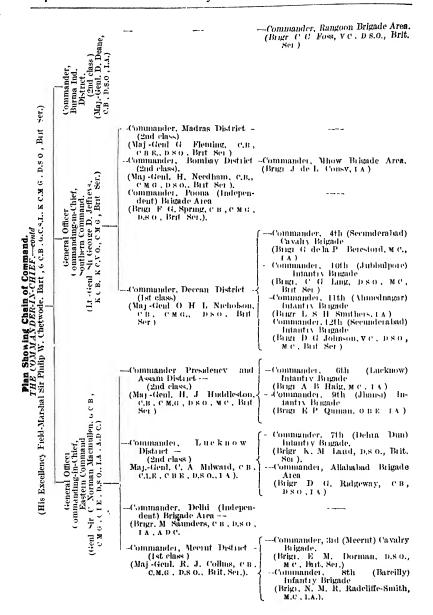
K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A.

D. A. G.—Maj.-Genl. G. Thorpe, C.B., C M G., D.S.o., Brit. Ser

D. M. S .- Maj Genl. E. A. Walker, C.B.

K.H.S., I.M.S.
This Branch deals with all matters apper-This Branch deals with an macrons apportaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General Branch.





# Quarter-Master General's Branch.

Q  $\vec{M},\,G,-$  Lt -Genl. Sir W. Edmund Ironside, K.C B., C.M G., D S O , Brit. Ser.

D Q M G — Maj - Genl. E. F. Orton, C B, I 4. D S & T -- Maj - Genl E. M. Steward, C.B., O.B.E., I.A.

This Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services:—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

Master General of the Ordnance Branch.

M.G. O.— Lt.-Genl. Sir Henry E.ap R. Pryce,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., IA.

D M. G. O.—Brigr (Local Maj.-Genl ) W. R Paul, C B E., Brit. Ser.

This Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories and is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master-General is also responsible for the design, inspection, and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, smallarms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are:

(1) MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH.
Mdy. Secy.—Maj -Genl. W. L. O. Twiss, C.B.,
C.B. E., M.C. I.A.

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of officers tor staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch. E -m-C —Maj -Genl. G. H. Addison, C.B, C M.G, D S O., Brit Ser

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for warof the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, viz., the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, and the Adviser and Secretary, Board of Examiners. The duties of the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India and the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandants of Army School of Education, India, Belgaum and Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, respectively.

# Regular British Forces in India.

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battallons the system is that one battallon of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry.—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

British Infantry.—The present number of British infantry battallons in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 865 other ranks,

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion-in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely In 1921, on the abolition of the British. Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. In 1929, a change of organisation was introduced, and the battalion now comprises .-Headquarters Wing—1 Machine Gun Company and 3 Rifle Companies. Each Rifle Company has 4 Lewis guns. The Machine Gun Company (now called Support Company) is organised into.—Headquarters and 3 Platoons (all on pack) each of 2 Sections of 2 vickers guns each. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 42 Indian other ranks. The Support Company platoon, as it is called, is transferred en bloc to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, and as gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows:

Royal Horse Artillery.—Comprises four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades.
—Five brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Four brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. A brigade on the higher establishment consists of 2 batteries of six 4.5 Howitzers. A brigade on the lower establishment consists of 2 batteries of four 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of four 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of four 4.5 Howitzers.

Field (Mechanised) Brigade.—The mechanised brigade consists of two batteries armed with four 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with four 4-5" howitzers.

Field (Reinforcement) Brigade.—The reinforcement brigade consists of one battery armed with four 18-pounderguns, one battery of four 4-5" howlizers.

Indian Mountain Brigades.—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batterles, one unbrigaded mountain battery also one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral and one Survey Section. All batteries are armed, with four 3.7" howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Kohat, Fort Lockhart, Fort Milward, Fort Salop, Jhansi post, Arawali, Bannu, Wana Mir Ali, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Malakand, Landi Kotal; Shagai: Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades, R.A.

Medium Brigades.—There are two such brigades, Three batteries in each brigade, two of which are armed with six 6" howitzers, and one battery with four 60-pounder guns.

Heavy Brigade.—One battery at Bombay and one at Karachi.

Anti-Aircraft—Headquarters One battery, located at Bombay. The battery is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt. guns.

Indian Regiment of Artillery.—The first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade and is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery. The establishment of this brigade consists of brigade headquarters, 2 batteries each of 18-pr. guns and 2 batteries each of four 4.5" how/tizers.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre at Muttrs, for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of field medium and anti-air craft batteries and another centre at Ambals for Indian ranks of Light, Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel. There is also a R. A. Boys Depot at Bangalore.

# Engineer Services.

The Engineer-in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for:

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.

- (2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services.
- (3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.
- (4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.
- (5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him.

The Organisation.—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, vtz., the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows:

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore. King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkee Boyal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army Officers from the late Ploneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers and Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer-in-Charge, Workshops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies; they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, e.g., heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burme except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all major works for the Royal Indian Marine; and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier, Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary, P. W. D., to the Govt. of N. W. F. Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E., and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A. Cs. S. R. E. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into sub-divisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Depertment subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by stores. of Furniture and Stores are assisted by storekeepers.

# Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Military Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut.-General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal Sir John M. Steel, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtainling in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters Army Headquarters.

Subordinate formations.—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are:--

GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2 Wing Stations of two squadrons each, on a station basis.

(ii) Wing squadrons not on a station basis.

(iii) Station Commands.

The Aircraft Depot. The Aircraft Park. (iv) (v)

(vi) Heavy Transport Flight. (vii) B.A. F. Hill Depot, Lower Topa.

Group Command .- The Group Command is known as No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters, and is located at Peshawar. The Group The Group and is located at Feshawar. The Group Commander is a Group Captain, corresponding in rank to a Colonel in the Army. His staff is organised on the same system as that of the Headquarters of the R.A.F. in India. The establishment of the Group consists of 7 officers and 21 airmen.

The subordinate units to No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters are as follows:

No. 1 Wing Station, R.A.F., Kohat. No. 2 Wing Station, R.A.F., Risalpur.

# Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Wing Command.—There is one Wing Command only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., located at Quetta. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

He is equipped with a staff organised on approximately the same system as the Headquar-ters of a Group. The Wing Establishment consists of 5 officers and 13 airmen.

Wing Station Commands.—There are 2 Wing station commands in India, one located at Peshawar and the other at Risalpur. Each station consists of two squadrons on a reduced squadron basis with one administrative head, i.e., Station Headquarters under the command of a Wing Commander. The strength of the Station Headquarters is 8 officers and 112 airmen, while that of the two squadrons totals 24 officers and 106 airmen. The wing Station at Risalpur also administers the Parachute Section.

The Squadrons.—Of the 8 squadrons 7 are extended along the North West Frontier from Quetta to Risalpur, and one is stationed at Ambala.

The squadron is the primary air force unit, and it consists, normally, of a Headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, work-shops and stores cannot economically be orshops and stores cannot economically be or-ganised on anything less than a squadron basis. The squadrons headquarters comprises the officers and other ranks required for the com-mand and administration of the squadron as whole; it includes the workshops and repair units, the armouries and equipment stores of the squadrons.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron rates with the type of aeroplanes in a squaron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes i.e., four in each of three flights. This does not however apply to the twin engined bombing squadrons. bombing squadrons

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Bristol Fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Bristol Fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment.—The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 123 airmen.

The Aircraft Depot.-The Aircraft Depot The Aircraft Depot.—The Aircraft Depot may be conveniently described as the wholesale store and provision department of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores are received from the United Kingdom, and in the first instance, held by this unit. It is also the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, mechanical transport repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. The Depot is located at Drigh Road, Karachi. Karachi.

The Aircraft Park.—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment, intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The Stocks held in the Park are, however, usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations, and the quantites held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war, an Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation, though the aircraft Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace, the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are receted there, but no major repairs are undertaken. In addition to the above functions practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for B. A. F. vehicles are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Heavy Transport light is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishments.—The Personnel of the Boyal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R. A. F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps. R. A. F. in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircrattemen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

(a) Technical Section ...Aircraft Depot. Aircraft Park.
(b) M. T. Drivers Section ...All Units.

(c) Followers Section . All Units.

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows:—

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disabi-

lty upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 11 officers and 27 airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R. A. F. in India.

Indian Air Force.—This force came into existence on 8th October 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers will form the first unit of the Indian Air Force The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

# Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21.

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises:

14 British officers.

19 Indian officers.
492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men.

Indian Infantry.—The establishment of the Indian Infantry s constituted as follows: Battalions

The normal strength of an active battalion

	British	Indian	Indian		
	Officers.	Officers.	other ranks		
Infantry	12	20	703		
Gurkhas	13	22	898		

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows:—

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780.

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed  $e^{ig}$ , road-making etc., were now generally performed by labour. The whole organization has therefore been disbanded, and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve, -The conditions of the reserve, are as follows: --

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class 'C' reservists for Indian Cavalry

Artillery Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles. The new class 'C' reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes 'A' and 'B' reservests which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but those will be gradually eliminated.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantiy and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially. Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment in, the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows :-

Cavalry			٠.	2,940		
Artillery	••			2,325		
Engineers		• •		2,350		
Indian Signal	l Corp	s	• •	625		
Infantry	••	• •		22,120		
Gurkhas	• •	••		2,000		
Railway Nuc		654				
Supplementary Reserve Total				246		
			• _	33,260		

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and organised on the same lines as a sapper and miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch Army Headquarters. He acks as a tach-He acts as a techat Army Headquarters. nical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the tech-nical inspection of all signal unts. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached

signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals. The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Licut -Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sampers and Mines. of Sappers and Miners.

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below:-

The various types of field units and the number maintained are :--

Corps Signals Head			
cluding Line s	nd Wirele	88	
Company .			2
Cavalry Brigade Sig			4
Divisional Signals .			4
District Signals .			3
Experimental Wire		ı	1
Zhob Signal Section	n		

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters, The District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps.—Six armoured car companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925, Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They were located as follows:—the Northern Group at Rawalpindi, this Group Hoadquarters commanded companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Southern and Western Commands. These have been abolished and their duties are

carried out by the Commander, R Tank Corps, Northern Command, so far as that command is Northern Commands as a second of the concerned and by the Commandant, R. T. C. School, Ahmednagar, in respect of the other three commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. T. C. personnel and the conduct of experiments.

Organisations.—3 Light Tank Companies

Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and 18 armed with 25 Carden Lloyd Light Tanks; 4 for Company Headquarters and 7 per section.

5 Armoured Car Companies. Each company consists of Meadquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 16 armoured cars; 1 for Company Headquarters and 5 per section The armoured Headquarters and 5 per section cars at present in India are of various types.

To po to										
				British Officers.	British other ranks.	Followers.	Motor cars.	Motor cycles.	Armoured cars.	Lorries.
Tank Corps School				5	48	16	1	2	9	9
Armoured Car Company	••	••	••	12	145	32	2	6	16	10
				1	٠	1	·	'	1	<u> </u>

Medical Services.-The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;
(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment.

(c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.

(d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

(e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.
(f) The Army Dental Corps.

The Indian Military Nursing Service.

The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Medical Department and Queen Alexandra's Imperiat Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organizations. organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrange-ments have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy

and diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps.—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British It has developed from the Commis-Army. It has developed from the commis-sariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quarter master-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown

by categories in the following table:-Officers with W.

Omcers with King	B C	ommissio	ns	128
Indian officers		••		68
British other ranks	٠.		٠.	280
Civilians		• •		547
Followers	••	••	• •	1,401
		Total		2,424
ANIMAL T	'RA	NSPORT.	_	
Officers with King	8 (	commissi	ons.	48
Indian officers				129
British other ranks	١			39
Civilians				97
Indian other rank				9,845
		••	::	

There are also 1.576 driver reservists.

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 13.258 and 3,946 respectively. There are also
4:11 ponies and 12 bullocks. Wheeled
and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war "cadre," other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establish-

MECHANI	CAL TE	ANSPO	RT.	
Officers with Kin	g's cor	nmissio	ns.	89
Indian officers	·			68
British other ran	ks			165
Indian other ran	ks	••		2,835
Indian civilians		••		183
Followers	••	••	• •	1,344
	7	Cotal	•••	4,679

There are also 3,035 reservists. The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following:—

(a) Field units-

11 M. T. Companies, consisting of 11 headquarters, 32 service sections (higher establishment), and 8 service sections (lower establishment).

5 M. T. Companies for motor ambulance convoys consisting of 5 headquarters, 1 section (higher establishment) and 11 sections (lower establishment).

2 M. T. Companies (Mobile Repair Units) consisting of 2 headquarters and 4 sections.

Maintenance units-5 Heavy Repair shops. Central M. T. Stores Depot. Vehicle Reserve Depot. Chaklala Headquarters. Experimental Section.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in Apart from units and venicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mecha-nical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscel-laneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,068 vehicles with 109 motor cycles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the ser-vice are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps.

The Ordnance Services which are under the M.G.O. may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the

Army Remount Department.—The following are among the most important duties for the remount service: - The provision of animais for the Army in India. The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobili. zation of all units services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines cor-responding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and a Deputy Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 1C Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India. - The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The organisation consists of 20 veterinary hospitals, Class I, 25 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 25 branch veterinary hospitals, 10 sick lines and 12 Indian Army Veterinary Corps Sections of personnel posted to veterinary hospitals during peace and forming a cadre for expansion on mobilisation to provide technical

personnel for all veterinary units.

Farms Department.-This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:-(i) The military grass farms,

provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops

and families.

Educational Services.—The education of Educational Services.—Inc concentral of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

British	Indian officers.	В. О.	I. O.	Civilians.
61	50	164	64	446

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows :-

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years

in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in symy and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse); drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve; and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and

8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais),

7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in arms.

Indian combatant personnel of British infan-

try 6 years in army.
Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 9 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandsmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in army.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into which case there is the Reserve, in no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.— These forces are "Civil" troops, i.s., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following — Kurram Milltia, Tochl Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekran Levy Corps.

# The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a mus-ketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local warris largey according to localizes, the force military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway bat-

tallons,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Vetori-nary Corps. Units of the Auxillary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the sche-duled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

# Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom mili-tary service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the torce for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable sufficient prequinitary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battalions, urban units and the university training

corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drils during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units.

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number is now eighteen and, though the unit establish-

ment has not been completely filled in all cases. the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Branch, the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year, every man does preliminary training for one calcudar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training. Members of urban units have only a provincial liability. 4 such units were constituted in 1998 in Rombay Madras were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, one of which has since been disbanded. Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days' preliminary training, and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

#### The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. discretion of the Kuling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of the control of the contr cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three eategories of troops, namely:

Class A .- Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

Class B .- These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A; but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

Class C .- These troops consist in the main Cuss C.—Inese troops consist in the main of militial formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the

Indian State Forces on the 1st October 1934, of suitable candidates for admission. amounted to-

		ľ	Authorized strength.	Actual strength.
Artillery	• •	1	1,616	1,595
Cavalry			9,366	8,844
Infantry			36,487	30,262
Camel Corps			466	462
Motor Machin	e Gun s	Sec-		
tions			100	85
Sappers			1,307	1,075
Transport Cor	ps		1,538	1,741
Gr	and tot	al	50,880	44,064

#### Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army; those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of com-mand, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
King's Commissioned officers for the Indian

Army are obtained from two main sources : from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment; the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Licutenant-Colonel is in normal

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 20 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military Occupancy, Woolwich. Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection

the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the be-stowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education proclude their being granted the full King's com-mission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preli-Dun, a Government institution for the preiminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 hours to be in residence at the maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were: 7th Light Cavalry; 16th Light Cavalry; 2nd Bn., Madras Pioneers; 4/19th Hyderabad Regi-ment;5th Royal Battalion,5th Mahratta Light Infantry; 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q. V. O. L. I.); 1/14th Punjab Regiment: 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianize a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision, the following units have been marked for indianzation, 3rd Cavairy, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/6th Rajputana Riffes, 5/6th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battahon 13th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battahon 13th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers, etc., together with the usual complement of ancillary services, to make up a complete Division.

The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is designat-ed "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It will provide officers for all arms cavalry, in-fantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935

## **Training Institutions**

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units:— Staff College, Quetta.

Senior Officers' School, Belgaum.

School of Artillery, Kakul. Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarha

and Ahmednagar
Army School of Physical Training Ambail.
Army Signal School, Poons.
Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar.

Army School of Education, Belgaum.

Army School of Cookery, Poona.

Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona.

Indian Army Service Corps Training Esta-blishment, Rawalpindi.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee. The object of these Schools is to ensure to all

the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-todate knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927. Instruction in the rifie, light gun, etc., is carried out at Pachmarhi fantry. These are drawn both from the north and

and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar.
The King George's Royal Indian Military Srhools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldier: with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian N.C.Os. for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.— Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve:-

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force(India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon,

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered. (3) Private gentlemen who are resident

India, Burma or Ceylon.
Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve or Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possese a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

The strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1985 was 839.

The Fighting Races. —The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war un-dergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a stilllarger proportion to both the cavalry and inthe south of India, as well as from beyond the They are all excellent fighting men. Frontier. hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for manyhundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battallons, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills storagily increased. As uniters in the missible y are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwalis and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers. The professional military casts of india from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabit-

ing not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high costs and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwalis are Hill many battalions. The Garhwalls are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Eurone and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopctamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Decean and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivail, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the

awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well ed. His Excellency gives in it the following in every campaign in which they have been figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak on During the war the Victoria Cross was Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, makens ing a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As Of this number, occount were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have accepted overseas (Desputies accepted Summary of India's Effort in the War.—
In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are review-

Eff	ectives.	1934.
-----	----------	-------

		1001111	3, 100	77.				
Approximation of the control of the		Officers with King's Commissions,	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Com- missions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers.	Indian reservists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps)	3,999	54,340	3,175	1,21,794	(a)	19,329	33,260
II. III.	Administrative Services) Training Establishments (in-	566	484	20		1,384	500	••
ıv.	clusive of personnel of De- partmental Corps)	106	135	11	87	64	490	
v.	Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included)	61	164	50	64	446	276	••
VI.	in item II) Indian Army Ordnance Corps. (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in	405	733	277	13,411	1,284	5,679	4,611
VII.	item II) Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the num-	119	554	6	1,022	838	225	85
VIII.	bers included in item II) Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item	861	802	623	3,424		4,708	5,800
ıx.	Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the num-	44	4	112	555	46	90	77
x.	bers included in item II) Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military	26	16	8	145	278	2,618	••
XI.	Accounts Department)  Auxiliary and Territorial  Forces (Permanent Estab-	314	125	140	585	5,424	2,090	169
	lishments)	120	244					••
	Total	6,621	57,604	4,422	1,41,223	9,759	36,005	43,502

<sup>(</sup>a) Included in column 7. \* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see "The Indian Year Book" of 1920, p. 152, et seq.

# Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Mili-tary Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. From the 1st April 1920 to the 31st March 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s per rupce for the con. version of English sterling transaction into rupces. From the 1st April 1927 the accounts are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 6d. per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against exrious departments are not set off against ex-penditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur no ex-

penditure for Military purposes.

# SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

		Tuot	B 1.		
•	-		1932-33.	1933-84.	1934-35.
			Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
	•	I	Rupe	ees (000's omitted	.)
Defence Services—Effective	••	• •	41,63,38	40,95,94	41,45,52
Defence Services—Non-effective	• •	• • •	8,59,34	8,62,78	8,62.70
Defence Reserve Fund	• •		14,76	8,49	49,75
	Total		50,37,48	49,67,21	49,58,47

NOTES.—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt services.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

#### ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately :--Table 2.

		_					
					1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
				-	Closed	Revised	Budget
				- 1	Accounts.	Estimates.	Estimates.
•	INDIA.			ī		0's omitted).	
A. Standing Army:				- 1	-		
(1) Effective Ser	vices :			- 1			
Fighting Ser	vices	••					14,04,27
Administrati		• •		•••			6,21,09
Manufacturi	ig establish	ments	(includ	ling			
stores	• •			••			2,15,96
Army Head	quarters,	Staff	of C	om-			
mands, et		. • •	••.	•:1			1,84,08
Purchase a	d sale of	stores,	equipn	ient			
and anima Special Serv		• •	• •	•••			3,44,81
		:	41 1	انت		l i	••
Transportati	hot weath	ancy, an	hitahan	anta		1	
and misce	laneona	er esta	MIIBIIII	CHOS		1	1.07.01
wild misco.	mileo us	••	••				1,97,01
	Fotal Effect	ive Ser	vices				29,67,22
(2) Non-effectiv		.,0 501	12000	• • •		, ,	20,01,22
Non-effectiv	charges					1	3,65,26
B. Auxiliary and I	erritorial F	orces:		1		1	-,,
Effective		••	••				68,72
C. Royal Air Force	:			- 1		1	V-7
Effective		• •	• •	• • •			1,01,58
Non-effectiv	е	• •	• •	• • •			26
				-			
Total: India:				- 1			
Effective	••	• •	• •	•••	32,36,32	31,63,23	\$1,37,47
Non-effective	е	••	••	•••	<b>3,5</b> 3,03	3,51,60	3,65,52
			Total		35,89,35	35,14,92	35,02,99
					75-7-5	3,,-	

Table 2-contd.

Table 2-			
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
England.	(Rupees	000's omitted)	- material de la company de la
. Standing Army.			
(1) Effective Services : Figuting Services			3,08,30
Administrative Services			42,41
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			2374
Army Headquarters, Staff of Com- mands, etc			10,99
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			58 86
Special Services			••
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-mala- rial measures, hot weather establish- ments and miscellaneous			83,07
Total Effective Services			5,27,37
(2) Non-effective Services			4,84,01
B. Royal Air Force:		'	1
Effective			80,12
Non-effective			4,20
Total: England	11,02,59	10,88,68	10,95,70
Total Army Expenditure :			
Effective	38,48,40	37,57,64	37,44,96
Non-effective	8,43,54	8,45,96	8,53,73
Grand Total	46,91,94	46,03,63	45,98,69

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services, leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs. 450 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1934-35 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services Rs. 495-8 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading "Military Services" made up of Rs. 382-6 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 113-1 millions in England.

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakeries, pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on Mulitary Engineer Services between India and England is as shown below :--

							1932-33.	1933-84.	1934-35.
							Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
						İ	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India	••	••	••	••	••		3,40,80	8,42,42	2,79,90
England	••	••	••	••	••	•-	57,07	4,36	4,26
					Total		3,46,50	3,46,78	2,84,16

Cost of the Army.—A Tribunal was set up a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's sent to India was fixed. This worked out at contribution towards the recruiting and training expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India. The Tribunal has also examined India's counterclaim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which met in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was Sir Robert Garran, until recently Solicitor-General in the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Tomin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lai, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Pulsne Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Government of India. ment of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of con-troversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent. of the total expenditure; and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Cepitation payments.—When, after the the provisional payments by about £300,000 Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company annually. The Government of India has disputed were amalgamated with those of the Crown the bill.

sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of, roughly, £631,000.

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment, with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s. Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially increased, and the altered rate represented an annual expenditure of about £734,000. A comannual expenditure of about £734,000. A committee presided over by Lord Justice Romer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitation charge was justified in principle. In the following year the Secretaries of State for India and War (Lord Morley and Lord Haldane) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11 8s, the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1928-28 to approximately £4,500,000 and would still exceed

# The Strength of the Army.

# BRITISH TROOPS.

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

	Period			Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 a	verage			69,440	39,389	808	488	2,094 · 57
1915-19			••	66,199	58,367	583	1,980	3,277.58
1920	• •		••	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,488 08
921				58,681	60,515	<b>4</b> 08	749	8,070.04
922	•••			60,166	37,836	284	714	1.902.32
923	•••	••	••	63,139	87,595	237	979	1,793 3
924				58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857.98
925	• •			57,378	86,069	166	997	1.750 - 19
926	• •			56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758 .60
1927	• • •			55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654 . 25
928	::			56,327	33,034	166	556	1.635.9
1929	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			59,827	38,742	203	671	1.746 .8

# INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

					4	Rat	io per 1,0	00 of stren	gth.
Period	Average strength.	Admis- sions.	tantly Admissions. Death	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.			
1910-14 (average)	180,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544.6	4.38	5.4	20 .7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788-2	16.81	23.6	. 38.1
1920		164,987	2,124	4.564	9,265				42.8
1921 1922	1 - 45 0 40			3,638 2,659		679 7 524 · 0	10.16		34.4
1922 1923	- 40 004	66,847	856	2,828	2,955	466.7			24.6 20.68
1924					2,432	423 · 1			18.05
1925						8.928			15.04
1926 1927	400 000								15.41
1927	1 401 100		872	1,251					15·03 15·51
1929	1 484 800	45,654			1,864				16.8

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeek, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous both Coke's kines.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and after-wards collected various parties of the Regi-ment (when no British Officers were lett) and ment (when no british officers were lett) and kept them under his command until the retre-ment was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subse-quently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into satety, whilst exposed to

against the German trenches south of Mauquis-sart. When himself wounded, on the 25th Sept-ember 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he between the regiment and brigade head-brought him out through the German wire, and, quarters, a distance of 14 miles over open ground brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had aiready bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out tation. Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man in that direction, but Lance-Naik Lala insisted

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbarion going out to his Adjutant, and offered to in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible crawl back with him on his back at once. When for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which this was not permitted, he stripped off his own was increased during the War and afterwards by clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer the award of that decoration to the following:—

and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

> Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry .--For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back tor assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line with-in 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched posi-tion. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men. except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile when his gan was kneeded out by nothing fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles, For most conspicuous bravery during operations ally, he himself returned and removed all reagainst the German trenches south of Mauquis-But for his great gallantry and determination our

> Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry. -For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana. 23rd Gurkha Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, Riffes.—For conspicuous bravery and resource that Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy contempt of danger during an attack. He with and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. to him before he died. His valour and instilative Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their dre. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west

were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

ning of the Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabis.—For squadron devotion and bravery "quite beyond all the west praise" in Wazırlstan on 10th April, 1921. He bank of the River Jordan, between the river received a severe gunshot wound in the chest and Kh. es Samariveh Village. On nearing while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised havildars had been killed or disabled he strugthat the aquadron was suffering casualties gled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, from a small hill on the left front occupied by and charged and recovered the gun, restoring machine guns and 200 infantry. Without it to action. He refused medical attention, the slightest hesitation he collected six other insisting first on pointing out where the other disregard of danger charged and captured the While the medical man was attending to position, thereby saving very heavy casualties these wounded he shielded him with his body to the squadron. He was mortally wounded and he submitted to medical attention himself on the very top of the hill when capturing one only after he was exhausted through three hours' of the machine guns single-handed, but all the continual effort and by loss of blood.

# THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, squadron had considerably improved. known as the East Indies Squadron, has been battleship Swiftsure had taken the place maintained in Indian waters. It has natused considerably with the been flat rally varied in strength from time to time, and another, second class cruiser replacements. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910: when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two second class cruiser was withdrawn and two 'Emerald,' Cruiser, 7,550 tons; 'Enterprise smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist 'Colombo,' Cruiser, 4,200 tons), Sloops. in the suppression of the arms traffic in the 'Shorcham,' 'Bideford,' 'Fowey,' and Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies 'Lupin.'

battleship Swiftsure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been flagship, and another, second class cruiser replaced the Perseus.

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron)

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3,000 a year on account of indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navy.

## India's Naval Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1395-7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is well under half a million prough half a million pounds.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel A fifth sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the Patrol vessels.

ċ

١

# ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service Ahwaz, under the Government of India) traces its The Incorigin so far back as 1612 when the East India Island of Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Oslander), were despatched from lengland in 1612 under a Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows:

o beriege man mitte mate	noon	We IOIIO AP.
Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine		1612-1686
Bombay	••	1686-1830
Indian Navy		1830-186
Bombay Marine		1863-1877
H. M. Indian Marine		1877-1892
Roval Indian Marine		1892.
Royal Indian Yavy	••	1934.

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputs Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding.

#### War Service of India's Naval Forces.

1612-1717 Continuous wars against Dutch, Portuguese and Pirates for supremacy of West Crast of India. 1744 War with France, capture of Chandernagore, and French ship In-dienne. In 1756 Capture of Castle of Gheria. dienne. In 1756 Capture of Castle of Gheria.

1774 Mahratta War, capture of Tannah. Latter part of the eighteenth century, war with French and Dutch, Capture of Pondicherry, Trincomalee, Jafnapatam, Colombo, etc. 1801 Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercromble. 1803 War with France. 1810 Taking of Mauritius and capture of French ship in Port Louis. Barly part of the nine-teenth century suppression of Jowasmi Pirates in the Persian Gulf. 1811 Conquest of Tara. 1813 Expedition against Sultan of Sambar. 1817-18 Mahratta War, capture of Forts at Severndroog. 1819 Expedition to exterminate piracy in the Persian Gulf. 1820 Capture of Mocha. 1821 Expedition against the Beni-koo-Ali Arabs. 1824-28 First Biurma War. 1827 Blockade of Berbera and Somali Coast. 1835 Defeat of Beni Vas Pirater. 1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and Somali Coast. 1835 Defeat of Benl Yas Pillaria. 1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and capture of Karachi. 1838 Capture of Aden. 1940-42 War in China. 1843 Scinde War Battle of Meanee, capture of Hyderabad. The Government of India asked Admiral of the 1845-46 Maori war in New Zealand. 1848-49 He Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, War in Punjab, siege of Mooitan. 1852 Second Burma War, Capture of Rangoon, Martaban, the Service. His valuable suggestions wree Basesin, Prome and Pegu. 1855 Persian war, capture of Bushire, Muhammerah and could not be accepted.

Ahwaz. 1856-57 War in China. 1857-59 Fhe Indian Mutiny. 1859 Capture of the Island of Beyt. 1860 China War, Canton, Taku Forts, Fatshan and Pekin. 1871 Abyssintan War. 1882 Egyptian Campaign. 1885 Egyptian Campaign. 1885 Third Burma War. 1889 Chin-Lahai Expedition. 1896 Suakir Expedition. dition, 1897 Expedition to Institute, Mombassa, E. Africa. 1899-1902 S. Africa War. 1909-01 Boxer Rebellion in China relief of Pekin, 1902-04 Somaliland Expedition, Suppression of Arms Traffic operations, Persian Gulf. 1912-14.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHEROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet. Mediterranean North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian a Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the Arrica and Exper for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

When the War Office assumed full control of Operations in Mesopotamia a large number of Regular and Temporary Officers and men were seconded to the Royal Engineers and General Service respectively for duties in the Inlend Water Transport which controlled all River Transport work in that country, and these officers held many important executive appointments in that unit.

The movements of all sea transports between India and the various theatres of War were controlled by Marine Officers.

Trawlers were built in the Bombay and Calcutta Dockyards and mine sweeping operations were carried out with these and launches off Bombay and elsewhere, the trawlers were also used for towing duties.

Retired Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on navel transport duties in England and France, and also in very responsible positions with the Inland Water Transport in France.

Service in the War 1914-18,—The Royal Indian Marine, though a small Service compared with the Army and Navy, played a very active and conspicuous part in the European War. These are set out in detail in the Indian Year Book for 1922 and earlier editions

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director, R.I.M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Com-mittee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Incheape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal

Naval Secretary Flag Lieutenant

Navy and P. S. T. O., East Indies

Navy, with a strength in the first instance of navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweep-ing trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the, Indian and Home Govern-ments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discip-line Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was re-introduced to the As-sembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had ren-dered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and was then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Navai Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its personnel for war, e.g., minesweeping, gunnery, communications, etc., includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval duties. A close liaison is maintained between the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies Squadron.

Rear-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B. Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.E., B.N.

.. Lieut. H. Morland, R. I. N.

## Personnel, 1935.

## HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Indian

Chief of the Staff and Captain Superintendent Captain A. G. Maundrell, R.I.N. of Dockyard Staff Officer (Operations) Commander P. A. Mare, R.I.N. Commander A. R. Rattray, R.I.N. Commander of the Dockyard Lieut. K. Durston, R.I.N. Squadron Gunnery Officer Lieut. M. H. St. L. Nott, R.I.N. Squadron Signal Officer Engineer Manager of the Dockyard Engineer Captain W. W. Collins, R.I.N. (on leave. Enginear Commander W. Richardson, R.I.M. (Offg. 1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Engineer Manager). Dockvard. 2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Underdown, B.I.N.

Dockyard

J. A. B. Hawes Esq. (Tempy.) Naval Store Officer .. The Hon'ble Tarrun Sinha, B.A. (Oxon). Financial Adviser

.. V. G. Rose, Esq. Chief Superintendent

#### MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF.

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay		 Commander C. H. Boykett, R.I.N.
Asst. Sea Transport Officer	• •	 LieutComdr. C. L. Turbett, R I.N
Sea Transport Officer, Karachi	• •	 Lieut-Comdr. R. R. Caws, R.I.N.

# CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor		W. G. J. Francis, Esq.
Assistant Constructor		E. J. Underhay, Esq.
Electrical Engineer	••	N. T. Patterson, Esq.

#### OFFICERS

Captains				9	Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engi-	
Commanders	• •	• •		15	neer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-	
Lieutenant-Commanders	,	Lieutena	nts,	- 1	Lieutenants	35
and Sub-Lieutenants				44	WARRANT OFFICERS.	
Engineer-Captain				1	Gunners and Boatswains	16
Engineer-Commanders		••	• •	13	Warrant Writers	8

#### PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN.

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

Ships.

Sloop Minesweeping	H. M. I. S. Clive	••	2,050 tons		1,700 Horse Power.
Sloop Minesweeping .	Corn wallis Hindustan		1,290 ,,	••	2,500 2,000 S. H. P.
	,, muusuan		1,190 ,,	• •	
Sloop Minesweeping .	" Lawrence Indus	••	1,225 ,,	••	1,900 Horse l'ower.
Surveying Vessel	" lnvestigator	• •	1,574 ,,		11,376 ,,
Depot Ship	,, Dalhousie	• •	1,960 ,,		
Patrol Vessel	,, Pathan		695		3,590 S. H. P.

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay. Calcutta, and Karachi.

#### Dockyards.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more in portant. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with tactories.

## Medical Staff.

Medical Officer, Major R. McKinlay, R.A.M.C. Officer in Medical Charge, of Dispensory, Captain J. B. D'Souza, M.B.E., I.M.D.

# R. I. N. Warrant Officers.

Officer-in-charge, Dockyard Police Force, Gunner P. O'Hara, R I.N.

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain A. H Lovett, M B.E., R.I.N.

## Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H. M. I. N. Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy—

#### BOMBAY.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Hombay District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd 3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors,

#### CATORONA

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District; Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors.

#### MADRAS

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

### BURMA.

Principal Officer, Mcrcantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marino Department, Rangoon District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Rangoon.

# KARACHI.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marino Department, Karachi District.

## ADEN.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Aden District.

#### CHITTAGONG.

Nauti al Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

#### PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master.

# Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant, are few soils in the world more suited to intenfood and moisture in the soil, so the character sive agriculture so long as the water supply is of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the establishing of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country. The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer, months, and the intense heat from March till June. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the Kharif or Monsoon and the Rabi or Winter Season, each bearing its own distinctive crops. Between early June and October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January. The south of the Peninsula, and especially the Madras Presidency, however, is more truly tropical especially in the south, and depends mainly on the N.-E. monsoon; here the two crop seasons can hardly be said to exist. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance the year, which is or consactable himself and to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented. The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, viz., mid-summer, and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country should be remembered that in a not country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period, though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture, has many advantages in hot countries.

Soils .- Four main soil types can be recogsoils.—Four main sont types can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the Red soils derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or regur soils which over-lie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras regur soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal

assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings; of these the requr soils are the most valuable.

Agricultural Capital and Equipment.— India is a country of small holdings and the com-monest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries. Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing, and very little on buildings or implements. Many causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high Great progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement during the last twenty years. There are now 105,262 Co-operative Credit Societies in India with 4,282,884 members and a working capital of nearly 96 crores of rupees Some 90 per cent. of these Societies are concerned with the financing of agriculture. Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that cheap credit is only valuable it applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift

Equipment .- Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending on the cultivator's individual circumstances. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. In those tracts where irrigation is from wells, bullocks are also used for drawing water; they also drive the sugarcane crusher and tread out the grain at harvest; and they are still almost the sole means of transport in rural areas His implements being few, a cultivator's bullocks torm by far the most important item of his movable property.

Implements are made of word although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. Iron ploughs were being introduced in large numbers in the decade following the war, but the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities in recent years has lessened the demand for these unplements. levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller, and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator.

On black cotton soils the commonest imon black cotton sons the commonest maplement is the bakhar, a simple stirring implement with a broad blade. Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in. Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the kodal or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does Into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring; broadly speaking there is none; gradu a separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand, and winnowing by the agency of the wind; cultivators have come to recognize the efficiency of winnower and simple reapers and these, like iron ploughs, are likely to become popular when conditions improve. Even motor tractor ploughs are now estimated to number hundreds and a few steam ploughing sets are at work reclaiming land from deep-rooted grasses.

Cultivation.—Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country there is plenty of room for improvement. As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people depending largely as it does on thrit and industry. In most places considering the large population cultivation is none too good. Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment Two economic factors tend to keep down the standard of cultivation. Holdings are not only small but fragmented and the Indian laws of inheritance both perpetuate and intensify this evil. Very definite attempts are now being made in several provinces and states to amend matters and consolidate holdings but the process in encessarily slow. Secondly, cultivators rarely live on or near to their holdings but congregate in villages. The need for mutual protection is less than formerly and though tradition dies hard sub-villages are now anging up in mean places. now springing up in many places.

For Rabi crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tiliage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigen-ous plough (or on black soils the Bakhar) which serves the purpose of plough, harrow and cultivaserves the purpose of plotting marrow and cultivaries tor, combined with applications of the levelling beam. Crude as these implements are, they produce in Northern India a surface mulch and moist sub-soil which is the aim of all dry-farming operations. For Kharif crops the preparation is much less thorough as it is essential to sow without delay. Interculture is usually inadequate. Manure is generally applied to more valuable Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane, rotton, tobacco, etc. Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a worden plough or drill. Thunning and spacing are not usarly so well done as they might be, and i recruitivation is generally too superficial. Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole, and there is little waste involved. At their best the ryot's methods are not ineffective but being uneconomical of both cattle and man-power, they are seldom carried out fully. The use of simple improved implements and of machines which lessen the strain on the bullocks, which the agricultural department is steadily fostering, is an important factor in raising the general standard of agriculture.

Irrigation .- The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the rabi crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, s.g., Sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies Southern India. Large quantities of rain and in Sind barren desert has become fertile water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distribund. The Indian canal system is by far the

largest in the world. In 1932-33 the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75,000 miles irrigating an area of 33 million acres, and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 86 crores. It has been calculated that when works under construction are completed, and when the various new canals are developed fully the irrigated new canals are developed fully, the irrigated area will probably reach 50 million acres. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective tive irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that dovernment bears part of the risk of follure of crops. Different parts of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary some-what in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras and Bombay presidencies possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery—Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kanniambadi project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is for and away the bighest dam in India, whilst is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

irrigation from Wells.—About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapdily replacing the old-fashioned mhotea.

Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures.—Although the number of cattle maintained in India is very high and indeed excessive, there is everywhere a shortage of farmyard manure. This is partly due to the small use of bedding, for which straw can Ill be spared, and to the keeping of cattle in the open, but mainly to the use of dung as the principal source of village fuel. Hence the supply of organic matter to Indian soils is deficient. Unfortunately the Indian cultivator does not possess the skill of the Chinaman in the making of composts and much valuable manurial material is wasted in every Indian village and to the detriment of sanitation. Green-manure crops are spreading slowly and the use of oll-cakes, especially castor-cake, for the more valuable crops like sugarcane and tobacco is increasing.

The general trend of the results of experiments carried on by the various agricultural departments is to show that a better supply of organic manures is everywhere important, nitrogen is the most common limiting factor for India as a whole, phosphatic manures are definitely advantageous in certain more limited tracts. Manuring for higher production is gradually spreading as the result of village demonstrations; at present prices of certain artificial fertilisers, notably ammonium sulphate and the newer types of soluble phosphatic manure are definitely profitable not only for tobacco, sugarcane and market garden crops but for some staple crops, but generally speaking the fall in the prices of agricultural produce has arrested progress in the use of purchased fertilisers.

Rice.—A reference to the crop statistics shows that rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, although it preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Oriesa, Burma and Madras. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated variefies are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in lowlying stress and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rices grow quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked in a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the

agricultural departments is now well over 2 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces of India has been launched out of funds provided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board.

Wheat.-Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Puniab supplying about rrovinces and the Funan supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total outturn in India, The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species Triticium vulgars. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable. mercial point of view As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Maccarni wheats amongst them well known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. well known Maccaroni wheats simonary tiem. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1934-35, namely, 36.06 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 104 million tons. Recent crops have averaged 94 million cons. Recent crops have averaged 94 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if any thing, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 197.000 tons in 1930-31 but have since been nominal, Indian wheat having been quoted well above world parity. With the development of internation for the contract of the development of internation for the contract of the development of internation for the contract of the development of internation for the contract of the development of internation for the contract of t With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be an exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and Expury are generally benedical in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now 5.3 million

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorphum vulgare) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (Pennisetum typhoideum). Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the mouscon

and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially Arhar. (Caganus indicus—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the nullet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces rabi mar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (Cajanus indicus), gram (Cicer aruetinum), various species of Phaseolus and Pisum.

Cotton.—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and despite the sharp fall both in quantity and values due to the trade depression raw cotton was second in the list of exports for 1933-34 Normally the cotton crop covers some 28 million acres with a yield of some 5½ to 6 million bales. Recently as a result of low prices the area has contracted to less than 23 million acres in 1934-35 estimated to produce 4 55 million bales in the third foreeast. Indian mills now consume annually about 2.300,000 bales of Indian cotton and at present some 300 000 bales per annun of imported cotton (Egyptian Sudan and African) of a staple longer than is produced in India. The principal export is of short staple cotton of 4' staple but there is also in normal years an export of Indian medium in normal years an export of indian mediam 1/to 1<sub>1.0</sub> 'staple cottons such as Punjab/American and Karunganni. The area under improved varieties of cotton is now estimated to be approximately 3½ uillion acres. There is no Indian cotton belt; Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tests producing distinct types. Sowing and ton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly, in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the agricultural departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short-staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C. P. Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check the abuse of adulteration and promote better marketing. Agricultural departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports.—The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries for the last 5 fiscal years (ending March 31st) were as follows in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

Countries	1929-	1930-	1931-	1932-	
Countries	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
United	270	281	166	167	342
Kingdom					
Other parts	7	6	6	7	3
of the Bri-				1	}
tish Em-			l	1	
_pire.					
Japan	1,640	1,686	1,080	1,085	1,022
Italy	393	362	183	150	261
France	53	232	81	124	163
China (ex-	556	606	436	134	337
clusive of	1	1	1		1
Hong.			1	Į.	
Kong, etc.)					
Belgium	341	217	121	128	145
Spain	80	106	15	52	61
Germany	344	309	166	152	247
Other countries	176	121	85	64	159

Japan is the most important buyer An agreement came into operation in January, 1934, under which, for every million bales of Indian raw cotton taken by Japan, India will import 325 million yards of Japanese piece goods. A strenuous and apparently successful effort is being made to increase the United Kingdom's consumption of Indian raw cotton.

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world, the area under the crop being 3 47 million acres. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United provinces. The indigenous hard, thin, low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mannly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Colmbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1932-33 was estimated at 1 83 million acres, representing 55 per cent, of the total. In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved caucs occupy more than 80 per cent. of the area The effect of the better varieties is clear from the fact that, while the area under cane in India in 1934-35 (3-47 million acres) represents only an advance of 17 per cent over 1931-32, the yield (5 08 million tons expressed as gir) represents an increase of 54 per cent. The represents an increase of 54 per cent. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 has given a stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods. By the end of 1933-34 there were 123 sugar factories in India making sugar by modern methods as against 31 factories prior to 1931-32. The total production of sugar, including that refined from gur, in 1933-34 was 554,000 tons as against 228,120 tons in 1931-32, and 590,000 tons are likely to be produced in 1934-35 Imports of sugar of all sorts in 1933-34 amounted to a little above 261,000 tons as against 370.000 tons in 1932-33 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export. Oilseeds.—The crops classified under the about three weeks submersion the fibre is heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum removed by washing and beating. The areas and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.) in 1934-35 was estimated at 2,497,000 million Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctua-tion in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

Groundnut, though of modern introduction, is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area in 1933-34 was 8.23 million acres and, although in the current year it has dropped considerably it is still far above the pre-war acreage. The yield in 1933-34 was 3.8 million ton, of which 547,000 tons were exported as

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. crops is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varities are of a much shorter habit common varities are of a much shorter manu-of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs, of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. In recent years foreign com-petition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports dwindled to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with the prewar average of 379,000 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with two successive short harvaste. combined with two successive short harvests in the Argentine, have helped India to regain her pre-war position, In 1933-34 exports again reached 379,000 tons of which the United Kingdom took more than half.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. About 10 per cent. of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 61 to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1938-34 was estimated at 952,000 tons, of which 73,000 tons were exported as compared with 115,000 tons in 1932-33. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute.—I'wo varieties of the plant are vated as a crop, Capsularis and Olitorius. Jute growing 's confined almost entirely to Ribar and Orissa, The Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissas, The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this

acres as compared to 2,517,000 millions in the acres as compared to 2,517,000 millions in the previous year; production in 1934-35 was 7,964,000 bales as against just over 8 millions in 1933-34. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1933-34 amounted to 1,420,000 tons. This is a distinct recovery over the exports of the two previous years. Although the present acreage is much less than some years ago a vigorous campaign is in progress to reduce it still further.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over ton, of which 547,000 tons were exported as the country chiefity, however, in Bengal, Bihar, compared with a prewar average export of Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated Nicotiana Tabacum is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on ieep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring specessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attenholdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of, say, 2ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for Hookah smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. India exports about 29 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco annually of which about 35 per cent. goes to the United Kingdom. This trade though a small proportion of Indian production (which is estimated at 600,000 tons per annum from an area of 1.3 million acres) is worth a crore of Rupees annually even at present prices.

Livestock.—The livestock population of British India consists mainly of about 121 million cattle, 31 million buffaloss, 25 million sheep, 35 million goats and 3 million horses, mules and donkeys, and in the 51 Indian States for which figures are available, there are 113 million cattle and buffaloes, 28 million sheep and goats, 1 million horses, mules and donkeys and half a million camels. For draught pur-poses cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffalo are important as draught animals in male buffalo are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes, For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathlawar, and the Suret buffaloes of the Bowheav Presidency. The Surti buffaloes of the Bombay Presidency. The and the land is thus able to sustain this cattle and buffalo population in India is abnorexhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle the crop is cut and retted in water. After

Scindi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some treets. bull system is also working well in some tracts. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land-owners of India could render greater service. Dairying.—Though little noticed hitherto

dairying forms a very important indigenous industry throughout India. The annual cash value of dairy products has been esti-mated at over 800 crores of rupees and the mated at over 800 crores of rupees and the between crop production and animal industry importance of milk and dairy products to the is needed and that the raising of crops for the health and development of the people cannot feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as be over-estimated. Apart from liquid milk such, will be of increasing importance.

the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the best known products are native butter the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat years a considerable trade in tinned butter (Kankrej), Kangayam, Kherigarh and Malvi: has sprung up and there seems to be no reason the Sahiwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar), why an important industry should not be built up in other dairy products, such as milk-powder, condensed milk and casein. Pure ghee and milk can usually be procured in the villages but in towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiv-ing the attention of the Imperial Council of

Agricultural Research.
Reference is made, elsewhere to the principal grants made by the Council for the promotion of Veterinary Science and improvement of

animal husbandry.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance

# AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress.—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the the commencement of the reorganisation which been fully dealt with in the report of the the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for mission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal raspense to peartment of Agriculture but with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each tural statistics and other data with the object important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the reverse light of the former of the Investigal Agricultural Research important agricultural agricultural research in the former of the Investigal Agricultural Research in the former of the Investigal Agricultural Research in the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research in stitutes at Pusa. of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector General of Agricul-ture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord

important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattlebreeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled livestock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcanebreeding station at Coimbatore is yet another oreguing station at Colmbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The total nett expenditure of provincial agricultural departments on a research 105 lother runers. ments now exceeds 105 lakhs rupees annually; the nett annual expenditure on the Imperial Department of Agriculture is in the neighbour-hood of 11 lakhs.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress .- As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes-at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. More than 15 million acres are known to be under improved crops—the further area due to natural spread is indeterminable. Improved methods of

cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The present position has been authoritative reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods Improved, the problem is now to develop and intensity such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agri-cultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which will work in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

# THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had tound not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricul-tural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a only to research but also to agricultural and Institute.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal veterinary matters generally and would take Commission on Agriculture stated that the over the publication work at present carried out most important problem with which they had by the Imperial Agricultural Department. over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a know-ledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirtysix members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively, and five would be nominated by the Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa clearing house of information in regard not over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa

large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be exoffice Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be exofficed. Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Control world in the control world in the control world in the control world wor Central Legislature and the representa-tives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be er-office Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be said in 1925-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant Kunwar Jagdlah Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. would be Rs. 7-25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the The Vice-Chairman—Diwan Bahadur Stelentific objects of the Council and the remaining T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E. The Experi

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolu-iton issued on May 23rd, 1929, the Government secretariat. The Council would have an entirely of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission grants made to it for scientific purposes subject were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the stablishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment, large to be really effective and that it was not left, the Council would be incurred. etc., the Council would be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be conthe Council subject to the limitation in regard situated under an Act of the Imperial Legislature to the control of funds which is mentioned as recommended by the Royal Commission below and an Advisory Board the functions of but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would Council which might be submitted to the constitute the Society was held at Simla in Governing Body, to report on their feasibility June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memo-and to advise on any other questions referred randum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instal-ments have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin and Travancore States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Cochia. The North West Frontier Province having been constituted a Governor's province is now represented on the Governing Body by the Minister in charge of Agriculture and on the Advisory Board by the Agricultural Officer and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Personnel.—In addition to the 18 ex-officion members the Governing Body includes the following gentlemen :-

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G Narayana-swamy Chetty, elected by the Council of State: Pt. S. i Krishpa Dutta Paliwal, M.L.A. and Maulvi Mohd. Shafi Daoodi, M.L.A., elect d by the Legislative Assembly; Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. Walchand Hirachand representing the of the portfolio of Agriculture. The Ho Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Advisers: Mr. B. C. Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S.; Colonel A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C. V.S.; Mr. A. M. Livingstone and the Secretary— Rai Bahadur Malik Charan Das, I.S.S. (on leave preparatory to retirement).

The Advisory Board consists of the Vice-Chairman, the Expert Advisors, the Heads of the Agricultural Departments in the Provinces, the Heads of the Agricultural and/or Veterinary Departments in the contributing States, the Chief Agricultural Officer, Sind, the Directors, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Puss, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Director of Veterinary Services in India, and the Chief Publicity Officer, Indian States Rallways as ex-officio members together with the following nominated or elected members :-

Representatives of the Provincial Veterinary Departments.—Mr. P. T. Saunders, nominated by the Government of Madras; Mr. E. S. Farbrother, nominated by the Government of Bombay; Mr. P. J. Kerr, nominated by the Government of Bengal; Khan Bahadur Sheikh Niaz Muhammad Khan, nominated by the Government of the U.P.; Mr. T. F. Quirke, nominated by the Government of the Punjab; Mr. D. T. Mitchell, nominated by the Government of Burma; Major P. B. Riley, nominated by the Government of B. & O.; Major R. F. Striling, nominated by the Government of C.P.;
Mr. Guru Prasanna Sen, nominated by the
Government of Assam; Mr. S. I. A. Shah, nominated by the Government of N.W.F.P.

nominated by the Government of Annual Representatives of the Inter-University Board.—Prof. C. N. Vakil, M. A., M. Sc. (Ec.), Lond, University Prof. of Economics, Bombay; Dr. T. Professor. Presidency College, Ekambaram, Professor, Presidency College, Madras; Mr. C. T. Mudaliyar, Retired Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Member, Public Service Commission (India).

Representative of the Indian Tea Association and of the Southern India Planters' Association. Mr. P. H. Carpenter.

Representative of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik.

Representative of the Co-operative Movement. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, C.S.I.

Representative of minor administrations under the Government of India.—Mr. A. M. Mustafa, Agricultural Officer, Baluchistan.

Representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.—Mr. C. G. Trevor, C.I.E., I.F.S., Inspector-General of Forests.

Representative of the Indian Research Fund Association.—Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, Public Health Commissioner with the Govt, of India.

Members appointed by the Governor-General in Council.—Mr. Mohd. Azhar All, M.L.A.; Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Director of Technological Laboratory, Matunga; Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E.; Dr. S. S. Nehru, Ph.D., I.C.S., and Mr. A. M. Livingstone.

The work of the Council.-It is an important feature of the Research Council's constitution that it stands in the same relation to all research institutions whether central (d) Dry Farm or provincial (or State), and whether official and Hyderabad).

or unofficial. Though certain of its activities are administered direct the Council has no permanent research institute of its own and its normal method of promoting agricultural and veterinary research is by means of research grants to existing institutions. Proposals for research come up for consideration in two ways. Under the first applications for grants to provincial institutions including the universities, are made by Local or State Governments, usually on the advice of the Provincial Agricultural Research Committees. The whether or not a particular scheme with or without modification should receive a grant depends largely on the extent to which it is of general importance and on the extent to which the proposals can be co-ordinated with research work already in progress. The second method is a natural corollary to the one just desoribed. The Council through its Advisory and Special Committees reviews the progress and position of work in agricultural and veterinary science and frames schemes for the filling of lacuns this process is continuous and is further assisted by the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture in India and its Committees. At present the following standing committees of the Council are at work: The Sugar Committee, the Fertilisers Committee, the Locust Committee, the Oil Crushing Industry Committee, the Joint Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Animal Nutrition Committee, Dairying Commuttee and the Cattle Breeding Committee. Sub-Committees of the Advisory Board to deal with the detailed special proposals are set up from time to time as required.

A valuable feature of the Council's organisation is its elasticity and for that reason though certain definite principles laid down by the Governing Body are followed in regard to expenditure on research rigid rules have been avoided. Actually the schemes financed by the Council fall into the following classes :-

(1) Special All-India schemes of research which call for a special central but not necessarily permanent organisation and which are administered direct by the Council, e.g., Sugar Technology and Locust Research, Agricultural Marketing and Statistical aspect of Field Experiments and Animal Husbandry.

(ii) Scheme of research requiring temporary expansion of the work of a central research institute, e.g., the two sub-stations at Karnal for cane-breeding and economic Botany (under the Imperial Sugarcane expert and the Imperial Economic Botanist respectively).

(iii) Co-ordinated schemes of research in several provinces where grants in aid are given for work to be carried out provincially as part of a general scheme. Examples are found

- (a) The Rice research scheme in Madras, Bengal, U.P., Burmah, B. & O. and Assam.
- The Sugarcane testing station scheme (U.P., Punjab, B. & O., Bombay, Bengal, Assam, all collaborating with the Coimbatore cane breeding station).
- (c) Fruit Research.
- (d) Dry Farming Research (Bombay, Madras

arrangement in one province or State on a problem of all-India importance or affecting

(ii) Research schemes carried out by Transport scheme; the Madras Potato Breeding scheme.

arrangement in one province or state on a scheme.

Grants to Universities to enable research workers on the University staff to expand existing research of agricultural importance or to develop the agricultural aspect of their factory and training scheme in sugar technology the schemes received from Universities or colleges in India and approved by the Council Cawnpore, U.P., the Bombay Frut-Storage and

Statements showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from the Universities or Colleges in India and sanctioned by the Council up to December 1932.

Name of University.	Schemes.	Amount sanctioned.
Dacca (†) .	Research work on soils and the nutrition of the rice plants	Rs.
***	by Dr. J. C. Ghosh	34,080
	Investigation of the organic constituents of Indian soils by Prot. J. C. Ghosh	11,200
	Research into properties of colloid soil constituents by Dr. J. N. Mukherjee	14,100
	For statistical investigation on experimental errors in field trials by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis	11,500
Punjab	Investigation on the "wither-tip" of citrus trees by Dr. H. C Chaudhuri	12,600
Punjab	Investigation on the relation between Physico-chemical properties and fertility of soils by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar	
Punjab .	Research on the standardisation of Physico-chemical single value measurements most suitable—for Indian soils by	
Punjab .	Dr A. N. Puri	13,500
Punjab .	Bhatnagar Investigation of an electric method of Hygrometry by	6,000
	Prof. J. B. Seth for 2 years	3,600
Madras	Research in the cytological study of Indian crop plants	25,830
Ravenshaw College, Cuttck	Research on water Hyacmth by Prof. Parija of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	9,646
Agra College (†)	Research work on cereal rusts by Dr. Mehta of Agra College	1,03,100
Agra College (†) .	Research work on investigation on Physiologic forms of wheat rusts by Dr. Mehta of Agra College	3,000
Royal Institute of Science Bombay.	Research work on the Physiology of rice plant of Prof. R. H. Dastur	10,800
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore.	, (i) Scheme for the preparation of cheap synthetic manure from town refuse and waste materials	4,950
	(ii) Scheme for the extension of sewage farm investigation with special reference to Papaya and Plantain cultivation	18,340
	(iii) Scheme for the extension of work on "quality" in crops	F 400
Vishwa Bharati* Institute of Rural Reconstruction Srineketan.	Development of methodology in rural research	18,750
School of Tropical Medi cine, Calcutta.	Research in systematic collection of medicinal plants and study of food poisons in India by Col. Chopra Research on the composition of milk by Dr. Sam Higgin	62,860
Institute.	bottom	8,600

<sup>\*</sup> Funds not yet allotted for these schemes.

<sup>(†)</sup> Since extended for a further term of years.

II. Statement showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from Universities or Colleges in India and approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research during 1933.

Name of University.	Scheme.	Amount.
		Rs.
Calcutta*	Scheme for statistical studies relating to Agricultural work in India by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis for five years	40,000
Punjab*	Investigations on the relations of Physico-chemical factors to the fertility of soils by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar for seven months	
Punjab*	Investigation of the wither-tip of citrus trees by Dr H C. Chaudhuri for 4 months	2,200
Lucknow*	Enquiry into the Helminthiasis of cattle, sheep and goats in the United Provinces by Prof. G. C. Thapar for 5 years	
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*	Study of the composition and nutritive value of milk of the cow, buffalo and goat for three years	50,588

III. Statement showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterioury Research received from Universities or Colleges in India and approved by the I. C. A. R. during 1934

Name of University	Scheme	Amount
	-	Rs.
Harcourt Butler Technolo- gical Institute, Oilsection*		30,000
Madras*	Research on the development almorphology and anatomy of sugarcane-sorghum hybrids and of the Indian Sugarcane and wild saccharums for three years by Prof. Ekambaram	7,600
Calcutta*	Investigation of the life-history, Bionomics and development of fresh water fishes of Bengal for 3 years by Dr. H. K. Mookerjee	7,870
Dacca*	Research on the Bio-Chemical and Physico-Chemical properties of rice at the Bio-Chemical laboratory for 5 years	21,600

<sup>\*</sup> Funds not yet allotted for these schemes.

The principal whole time research officers employed under the Council are:—

Sugar Technologist—Mr. R. C. Srivastava, B.Sc., Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore.

Locust Research Entomologist—Rao Sahib Y. Ramchandra Rao, Karachi.

Entomologist at Locust Sub-Station-Dr. K. R. Karandikar, Pasni.

Agricultural Statistician—Mr. M. Vaidyanathan (I. C.A.R. Headquarters).

Chief Economist-Mr. R. D. Kapoor (I. C. A.R. Headquarters).

The following research schemes have been sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Statement of research schemes sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, to which funds have been allotted:—

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.
	ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUGAR CULTI- VATION AND MANUFACTURE.	Rs	Rs	
	A1 SCHEMES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL			
1	Sugar Technologist—  (a) Main Office  (b) Sugar Cable Service  (c) Indian Sugar Trade Information	1,66,100 40,900	51,000 8,900	
	Service	34,100	6,500	
2	Construction and testing of improved Juice boiling bel	3,400	••	
3	Appointment of the Chief Economist and Staff in connection with the investigations into the cost of production of crops in the principal surgarcane and cotton tracts in India	75,400	16,400*	*Half the cost is met by the Indian Central Cotton Com-
	AII. GRANTS-IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.			mittee
1	Bengal scheme of sugarcane crushing and gur-boiling	5,700		
2	Grant to the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute  (a) Non-recurring (1,25,000).  (b) Recurring (20,000) per annum for 5 years.	2,25,000	20,000	
3	Investigations into the cost of production of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts in India—			
	Cost of meetings (ii) (a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Punjab (d) Bihar and Orissa (e) Bengal (f) United Provinces (7) Central Provinces and Berar (h) Hyderabad (t) Mysore (j) Baroda (k) Sindh	4,43,200	6,500 15,000 18,100 17,600 10,400 7,700 15,000 15,200 4,700 4,700 4,700 4,600	
	(iii) Cost on account of remuneration for checking the data		4,800	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant.	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.
	AIJ. GRANTS-IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	
4	Grant for research on Mosaic and other cane diseases at Pusa	65,000	19,400	
5	Establishment of Sugarcane station in Bihar and Orissa and appointment of a Sugarcane specialist	2,05,800	25,600	
6	Establishment of a sub-station of the Coimbatore Imperial Sugar Station at Karnal (a) Non-recurring (24,000). (b) Recurring (11,600) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32.	82,000	10,000	
7	Grant to the Government of Mysole for Breeding of thick canes in Mysore (a) Non-recurring (3,000). (b) Recurring (3,600) per annum for 5 years from 1933-34.	21,000	3,700	
8	Lump sum grants of Rs. 8,000 each to the U. P., B & O. and Punjab Governments, for experiments in the designing of a satisfactory small power sugar cane crushing mill	29,000	2,100	
9	Sugarcane seedling testing station at Dacca.  (a) Non-recurring (1,350).  (b) Recurring (2,340) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	13,100	2,300	
10	Sugarcane Research Station in the Bombay Deccan.  (a) Non-recurring (67,900)  (b) Recurring (90,840) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	5,22,000	63,200	
11	Research on the genetics of sugarcane at the Imperial Cane breeding Station Coimbatore for 5 years	37,000	5,900	
12	Research on sugarcane in the Madras Presidency for 5 years.  (a) Non-recurring (28,600).  (b) Recurring (1,21,500)	1,50,100	34,100	
13	Scheme for the establishment of a sugarcane research station for the Punjab for 5 years from 1933-34	1,33,000	31,100	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant,	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.
	AII GRANTS-IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—confd	D.		
14	Investigations into various problems of sugar industry in the United Provinces (5 years from 1933-34) (a) Non-recurring (16,950) (b) Recurring (94,950)	Rs 1,11,900	Rs 16,000	
15	Establishment of Research and testing station for the indigenous system of gir and sugar manufacture by the Sugar Technologist to the Council for 5 years  (a) Non-recurring (75,000)  (b) Recurring (91,400).	1,67,400	69,100	
16	Extension of Sugarcane work at the Jorhat Experimental Station, Assam for 5 years (a) Non-recurring (18,000) (b) Recurring (30,000).	48,000	8,300	
17	Grant to the Government of Bihar and Orissa for investigations into the possibilities of manufacturing Khandsari Sugar by the single pan method	6,000	1,600	
	BI ENCOURAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF AGRICULTURE.			
	SCHEMES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL,			
1	Locust control measures.			
1	Special staff for research work with head- quarters at Karachi, from 1930-31 to 1934-35	3,60,200	86,300	
	B-II -SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.			
1	Statistical Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence	35,000	10,000	
2	Indian Oil Seed Crushing Industry Committee	18,200	2,500	
3	Award of a prize for a bone-crusher worked (a) by animal power (b) by mechanical	7.000	1.000	
4	power Marketing scheme at Headquarters	7,000 1,00,000	1,000	Special Marketing
5	Marketing scheme (Provincial portion)	10,00,000	2,33,000	Office created.
	B111GRANTS-IN-AID.			
	CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.			
1	Botanical —sub-station at Karnal —  (a) Non-recurring (10,000).  (b) Recurring (24,700).			
	per annum for 5 years from 1930-31 .	1,33,900	12,400	

1	2	3	4	5	
Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant.	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.	
	CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—	Rs.	Rs.		
2	Agricultural Meteorology, Poona— (a) Non-recurring (3,000). (b) Recurring (18,670). pei annum for 3 years from 1932-33	61,600	9,300		
3	Grant to the Government of Punjab for locust control measures	12,000		(not settled).	
4	Appointment of a Physical Assistant on he staff of the Agricultural Chemist, Bengal—  (a) Non-recurring (850).  (b) Recurring (4,340).	22,600	4,300		
	per annum for 5 years from 1931-32.	F 4 400			
5	Investigation of Rusts of Wheat and Barley.  (i) Co-ordinated scheme of rise research	54,600	44,100		
	Burma (u) Non-recurring (35,000). (b) Recurring (41,340). per annum for 5 years.	2,41,700	26,200		
	(11) Central Provinces - Non-recurring (11,000). (b) Recurring (19,660) per annum for 5 years.	1,08,800	17,200		
	per annum for 5 years. (111) Bhat and Orissa— (a) Non-recuring (20,000). (b) Recuring (36,420). per annum for 5 years.	2,02,100	36,600		
	per annum for 5 years.  (av) Assam	1,17,900	24,700		
	(v) Bengal—  (a) Non-recurring (33,500).  (b) Recurring (26,260).  per annum for 5 years.  (ci) United Penymers.	1,56,300	24,300		
	(vi) United Provinces—	1,68,500	24,700		
	(****) Madras— (***) Madras— (***) Mon-recurring (25,500). (**) Recurring (18,020). per annum for 5 years.	1,15,700	19,500		
7	Deputation of Dr. B. N. Uppal to foreign countries to study virus diseases of plants.	6,700		(completed).	
8	Research work on potatoes in Madras for 5 years from 1933-34	20,000	4,000		
9	Grant to Pusa Research Institute for potato breeding research in Northern India		7,500		
10	Provincial schemes of Fruit. Research.— (a) Bombay for 3 years (i) Non-recurring (36,400)	90,200	17,000		
	(i) Recurring (53,800). (b) Madras for 5 years (i) Non-recurring (16,200) (ii) Recurring (49,800).	66,000	21,200		

_	<del>-</del>			
1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant.	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.
	CENTRAL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	ĺ
	(c) Bengal for 5 years (i) Non-recurring (14,000).	56,900	7,600	
	(ii) Recurring (42,900). (d) United Provinces for 5 years— (i) Non-recurring (19,200).	1,60,800	25,500	}
	(ii) Recurring (1,41,600).  (c) Bihar and Orissa for 5 years—  (i) Non-recurring (6,000).	90,000	15,000	
	(ii) Recurring (84,000). (f) Punjab for 2 years—	11,100	5,200	
11	Dry framingresearch scheme for the Bombay Deccan	2,40,000	34,100	
12	Dry farming research scheme in the caded Dis- tricts of Madras	1,39,500	24,000	
13	Dry Farming Research Scheme for Hyderabad —Decean	59,400	10,100	(acm = 1-4-4)
14 15	Coconut enquiry officer H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Scheme for the improvement of the caster crop in India	7,000 61,100	10,600	(completed).
	Recurring 56,300 Non-recurrings 4,750 (From 1934-35 to 1939-40)	01,100	10,000	
	Total 61,050			
17	Financial Assistance to the Oil Technological Section of the Harcourt Butler Technolo-	22.020	00.000	
18	Malting and Brewing Test of Improved Barleys—	30,000	30,000	
	(i) United Provinces	4,600 6,000	1,600 500	
	(iii) Bihar and Orissa	6,000	2,400	
l	BIV.—UNIVERSITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS			
1	Dacca University scheme of Agricultural Research for 5 years from 1930-31	39,800	1,400	
2	Prof. Mukerjee's scheme of research into properties of colloid soil constitutents—  (a) Non-recurring (4,100).	011,000	1,100	
	(b) Recurring (2,000) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	14,100	1,000	
3	Prof. Mahalanobis's scheme of Investigation on experimental errors in field trials	51,500	7,100	
4	Dr. Bhatnagar's scheme of effect of various ions on plant growth from 1930-31 to 1934-35	8,000		(completed)
5	Dr. Bhatnagar's scheme of investigation on relations between the physico-chemical			
	properties and fertility of soils from 1931-32 to 1934-35	10,700		(completed).

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant.	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.
	BIV.—UNIVERSITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	
6 7	Prof. Dastur's scheme of research on rice physiology (3 years from 1931-32) Prof. Chaudhuri's scheme of investigation of the wither tip of citrus trees (3 years from	10,800	600	
8	1931-32) Investigation on the Organic Constitutents of Indian Soils by Prof. J. C. Ghoshs	13,800	1,800	
9 10	Extension of work on "quality" in Crops by the Indian Institute of Science (2 years) Prof. J. B. Seth's scheme for investigating an	5,400	2,600	
10	electric method of Hygrometery, Punjab (2 years)	3,600	1,800	
11	Investigation for preparation of cheap synthe- tic manure from town refuse and waste materials by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	5,000	2,600	
	C.—RESEARCH SCHEMES CONNECTED WITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL DISEASES.			
	GRANTS-IN-AID.	1		
	Central and Provincial Governments.			
1	In connection with the appointment of a physiological chemist to study animal nutrition problems at Dacca (5 years from 1931-32)	48,600	10,300	
2	Dr. Slater's scheme of goat-breeding from 1931-32 to 1935-36.  (a) Non-recurring (7,000)	33,500	5,000	
3	Appointment of Veterinary Investigation Officers in Provinces (5 years).—			
	(i) Hyderabad (ii) Bombay (iii) Bengal (iv) Punjab (v) Bhar and Orissa (vi) Central Provinces (via) Madras (vii) United Provinces (ix) Assam	5,00,000	10,400 10,300 9,200 9,400 9,800 9,100 7,200 8,700 8,500	
4	Appointment of a Statistician for the compila- tion of certain statistics relating to feeding scales, etc., in the Military Dairies	7,800		
5	Punjab Government scheme regarding investi- gation into the most suitable and economic methods of combating different type of			
	parasitic infection in ruminants in the field for 3 years	20,100	6,600	
6	Extension of work on animal nutrition in the Madras Presidency	49,900	8,400	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total sanctioned grant,	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS.
	GRANTS-IN-AID -contd	Rs.	Rs.	
7	Investigation of Jhone's Diseases among cattle in Mysore	20,400	3,000	
8 9	Dairy Legislation All-India Animal Husbandry Bureau	2,400	200	
10	(3 years) Grant to the Central Provinces Government of Rs. 42,700 for investigation for vaccina-	15,000	4,000	
11	tion of cattle against rinderpest (3 years from 1934-35) Investigation of India fish poisons and other	42,700	14,200	
12	forest products for their insectidical pro- perties in Mysore (2 years from 1934-35) (Hant for Dairy Research Institute	15,300 6,00,000	6,700 4,16,000	
	1)I.—Deputation of Indian representatives to International conferences concerned with agricultural and animal husbandry research.			
1	Deputation of Locust Research Entomologist to the Third International Locusts Confer- ence, London	2,000	2,000	
2	Participation of India in the 5th World Poultry Congress, Rome	700	2,000	
3	Participation of India in the 10th World	1,400		
4	Dairy Congress, Rome Participation of India in the Congress of Royal Institute of Public Health, Norwich, 1934	400		
	DH.—Contribution to the International Bureaux of Agriculture and Veterinary Research.			
1	International Office of Epizootles, Paris, (7,500 francs approximately. About Rs. 1,200) per annum for 7 years from 1st		4 300	
2	May 1931 Imperial Mycological Institute, London, £600 or about (Rs. 8,000) per annum ior 6 years	8,400	1,200	
3	upto 1934-35	48,000	8,000	
4	francs (about Rs. 1,30,000) per annum Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, London, for 3 years from 1935-36 at £2,187-10-0 (about	1,13,000	13,000	
	Rs. 29,170) per anuum	2,63,100	29,200	
5	Imperial Institute of Entomology for 3 years from 1935-36 at £100 (about Rs. 1,333) per annum	10,700	1,300	
6	Contributions to the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire at £10 (about Rs. 135) per annum for 5 years from 1934-35	700	100	
7	Contribution towards maintenance of the laboratory for collecting, lending and despatching beneficial parasites at Farnham House and investigation into the control of insects and moulds injurious to stored			
	products at Slough	14,500	9,300	

# STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF EXPIRED SCHEMES.

Sugar Schemes.	Rs.	Animal Husbandry Schemes.	Rs.
1. Lump sum grant to Shahja- hanpur Research Station		1. Testing of Drug Plasmoquine	523
for a detailed examination of new seedling cane	6,000	2. All India Legislation for the control of animal disease	415
2. Deputation of a chemist to Bhopal to test K. B. Hadıs' process of manufacturing		Total Rs	938
Sugar by open pan method.	1,080	(I)	
3. K. B. Hadis' Commercial		Contributions, etc.	
Test of Bilari under Lal Har Sahal Gupta	12,920	1. Contribution to Royal Veteri- nary College, London	1,009
		(11)	
4. Deputation of the Sugar Technologist to Europe and America	12,666	Deputation of India's Represen- tatives at International Con- ferences.	
Total	32,666 or 32,700	1. Deputation of Dr K. C. Mehta and others to the International Botanical Congress at Cambridge m 1930	2,432
		2. Expenditure on the Third Entomological Conference in London in 1930	741
Agricultural Schemes.		3 Expenditure on the Interna-	
1. Grant to Dr. K. C. Mehta for :-		tional Veterinary Confer- ence in London in 1930	525
(a) Investigation of rusts of wheat and barley	41,432	4. Expenditure on the Con- ference of workers interest-	
(b) Investigation into the Physiologic forms of wheat rusts	4,008	ed in problems of truit production within the Empire held in London in 1930	193
(c) Giving some relief from a part of his duties at college	4,182	5. Indian Delegation to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome	5,159
2. Hemp marketing officer	13,864	6. India's representation at the Ninth International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen,	0.07.)
3 Investigation into the vita- min contents of mangoes by Dr. Zilva	1,015	7. Cost on India's representation at the Preparatory Con- ference to the Second	3,372
4. "Water Hyacinth" by Pro- fessor Parija	9,646	World Wheat Conference, Rome	857
5. Standardisation of Physico- chemical single value in measurements most suita- ble for Indian Soils by		8. Cost of India's representatives at the Soil Workers' Con- ference held in London in 1930	163
Dr. A. N. Puri	5,250	Total Rs	13,542

#### STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF EXPIRED SCHEMES-contd.

	Agricultural Schemes-contd.	Rs.	(III)	Rs
6.	Grants to Provinces for col-		General Schemes.	
	lecting data on manurial experiments conducted in		1. Honorarium to Dr Agharkar.	750
	the past	17,329	2. Honorarium to Mr. Amar Nath	500
7.	Distribution of Sodium Fluo-		Total	1,250
	silicate to Indian States .	1,757	(IV)	
8.	Cost of exhibits in connection		Grand Total of (1), (II), (III)	
	with commercial samples	1	and (1V)	16,639
	room of the High Com-	1	Sugar Schemes	32,700
	missioners' office	516	Agricultural Schemes .	99,000
			Animal Husbandry and	
		98,999	General Schemes	16,639
		90,900	Grand Total	1,48,339
	-	1		

#### RESOLUTION.

The reports of the Royal Commission on of Indian agricultural produce in world markets Agriculture in India and the Central Banking could be strengthened, and greater advantage Enquiry Committee drew attention to the loss taken of the huge internal market for such which occurs through the ineffective marketing of agricultural produce and put forward recom-mendations for improvement. The marketing of agricultural produce being mainly a matter of provincial concern, it is for Provincial Governments to consider what action, if any, they should take on the majority of the recommenshould take on the majority of the recommendations referred to but some are of all-India importance and application. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee pointed out the need for some central agency to advise and assist in co-ordinating provincial activities particularly in the case of agricultural produce intended for export and to give assistance to Provincial organisations by way of advice and research. It further recommended that the research. It further recommended that this task should be undertaken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

2. Although they had accepted in general the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture regarding market surveys and the appointment of expert marketing officers in the Provincial Agricultural Departments and had in several instances taken such action in that direction as their finances permitted, Local Governments were in general deterred by financial stringency from making substantial oy manuals sometimely from making subscantal progress. The Government of India, in view of the importance of improved agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, came to the conclusion that a stage had been reached where action might usefully be taken to study in detail the all-India aspects of the problem and that substantial expenditure would be instifiable even. might usefully be taken to study in detail the all-India aspects of the problem and that subtocollaborate with the Marketing Expert, stantial expenditure would be justifiable even is appointed, by appointing provincial marketing at a time of financial stringency—if the position officers.

- 3. Accordingly, Provincial Governments, were consulted in July 1933, and, on receipt of their replies, the Government of India placed the matter before the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for an expression of opinion. In the light of the replies received from Local Governments the Board unanimously recommended action on the following lines :-
- (a) The first step should be the appointment for a limited period of a highly qualified and experienced Marketing Expert with practical knowledge of the organisation of agricultural marketing in other countries of the Empire. This Officer and the necessary assistants should be on the staff of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and should undertake the investigation of marketing problems and formulate schemes for the improvement thereof, make recommendation as regards standard grades for the various commodities and advise local Governments and Provincial Departments of Agriculture generally in regard to agricultural marketing.
- (b) Attention should be concentrated in the first instance on the principal commodities and

- view of the Advisory Board and decided that a view of the Advisory Board and decided that a Marketing Expert should be appointed on the staff of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period of three years. With the sanction of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Mr. A. M. Livingstone, a senior official of the Marketing Branch of the English Ministry of Agriculture, was accordingly appointed as Marketing Expert on the staff of the Council and took up his duties on the 28th Arril 1934. and took up his duties on the 28th April 1934.
- 5. The question of agricultural marketing was also discussed at the Provincial Economic Conference held in April 1934 and there was general agreement at the Conference that, of all practicable measures for improving economic all practicable measures for improving economic conditions, an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities for agricultural products (both 'Crops and Livestock products) offers the best immediate prospects of substantial results. The Conference was of the opinion that action to be taken to deal with the main marketing problems should include propaganda and the supply of information in external markets regarding Indian products; the grading, sorting and bulking of the main staple products; special market organisation for perishable commodities; information to India's producers of consumers' requirements both in India and of consumers requirements both in the lasts abroad; the planning of production on the basis of quality and demand; the establishment and development of regulated markets; the undertaking of market surveys for the purpose of developing a common plan throughout India and the establishment of properly organised 'futures' markets, commodity exchanges and warehouses.
- As stated in paragraph 9 of their Resolution No. F.-16 (1)-F./34, dated the 5th May 1934, the Government of India decided to proceed on the lines recommended at the Conference which included the following initial stcps :-
  - (1) The appointment of a Central Marketing Officer and staff by the Government of
  - (2) The appointment of Provincial Marketing Officers.
  - (3) The inauguration of Marketing surveys.
  - (4) The appointment of special committees for staple crops.
  - (5) Work on grade standards.

These recommendations broadly follow the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which were endorsed in general by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and steps will now be taken to give effect to them.

7. The question of establishing additional crop committees is still under the consideration of Government. In the meantime it has been recommendations made as a result of the surveys decided, however, that the other recommendations made as a result of the surveys tions should be given effect to immediately and traders of consumers' requirements and

4. The Government of India accepted the in accordance with a scheme of work prepared by the Marketing Expert Adviser on the staff of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. This work, which will be undertaken by a Central Staff in conjunction with Provincial Marketing Staffs, falls into three main divisions,

- (i) Investigation work;
- (ii) Development work : and
- (iii) Work on grade standards.

The work to be done under these various headings may be summarised as follows:

Investigation work.—This will include a series of marketing surveys with immediate reference to the more important commodities grouped as

- I. Crops.—(a) Cereals (wheat, barley and rice), (b) oilseeds (groundnuts, rapeseed and linseed), (c) plantation and special crops (tobacco) fibres and fruit).
- II. Animal Husbandry Products.—(a) Dairy products, etc. (milk and butter, eggs and poultry), (b) Livestock, etc. (hides, skins and wool livestock, meat and fish).

Certain general questions are also included within the scope of the surveys, viz., Regulated Markets, Marketing Organisation, the problems of transportation, storage and preservation of the commodities dealt with, Standardisation of containers, etc.

The marketing surveys when completed will set out in detail the present system of marketing of the commodities concerned, not only in each of the provinces separately but in respect of inter-provincial, inter-state and foreign trade so as to provide an all-India picture of existing conditions and a common basis for future progress. The report on each survey will set out, in precise technical detail, definite suggestions for standard grades, containers, handling methods of packing, contract conditions, etc. Without committing either the Central Government or Provincial Governments, these report will also formulate proposals regarding any improvements in marketing organisation in the various areas which may appear to be necessary and practicable.

The work connected with the execution of these surveys will be shared between the Central and Provincial Marketing Staffs and the planning of the surveys, compilation of data and preparation of the reports will fall mainly on the Central Staff.

Development work.—For each commodity the programme of development work must obviously depend on the results of the marketing surveys but will usually include the demonstration of any the population of the recommended standard grades, containers, etc. In some instances some small packing stations may be organised (e.g., for eggs and fruits) to demonstrate the practicability of bulk sorting, grading and packing and the commercial advantages of employing the new standards.

More generally, development work will aim at securing the more extensive use of agreed commodity standards, the climination of waste and the better organisation of producers for marketing purposes. This work will be done in the provinces and will probably fall mainly on the Provincial Marketing Staffs

Grade Standards.—This will be work of a technical character telating to the chemical and physical characteristics of such products as oil seeds, grains, fruit, etc., and the testing of grading technique and equipment under practical conditions.

The Central Marketing Staff will consist of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, seven Senior Marketing Officers and Marketing Officers and ten Assistant Marketing Officers and these officers will be allotted to commodities and groups of commodities in the manner indicated above The planning direction and interpre-tation of marketing surveys will be the responsibility of the Central Marketing Staff; work will be carried out in close co-operation with the provincial Marketing Officers As regards Provincial Staff it is hoped that each Provincial Government will endeavour to appoint a Marketing Staff fully adequate to the needs of the province In view of the urgency of the matter and so that the all-India marketing surveys, may be as effective as possible, the Government of India have agreed to make provision from Central funds for a period of 5 years for expenditure by local Governments on a nucleus Provincial Marketing Staff consisting of a limited number of marketing officers of a jumor grade. The several Provincial Governments have promised the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that they will appoint their own Senior Marketing Officer, who will be in charge of the marketing staff working in the Provinces and co-operate in the work with the Central Marketing Staff or make other suitable arrangements for the purpose.

- 9. As regards finance, the Government of India have agreed subject to funds being voted by the Legislative Assembly, to meet for a period of 5 years the expenditure on the Central Staff as well as of certain staff in the Provinces. For this purpose the necessary provision will be made for the "entral Staff and Provincial Staff separately under a new Head to be opened, vz., "60-A—Agricultural Marketing" in the Budget Estimates of the Central Government. The total grant for the Provincial Staff has been fixed at Rs. 2 lakhs per annum which will be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the same manner as other grants made by the Government of India to the Council Subject to a limit which has been prescribed for each province, the necessary allotments to provinces from this grant will be made by the Council in the same manner as grants for agricultural research schemes.
- 10. The Central marketing staff will be constituted as an Attached Office of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department with the Marketing Expert Adviser to the Council as the Head of the Attached Office. This office will be called the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and will be subject to the same financial and administrative control as other Attached Offices of the Government of India. It will be established with effect from the 1st January 1935 and will be located permanently at Delhi The Marketing Expert and the two Senior Marketing Officers will move, however, between Delhi and Simla with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department of the Government of India Other Marketing Officers will be allowed to recess in Simla only for a limited period.
- 11 The Government of India desire to acknowledge the helpful co-operation in the improvement of agricultural marketing already offered by the Indian States which, on their own initiative, are prepared to appoint local officers to co-operate with the Central Marketing Staff. This and the ready response received from provincial Governments to their invitation to examine the all-India aspects of agricultural marketing lead the Government of India to hope that, by a great combined effort, results, of substantial benefit to Indian agriculturist will be achieved.

AREA, COLTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED, in 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE.

			NET A	REA.
Provinces.	Area according to survey.	Deduct Indian States.	According to survey.	According to Village Papers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara Assam	1,770,921 43,375,360	7,890,560	1,770,921 35,484,800	1,770,921 35,484,800
Bengal	52,044,314 71,507,695	3,477,760 18,334,720	48,566,554 53,172,975	48,566,554 53,172,975
Bombay	97,446,023 155,849,528	18,568,960	78,877,063 155,849,528	78,877,0 <b>6</b> 3 155,849,528
Central Provinces and Berar	85,190,400 1,012,260	21,207,680	63,982,720 1,012,260	64,060,237 1,012,260
Delhi	369,904 91,073,424 8,578,296	140,800	369,904 91,073,424 8,437,496	369,904 91,158,469 8,576,829
Punjab United Provinces	65,257,965 72,648,741	3,286,700 4,348,232	61,971,265 68,300,509	60,187,672 67,970,517
Total	746,124,831	77,255,412	868,869,419	667,057,729

	CULTIV	VATED.	Unculi	TVATED.	
Provinces.	Net area actually sown.	Current fallows.	Culturable waste other than fallow.	Not avail- able for cultivation.	Forests.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara Assam	357,930 5,752,043	151,613 1,811,270	303,462 19,527,781	861,134 4,571,030	96,782 3,822,676
Bengal Bihar and Orissa	23,567,900 24,768,100	5,300,710 6,214,766	5,915,644 6,999,999	9,152,760 8,017,146	4, <b>6</b> 29,540 7,172,964
Bombay Burma	32,239,045 17,470,599	10,737,504 4,245,204	7,108,016 59,896,313	19,695,944 52,036,821	9,096,554 22,200,591
Central Provinces & Berar. Coorg	25,257,361 137,793	3,536,041 171,547	14,077,297 11,690	4,941,846 334,045	16,247,692 357,185
Delhi	218,950 <b>3</b> 3,495,798	7,124 10,666,863	63,093 13,042,033	80,737 20,4 <b>6</b> 3,298	13,333,775
vince	2,275,121	509,044	2,764,037	2,668,346	360,281
Punjab United Piovinces	27,549,514 35,745,770	3,221,166 2,468,775	14,716,694 10,573,860	12,721,012 9,913,535	1,979,286 9,268,577
Total	228,835,924	49,041,627	154,999,889	145,614,386	88,565,903

Note.—Statistics for Manpur Pargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Indore State.

AREA UNDER IBRIGATION IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE.

		AREA IRRIG	ATED.		
By Ca	inals.	Ву	By Wells	Other	Total Area
Govern- ment.	Private.	Tanks.	Weils.	Sources.	irrigated.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
		39,350	100,531		139,881
145	324,940	1,331	33	294,469	620,918
63,644	206,757	900,151	33,556	898,017	1,602,125
844,856	928,099	1,602,083	564,310	1,241,508	5,180,356
<b>3,</b> 161,732	89,234	183,458	646,348	202,564	4,233,336
613,195	247,907	192,918	19,086	835,512	1,408,618
•	799,642	•	134,511	44,267	975,420
2,212		1,379			3,591
30,512		1,171	20,261		51,944
8,730,890	147,326	3,449,643	1,340,612	536,092	9,204,063
385,877	410,520		85,900	87,963	970,260
9,929,217	407,039	83,229	3,766,667	130,904	14,267,056
2,849,341	38,695	58,961	4,745,025	4,378,99	10,071,012
21,610,621	3,600,159	6,413,674	11,456,840	5,647,286	48,728,580
	Government.  Acres 145 63,644 844,356 3,161,732 613,195  2,212 30,512 3,730,390 385,877 9,929,217 2,849,341	ment.  Acres. Acres.   145 324,940 63,644 206,757 844,356 928,099 3,161,732 89,234 613,195 247,907  • 799,642 2,212 30,512 3,730,390 147,326 385,877 410,520 9,929,217 407,039 2,849,341 38,695	By Canals.         By Tanks.           Government.         Private.         By Tanks.             39,350           145         324,940         1,331           63,644         206,757         900,151           844,356         928,099         1,602,083           3,161,732         89,234         183,458           613,195         247,907         192,918           *         799,642         *           2,212          1,379           30,512          1,171           3,730,390         147,326         3,449,643           385,877         410,520            9,929,217         407,039         33,229           2,849,341         38,695         58,961	Government.         Private.         By Tanks.         By Wells.           Acres.         Acres.         Acres.         Acres.         Acres.             39,350         100,531         33           63,644         206,757         900,151         33,556         33,556           844,856         928,099         1,602,083         564,310           3,161,732         89,234         133,458         646,348           613,195         247,907         192,918         19,086           *         799,642         *         134,511           2,212          1,379            30,512          1,171         20,261           3,730,390         147,326         3,449,643         1,340,612           385,877         410,520          85,900           9,929,217         407,039         33,229         3,766,667           2,849,341         38,695         58,961         4,745,025	By Canals.         By Tanks.         By Wells.         Other Sources.           Acres.         Acres.

<sup>•</sup> Included under "Private canals".

					CRO	PS IRRIGATE	D. •	
Prov	inces.			Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet).
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara			$\cdot  $	43	17,770	41,903	157	292
Assam				604,656	••	••	••	••
Bengal				1,519,614	16,169	5,436	10	80
Bihar and Orissa	• • •	••		3,488,584	254,437	130,838	3,040	1,486
Bombay		••	••	1,409,544	591,157	20,013	654,520	478,356
Burma	••	••	•-	1,349,174	83	••	131	••
Central Province	s & B	erar		811,522	53,455	1,784	335	••
Coorg		••		3,591	••			••
Delhi	••	••		30	22,905	2,445	686	210
Madras	••	••	••	8,261,907	2,764	2	446,900	311,226
North-West Fro	ntier :	Province		41,369	329,640	60,517	24,565	8,327
Punjab		••	••	651,477	4,916,800	196,858	211,074	335,500
United Province	es		• •	453,372	3,751,494	1,902,993	45,697	3,328
		Total		18,594,883	9,956,674	2,362,789	1,387,065	1,138,805

<sup>\*</sup> Includes area irrigated at both harvests

				Cro	PS IRRIGA	red*.		
Provinces.		Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton.	Other non-food crops.	TOTAL.
Marie Company of the								
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	••	28,951	26,714	57	11,226	22,838	4,101	154,052
Assam			34		7,670		8,558	620,918
Bengal		4,564	34,921	26,681	86,346	1,100	18,715	1,713,636
Bihar and Orissa		65,690	886,437	145,510	162,281	3,807	112,486	5,254,596
Bombay		36,869	442,261	67,973	205,498	287,138	409,935	4,603,264
Burma		803	17,482	1,776	50,642	29	26,391	1,446,511
Central Provinces Berar		319	3,832	90.044	74.970	95	9,676	075 400
Coorg			3,832	20,044	74,358		9,676	975,420 3,591
Delhi		783	3,826	3,198	5,662	3,454	8,795	51,944
Madras		2,825	1,083,369	112,481	345,176	190,868	426,741	11,184,259
North-West From Province	tier 	245,891	33,638	44,263	32,048	15,232	136,548	972,038
Punjab		427,193	1,629,543	403,825	254,192	2,014,609	3,504,496	14,545,567
United Provinces		215,250	2,122,530	1,165,049	341,493	371,331	330,488	10,703,025
Total		1,029,138	6,284,587	1,990,857	1,576,592	2,910,501	4,996,930	52,228,821

<sup>\*</sup> Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

### ARKA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE.

		F	OOD GRAINS.		
Provinces.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholum (great millet.)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet.)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara Assam	586 4,699,630	30,696	64,767	104,984	35,238 • •
Bengal Bihar and Orissa	22,128,800 14,091,300	145,200 1,220,900	87,500 1,356,400	6,200 83,500	2,200 71,100
Bombay Burma	3,159,208 12,543,154	2,314,405 40,519	35,161	7,893,837 651,870	5,228,780 
Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	5,527,392 83,128	3,513,009	16,851 	4,290,249	119,306
Delhi Madras	36 11,537,733	46,948 17,361	12,711 2,911	30,067 4,830,678	69,630 2,877,161
North-West Frontier Province	41,405 799,028	1,014,240 9,079,613	152,441 629,480	84,433 1,013,634	155,136 3,232,886
United Provinces	6,676,506	7,897,212	4,137,004	2,619,023	2,150,162
Total	81,287,906	25,320,103	6,495,226	21,608,475	13,941,599

			FOOD GRAINS		
Provinces.	Ragi or marua (millet.)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses.	Total. Food Grains
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	111	72,252	35,081	56,523 213,083	400,238 4,912,713
Bengal	4,400	83,700	179,700	1,071,000	23,708,700
Bihar and Orissa	714,100	1,693,900	1,465,000	4,646,500	25,372,700
Bombay Burma	644,198	191,418 221,113	1,019,057 244,640	3,208,499 734,065	23,694,563 14,435,361
Central Provinces & Berar.	13,826	154,248	1,327,128	5,447,566	20,409,575
Coorg	3,351	••	320	1,062	87,861
Delhi Madras	15 2,200,674	2,069 110,184	99,020 105,112	7,502 6,948,542	267,998 28,630,356
North-West Frontier Pro-	ļ.				
vince	14,954 246,292	449,266 1,004,431 2,125,045	224,072 5,546,685 5,685,928	108,281 1,495,388 6,511,350	2,229,274 22,816,099 38,048,522
Total	3,870,753	6,108,794	15,931,743	30,449,361	205,013,960

<sup>\*</sup> Included under "Other food grains and pulses."

### AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1981-82 IN BACH PROVINCE.

				OILSE	EDS.			
Provinces.	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinjili.)	Rape and mustard	Ground- nut.	Cocoanut	Castor.	Other Oil seeds.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Mer-								
wara	638	20,024	891		i		1	21,553
Assam	2,260	20,683	302,041			4,818		329,802
Bengal Bihar and	126,300	161,300	770,300	300	12,800	100	30,900	1,102,000
Orissa	654,100	200,400	638,700	1.200	28,500	54,000	299,900	1,876,800
Bombay	137,191	233,646	163,691	989,224	27,088	76,953	220,276	1,848,069
Burma Central Pro-	26	1,328,463	4,360	408,309	10,439	14	7,532	1,759,143
vinces and Berar	937,224	504.924	69,821	164,333	1	38,263	340,960	2,055,525
Coorg	937,224	260	4	104,555	::	00,200	340,900	2,055,525
Delhi	4	23	7,744	l	l l		263	8,034
Madras North-West Frontier	5,804	747,053	14,723	2,635,427	539,031	330,114	153,518	4,425,670
Province .	285	3,592	106,927		ì i		25	110,829
Punjah	31,512	162,440	1,149,860	::	::	47	1,206	1,345,065
United Pro- vinces	321,256	329,660	277,820	27,214	1	10,188	33,507	999,645
Fotal	2,216, <b>6</b> 00	3,712,468	3,506,882	4,226,008	617,858	514,497	1,088,087	15.882,400

	Condi-	Sug	AR.		Fibi	RES.	
Provinces.	ments and spices.	Sugar- cane.	Others*	Cotton.	Jute.	Other fibres.	Total fibres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A	3,415	356 31,332	::	26,595 37,128	99,282	97	26,692 136,410
Bengal Bihar and Orissa .	. 136,100 . 65,000	233,400 281,600	54,900	58,500 68,500	1,596,700 147,500	63,90 <b>0</b> 26,300	1,719,100 242,300
Bombay	. 97,332	68,848 20,624	1,155 21,197	4,320,908 228,483	::	109,494 1,186	4,430,402 229,669
Berar	. 112,365	22,042 19	::	4,620,366	::	95,138 443	4,715,504 443
Delhi Madras North-West Frontier	. 728,395	3,225 116,105	90,796	4,398 2,204,506	::	642 149,245	5,040 2,353,751
Province Punjab	. 7,090 . 62,820	44,268 • 474,655 1,576,280	::	17,767 2,159,722 739,640	1,734	1,286 54,964 183,544	19,053 2,214,686 924,918
Total .	. 1,593,985	2,872,754	168,048	14,486,513	1,845,216	686,239	17,017,968

<sup>\*</sup> Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane;

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT GROPS GULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE.

		nd Tan- aterials.		Drug	s and Na	reotics.		
Provinces.	Indigo.	Others.	Oplum.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Nar- cotics (a)	
Ajmer-Merwara . Assam	1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 431,145	Acres.	Acres. 23 13,830	Acres.	Acres. 1,403
Bengal Bihar and Orissa .	1 4 000	500	::	199,100 4,100	::	292,800 141,100	3,800	100,100 31,400
Bombay	. 182	520,034		24	4	159,423	29,773	2,449,716
Burma	405			55,393	17	91,922	67,249	235,416
Central Province and Berar Coorg	. 3	34	::	415	40,533	15,871	2,349	441,073
Delhi Madras	107 000	5,237	::	68,794	51,160	464 268,815	156,512	25,207 464,978
North-West Frontie Province	r	23				13,444	55	126,115
Punjab United Provinces .	8,992 2,631	7,241 630	1,177 40,916	9,695 6,455	::	85,258 68,303	1,480 2,470	4,471,971 1,277,288
Total .	53,453	533,699	42,093	775,121	91,714	1,150,260	263,688	9,624,662

### (a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also.

	Fruits and Vegetables	Miscell Cro		Total	Deduct area	Net
Provinces.	including root crops.	Food.	Non-food	area sown.	sown more than once.	area sown.
Ajmer-Merwara . Assam Bengal	. 413,638 772,100	Acres. 7,719 (b) 249,000	155,981 104,300	6,424,851 28,675,400	672,808 5,107,500	Acres. 357,930 5,752,043 23,567,900
Bihar and Orissa . Bombay Burma	. 652,900 255,855 . 1,098,195	1,066,300 3,148 21,375	8,622	33,687,572	1,448,527	24,768,100 32,239,045 17,470,599
Central Provinces and Berar	. 120,989	4,491 ••	985	27,900,806 139,051		25,257,361 137,793
Delhi Madras	741 075	494 68,422			100,683 4,848,779	218,950 33,495,798
North-West Frontie Province	01 091	61,693	3,003	2,636,778	361,657	2,275,121
Punjab United Provinces .	1 E01 400	216,890 199,970				27,549,514 85,745,770
Total .	4,895,669	1,899,502	1,022,519	262,901,495	34,065,571	228,835,924

<sup>(</sup>b) Included under Miscellaneous non-food crops.

<sup>(</sup>c) Includes an area of 1 acre for the second time owing to triple cropping during the year.

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1931-32 in thousands of tons -Source --Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1932-33.

				_									
Provinces.	Rice.		Wheat.	Sugarcane (Gur.)	Tea (000 lbs.	Cotton (000 bales of 4001bs. (each)	Jute (1932). (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed.	Rape & Mustard	Sesa- mum.	Castor Seed.	Ground- nut (Unshell- ed)	Barely.
Ajmer Merwara	: 		- 6	•	:	111		:	:				9
Assam	· +	1,589	:	32	243,229	15			7 9	;	:	:	
Bengal	6	9,493	3,	273	88,482	15	6,167	20	7	56	: :	: :	27
Bihar & Orissa		5,738	169	307	887	77	519	8	136	30		: :	514
Bombay	-f 	1,427	444	187	:	728	:	14	14,	28	-	498	10
Burma		42,02	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	30			;
C. P. & Berar		1,772	673	35	:	442	:	87	16	88	oo		61
Delhi	:		Ć.	61	:	61	:	:	:	:	:	;	1 61
Coorg	:	10	:	:	174	:	:	:	:	:	: :	: :	ı
Madras .		5,385	:	324	27,509	121	:	:	:	97.			: :
N. W. Frontier Province	; •:		250	55	:	7	:		10	:	;		53
Punjab	:		2,760	368	1,902	538	:	~ m	184	14	:		161
United Provinces		1,989	2,610	2,207	1 367	202	:	*158	*467	*123	<b>∞</b>	:	167
Total	31,	31,649	7,258	3,790	363,550	2,429	7,026	*374	*1,012	<b>*387</b>	150	1,890	2,388

• Includes mixed crop of U. P.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS: (Figures in thousands of acres.)

	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32,
Area by professional survey	667,646	667,610	667,750	670,038	670,047	669,916	669,345	668,869
Area according to village papers .	86,514	86,937	87,029	86,985	87,224	87,277	87,962	88,566
Area Not available for cultivation. Cultivable waste other than fallow.	150,971	150,194 151.872	149,014	149,643	149,034	146,873	146,810 154,017	145,614 155,000
Rallow land Net area sown	47,179 226,980 45,299	49,306 225,849 47,566	49,698 226,012 47,785	51,029 223,862 43,321	48.432 228,166 49,762	49,714 228,161 51.010	49,618 229,115 49,697	49,042 228,836 48,729
Area under Food-crops— Rice Wheat Barley	79,306 24,848 6,970	80,172 23,979 6,610	78,502 24,181 6 387	76,607 24,569 6,825	81,132 24,926 7,533	79,424 24,731 7,027	80,632 24,797 6,693	81,288 25,320 6,495
Jowar	22,470 11,966 3,980	20.617 12,269 3,881	21,121 13,801 3,854	21,248 14,062 3,852	20,534 12,952 3,904	23,241 13,291 4,000	22,808 13,698 3,973	21,608 13,942 3,871
Maize Gram Other food-grains and pulse .	5,348 16,552 28,888	5,504 14,325 28,712	5,555 14,664 29,154	5,943 13.973 29,600	6.012 13,625 29,651	6,552 11,458 30,294	6,458 13,644 30,033	6,109 15,932 30,449
Total Food-grains	200,328	196,069	197,219	196,679	200,269	200,018	202,736	205,014
Area under other food-crops in- cluding fruits, vegetables, con-	7,671	7,755	7,537	7,844	7,852	2,898	8,241	8,389
diments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops). Sugar	2,655 94 716	2,805 95 729	3,041 91 738	3,046	2,675 87 760	2,583	2,869	3,041 92 775

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(in thousands of acres).

	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Area under Oilseeds— Linseed Sesamum (tll) Rape and Musterd Other Oilseeds *	2,560 3,525 3,920 5,008	2,524 3,410 3,089 6,133	2,325 3,172 3,280 6,223	2,212 3,541 3,277 7,093	2,092 3,668 4,287 7,839	1.927 3,556 3,554 7,293	1,999 3,638 3,297 7,524	2,217 3,712 3,507 6,446
l Oilseeds	15,014	15,157	14.999	16,123	17,886	16,330	16,458	15,882
Area under— Cotton Juke Other fibres Oplum Tobacco Fodder erops Other non-fod crops	17,414 2,738 2,738 330 107 1,066 8,836	18.186 2,924 910 134 134 83 1,065 8,932	15,687 3,610 805 104 1,055 1,055 8,940	14,804 3,294 713 67 67 11,145 9,152	16,507 3,062 657 81 49 1,150 9,177	16,141 3,268 666 71 71 411,173 9,381	14,201 3,402 719 64 43 1,112 9,300	14,487 1,845 688 53 53 1,150 9,625 1,820
Total non-food crops \$	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,457
Yields in thousands of— Bloe Wheat tons. Toffee bs. Cotton 400 ib. bs. Jute f	31,072 8,867 8,867 30,476 375,256 6,088 8,082	30,737 8,696 22,107 363,507 6,215 8,940	30,669‡ 8,973 84,382 392,933 5,024 12,132	29,192† 7,791 7,791 35,563 390,920 5,963 10,188	33.187‡ 8,592 27,767 404,153 5,782 9,906	32,198† 10,469 39,424 432,842 5,243 10,335	33,241‡ 9,306 32,973 391,081 5,226 11,205	33,001 9,024 33,734 394,083 4,007 5,542
Linseed to tons.  Rape and Mustard ''' Sesamum (til) ''' Gastor seed '''' Indigo carl.  Rubber † '.' Das.	1,220 1,220 1,355 1,355 1,356 1,356 1,356	402 909 421 1,776 144 2,977 19,970	406 1,004 414 1,818 1,29 1,29 1,29 1,29 1,29 2,267 23,004	348 840 543 2,413 138 11 3,217 26,042	322 910 495 1.775 113 2,704 26,839	380 1,095 455 2,370 116 2,752 28,023	377 988 526 2,767 120 13 3,228 24,351	416 1,025 476 2,276 146 9 3,975 20,117

Note.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.

\* Groundnut, cocoanut, castor and other olisects.

† The statistics of the production of tea, jute and rubber are for calendar years.

† Includes yield of other tracts for which no forecast is made.

† Other dyes & taning materials, other drugs & materials and miscellaneous non-food crops.

# Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Searcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government rately justified by a comparison of the value of irrigation works of india may be divided into each acre protected (based upon such factors storage, and those dependent throughout the tion of the tract, the area already protected which they have their origin. In actual fact, in order to tide over a period of severe drought) practically every irrigation work depends upon with the cost of such protection.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall storage of one kind or another but, in many te its unequal distribution over the country, a sirregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious defining and its liability to failure or serious defining and its liability to failure or serious defining another in Madras, where the ency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 10 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to so of the south-west monsoon, the principal so that three inches in Upper Sind. The

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storings works consist of an eurthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennum 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten year-of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1931-32 to Rs. 142.6 corres.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famme relies and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government Irrigation works. From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 29.6 million acres in 1931-32. This record was, however, surpassed in the year 1929-30, when the total area irrigated by all classes of works in India. excluding the Indian States, amounted to 314 million acres.

The main increase has been in the class of independent of the area and quality of his crop. productive works, which irrigated 4 million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1878-79 acres 1926-27. During the year 1930-31 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 22,446,783 acres and 4,195,701 acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1931-32 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 10.96 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 1.39 million acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.4 million acres, followed by the U. P. and Sind with an area of 3.5 million acres each.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42,36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 142.6 crores in 1931-32. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,154 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 445 lakhs the net return on capital being therefore, 5 per cent. In considering the latter figure, it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure on two large projects, the Lloyd (Sukkur) project, and the Convery Mettur Project which were under construction and contributed little or nothing in the way of revenue.

Charges for Water.—The charges for demand is much more evenly distributed water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary iand revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is projected or not. and the to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may irrigated in British India by Government works however be regarded as exceptional. Over of all classes during the triennium 1927-30 was the greater part of India water is paid for sepa- nearly 30 million acres.

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated rately, the area actually irrigated is measured, in India from Government works is effected and a rate is charged per acre according to the by minor works for which no capital account crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in la kept, cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

> Various other methods of assessment have Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and causity of his error.

erop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canais in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for milets and pulses. Charge is made for additional ings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :--

	Provi	nc s.			A	verage area irrigated in triennium 1925–28.	Triennium 1927-30.
fadras	••		••	••		7,205,587	7,277,967
Bombay (Deccan)						440,536	406,748
and						3,385,379	3,579,592
Bengal						97,182	90,054
Inited Provinces						2,698,265	3,639,867
unjab			••	••		10,442,730	11,200,550
Burma			••			1,939,029	1,994,321
Bihar and Orissa	••		••	••		930,112	9)7,067
entral Provinces		••	••	••		417,850	400,438
orth-West Front	ier Pro	vince	••	••		369,343	403,064
tajputana			••	••		24,820	31,984
aluchistan	••	••	••	••		22,319	22,407
			To	tal		27,973,152	29,954,059

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was one-and-a-half million acres more than in the previous period :-

		Pr	ovinces.			Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.
Madras	••		••			 3,732,271	3,821,815
Bombay-	Deccan					 2,699	2,637
Sind						 2,894,468	2,661,519
United P	rovinces	٠.,	••			 2,462,061	3,372,506
Punjab						 9,755,740	10,775,794
Burma						 1,531,403	1,378,393
Central P	rovinces	٠				 153,942	21,889
North-We	est Fron	tier	Province		••	 200,413	207,750
				T	otal	 20,732,997	22,202.303

Taking the productive works as a whole, Taking the productive works as a whole, construction, which classes at present contribed capital invested in them was, at the end of 1930-31, Rs. 92 crores. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 627 laking giving a return of 8.81 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in introduction of irrigation are credited to the 1918-19 and 9½ per cent. in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure revenues of the country which follows in the upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which are under

construction, which classes at present contri-

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below:—

		Prov	inces.				Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.
Madras .						:.	271,455	266,849
Bombay-Decca	n			••			277,709	239,278
Sind				••			527,737	831,722
Bengal	•		••	••			73,381	67,802
United Province	es						207,312	252,643
Punjab .							243,613	424,756
Burma			••				268,110	539,253
Bihar and Oris	sa.						889,738	904,303
Central Provin	cos						230,280	333,482
North-West Fr	ontie	r Pro	vince				156,911	195,314
Rajputana .							23,272	31,984
Baluchistan .	•	••	•	••	••		22,070	22,407
				To	tal		3,191,588	4,109,793

### Non-capital Works.-The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:-

	Provin	ices.				Average area irrigated in pre- vious triennium 1924-27.	Average area irri- gated in triennium 1927-30.
Madras			•••	•		3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan		••				157,025	164,833
Sind						87,279	86,351
Bengal						22,135	22,252
United Provinces	• •		••			8,006	14,717
Punjab				••		349,768	Nil.
Burma						72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa						2,246	2,764
Central Provinces	••	••		••		45,689	45,067
			T	otal		3,919,749	3,601,968

Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1930-31 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below :-

Provinces.		Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.  Acres.	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area.	tion & Navi- gation works	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irriga- tion, In lakhs of rupees.
Madras Bombay-Deccan	::	39,193,000 26,264,000			17,63 10,38	22, <b>83*</b> 2,02
Sind Bengal	::	4,336,000 28,399,000			21,90 4,85	6,87 27
United Provinces Punjab	••	43,022,000 30,265,000			25,12 33,38	14,43 24,77
Burma Bihar and Orissa	••	18,023,000 29,779,000			6,62 6,28	6, <b>3</b> 5 6,39
Central Provinces North-West Frontier vinces	Pro-	20,650,000 2,423,000	•		6,63 2,94	1, <b>4</b> 0 1,28
Rajputana Baluchistan	• •	377,000 457,000	20,000 22,000	5·3 4·8	35 36	5 3
Total		243,188,000		12.7	1,36,44	86,19

Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non-capital works.

jab. The Sukkur Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4.725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The year 1932-33 was devoted to the design and construction of the remaining minor channels, including watercourses, together with the necessary regulators, falls, bridges and modules. The remodelling of the existing channels was also taken up and several of these projects were under consideration. The Barrage canals, which were opened early in the year, were tested to their full supply levels, and the result generally was satisfactory, though some of the banks showed considerable settlement of the banks showed considerable settlement and these were strengthened as required. The general working of the canals during this first year of their operation was very satisfactory, the total area irrigated being 25,00,007 acres, of which 13,45,000 acres were in Kharrf and 11,55,067 acres in rabi; the area of wheat amounting to 7,00,230 acres as compared with an average wheat area during the five years ending 1930-31 of only 1,83,043 acres in the same tract.

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Suleimanke, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks, During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking provides for hydro-electric power.

New Works.—The major works of exceptional importance are the Sukkur Barrage and Bikaner, Fordwah, Eastern Sadiqa, Bahawalpur Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in and Qaimpur Canals were handed over to the Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punstance are the Sukkur Barrage, which was opened by the Abbara and Panjinad Canals taking off from the Panjinad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 21.12 crores which include Rs. 11.63 crores contributed by the States of Bikaner and Bahawalpur the co-partners in the Project. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non-perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory. 2,825,000 acres in Bahawaipur and 341,000 acres in Bikaner.

The Cauvery-Mettur Project was inaugurated on August 21, 1934. The dam which has some ot its features is the largest in the world and took 9 years to complete. It is built across the river Cauvery at a point 240 miles from its source in Western Ghats. During the construc-tion of the dam 206,000 tons of cement and 55 million cubic feet of masonry were used.

The scheme is designed to irrigate some 1,300,000 acres of rice fields 125 miles away from the dam in the Cauvery delta. The Mettur Reservoir has an effective capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet whilst the dam has an over-all length of a little over a mile. Irrigation will be assisted by about 70 miles of main canals together with no less than 600 miles of distribu-Scheme also

### WELLS AND TANKS.

instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals in-creases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used to a year or two and then allowed to fall into ducay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a iew rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikanir, into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Blkanir, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the picottah, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for litts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the mot, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhander the which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the mot is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the case with which the apparatus can be constructind in 1932-33 Delhi, Manager of Government ed and repaired by village labour, the mot is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the irrigation reports in India used to be as arid Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware as the Sahara, consisting of a dull statispots running round a wheel. Recently attempts tical record. They have been greatly improved.

So far we have dealt only with the great irri- encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for gation achemes. They are essentially exotic, the purpose and exempting well watered lands the products of British rule; the real eastern from extra assessment due to improvement. the purpose and exempting well watered lands from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed takavi, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from expanded assessment on that account. from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

> Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicu-ous features in the Indian scene. The Indian ous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from these to four hillion sation. Some of these works in magras are or great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be one of the control of the to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Bibliography.—Annual Review of Irrigation in India, 1931-1932, Delhi, Manager, Govern-ment of India Publications. Price Rs. 1-2-0. Also substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can reviews was issued in 1922. Between the triennial reviews there is issued a briefer statement be linked. Government have systematically recording the progress of each particular year.

# Meteorology.

countries is largely a result of its geographical cember amounts to 31.78 inches. The other position. The great land area of Asia to the region in which the weather is unsettled, during northward and the enormous sea expanse of this period of generally settled conditions is northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the North-ern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and east-ward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia be-comes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevsils.

Monsoons.-The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine wea-ther, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather con-ditions extend slowly eastward and southward ditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are:—Westerly winds of the temperate years over the extreme parts of India. perate zone over the extreme north of India; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz.; the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the

The meteorology of India like that of other rainfall for the three months October to De-North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy ram occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5.75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4.65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and whear crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.--March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the or the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat; in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding, 110° occur. maximum temperatures, exceeding, 110° occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temper-rature hitherto recorded is 12<sup>70</sup> registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter mensoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15'46 inches the total thunder and hallstorms in regions where there

winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hall and torrential rain and ere on that account very destructive being know as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat, 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the southeast trade that it to care is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 300-350 south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.s., between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation, the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the south-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry balf being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

> The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Rengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma; East Bengal and Assam whille another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monup the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four
> months, viz., from the beginning of June to
> the middle or end of September. During its
> trevalence more or less general though far
> from continuous rain prevails throughout
> India, the principal features of the rainfall
> instribution being as follows. The greater
> portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total
> volume of which is probably three times as
> great as that of the Bengal current. blows
> directly on to the west coast districts.
> Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is
> forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the billy range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from southwest and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances most important season of the year as upon sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian cossive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land to the southern face of these hills. The rearea from Lat. 80° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern

Arabian Sea

from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Humalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kasbmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Choia Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The Total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras: it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is:-

May	••	3.1	inches.
June	••	7.9	**
July		11.2	,,
August	••	10.3	,,
Septemb	er	7.0	,,
October		3.3	

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost cycionic storms and cyciones are an aimost of the remassing and by the first invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the clear weather prevailing throughout. This commencement and end of the season, viz., May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon meteorological conditions repeats itself year season. The following gives the total number after year.

of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution :-

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June Bay of Bengal ... 28 July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Bay of Bengal 41 36 34 45 Jan, Feb. Mar. Apl. May June Arabian Sea 2 July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces varia-tions from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is

1 1

more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are :-

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of Judia. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy tracting till by the end of October with camparea has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region; fine because weather nevening throughout. This

(For monsoon of 1934, see page 337).

### INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main exist-ing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows :-

- (a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.
- The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the making of arrangements for the collection of meteorological data from ships.
- (c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.
- (d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.
- (e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.
  - f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.
- (g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall by special telegrams to district officers on departmental warning lists canal and railway engineers), and by means of the ordinary daily weather telegram to the public in general.
- (h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals.
- (i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities.
- The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instru-ment-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons.
- (k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal Air Force.
- The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilots' licenses.

- In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as-
- (n) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.
- (o) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.
- (p) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal.
- (q) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

Definitions of different types and classes of Observatories.—Before proceeding to indicate the organisation of the Meteorological Department, it may be helpful to introduce here the following definitions :-

Forecast Centre at which weather observations are collected by telegrams from a number of stations in order to form the basis of weather reports and forecasts issued therefrom. These may be (a) Main Centres, serving a large area for general purposes, or (b) Regional Centres serving more limited areas for special purposes.

Upper Air Observatory undertaking observations of upper winds, and of upper air temperatures, humidities and pressures up to heights of about 15-20 miles by means of sounding balloons (i.e., balloons with self-recording instru-ments attached).

Air Observatory to which Royal Air Force supply aeroplane data of temperatures and humidities up to heights of 2 or 3 miles.

Pilot Balloon Observatory at which pilot balloons (i.e., balloons without attached instruments) are released and observed through special theodolites for the determination of wind directions and velocities at various heights in the free atmosphere. The minimum staff is two full-time observers for one balloon flight per day and 3 full-time observers and a balloon maker for two balloon flights per day.

A meteorological or weather observatory for the observations of such elements as can be recorded by an observer with the help of instruments on the ground (as distinct from upper air observations obtained by means of balloons, etc.). Observatories where the staff is provided and paid for by other agencies, e.g., Indian States, are called non-departmental although (m) Study of meteorology in relation to Department. These surface observatories are agriculture, a subject on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made thous per day and the number and kind of instruments to be read. Thus: First class weather observatory (W1) which is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity, and rainfall, in addition to instruments read by eye. It may also undertake special observations (e.g., on atmospheric electricity). The staff required varies from two part-time observers to about four full-time observers according to the amount of special work and of computation and tabulation of data.

Second class weather observatory  $(W^2)$  at which observations are taken twice daily and usually telegraphed to one or more forecast centres. The existing standard times of observation in India are 8 hours. (Local Time) and 17 hours (Indian Standard Time)\*, the observations being made by a part-time observer on Rs. 25 per mensem.

Third class weather observatory (W3) where readings are taken daily at 8 hours and sent by telegram daily or by post at the end of each month to one or more forecast centres. At each observatory of this type there is one parttime observer on Rs. 15 a month.

Fourth class weather observatory (W4) at which observations (a) of temperature, wind and rainfall only or (b) of temperature and rainfall only are recorded. The staff of a 4th class observatory is one part-time observer on pay not exceeding Rs. 12 a month.

Fifth class weather observatory (W5) at which a part-time observer on Rs. 5 p m. records and telegraphs rainfall. At some of these observatories certain non-instrumental observations are also taken and telegraphed in the "Brief Weather Code."

Non-instrumental (W6) observatory at which visual observations of weather phenomena are recorded. This class includes the type of observatory called the current weather station which is established on or near an air route for recording local current weather for airmen. At such a station observations of past and present weather, visibility, cloud, wind direction and force are recorded at certain fixed times daily and at other hours on request; the usual staff at a current weather station is one wholetime observer.

Magnetic Observatory (M) equipped with instruments for continuously recording the principal magnetic elements.

Seismological station (S) equipped with one or more continuously recording seismographs.

Time Observatory (T) equipped with instruments for the determination of time from observations of sun and stars and from European wireless time signals.

Solar Physics Observatory (Sp.) equipped with photoheliograph, spectro-heliograph, etc.

Auxiliary centre (C) where a Professional or Meteorological Assistant receives copies of

### ORGANISATION.

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, note merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local obserupon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 400 observers.

co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forceast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps; meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observatories, which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Tele-communication Convention.

While the above is true, in general, of all applications of practical meteorology, its application to aviation involves the existence of a specialised and particularly designed organisation. Aviators require detailed information about the weather; they wish '2 know winds at different levels, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annexe G of the International Convention of Air Navigation. In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes Other recomfor the information of pilots. Other recom-mendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

In Europe practically all observatories record and telegraph readings at least thrice daily, while stations near air routes do so every three hours. In the United States of America readings or Meteorological Assistant receives comes or weather reports from the forecasting centres for every three hours at most observatories meantransmission and elucidation to pilots, adding air routes and every hour at observatories his own remarks or conclusions about the local along air routes. In addition, every aerodrome receives by telewriter frequent regular reports are made at least twice daily at all observatories,

<sup>•</sup> Surface observations at Persian stations are taken at 4 and 12 hours. Greenwich Mean Time. (Add 51 hours to convert to Indian Standard Time).

that in Europe and America and the frequency two forecasting centres at Karachi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in Southern India is at Poona in the study of the solar physics. The next where facilities are available for the issue of one forecast daily. The opening of a chain wireless stations along the main trans-India air route has enabled special meteorological facilities to be made available to airmen flying along that route. A system of exchange of exchange of elegant physics, and the stationary of the offices are not fled by the station of the offices and the special section describes in somewhat greater detail, forest route has enabled special meteorological facilities to be made available to airmen flying along that route. A system of exchange of elegant physics, and the station of the offices are not fled by the special meteorological for the issue of one section describes in somewhat greater detail, so general duties of the offices mentioned above.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

(a) Headquarters Offices, Poona (F. U. W¹.) current weather reports at specified hours between stations on the route and of voluntary reports of warning of adverse weather has been introduced with the co-operation of the Director of Wircless and the Director of Civil Aviation making it possible for each wireless station to have in a collected form the information regarding actual weather at neighbouring stations on the air-route. for supply to fliers. Stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon and Victoria Point. Apart from routine observations at stated times, airmen can obtain information of current local weather at any time by wireless, by special requisition. Further the transmission, along the wireless chain, twice daily, of the latest weather forecasts and upper wind and low cloud information for each part of the air route has been arranged. This enables the latest weather reports to be available to air-craft in flight as well as at the principal aerodromes on the route where they are displayed suitably on weather notice boards.

For the Karachi - Madras service, arrangements exist for communicating current weather information to aerodromes from a tew observatories or the route to supplement the information available in the reports supplied by the forecasting centres.

In order to fulfil the various duties described

from certain stations along the air routes a few ponsibility for scrutiny of records and for checkof these at half-hourly and most at hourly ing and computation of data received from them
intervals in order that the aviators may be is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta
supplied with current up-to-date information and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is
of actual weather on the air route itself. In divided between these three offices and the
India\*, the meteorological service for aviation offices at Peshawar and Quetta; the last two
is for financial reasons, not able to attain the forecast for military flying and do not serve
minimum recommended in annexe G of the civil aviation. Storm-warning for shipping
International Convention. The net-work of in the Bay of Bengal is carried on by the Meteoroobservatories in India is much sparser than logical Officer at Calcutta, while similar duties
that in Europe and America and the frequency in respect of the Arabita. Sea are undertaken at in respect of the Arabian Sea are undertaken at of observations taken at each of them much Poona. The Upper Air Observatory, Agra, smaller. The four-thousand-mile air route is in administrative charge of all the pilot between Bahrein and Victoria Point is served balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gulf. The Bombay and Alibag Observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology while the observatory at Kodalkanal specialises in the study of the solar physics. The next

(a) Headquarters Offices, Poona (F. U. W'.)— The general administration of the department is carried on by the Headquarters Office in Poons. In addition, it is in immediate and complete charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class weather observatories in Kashmir, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula and is responsible for the and the Pennisula and is responsible for the scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them. It receives telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and first, second, third and fifth class observatories in India and issues daily a telegraphic summary in India and issues usiny a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next 24 hours for the whole country. It next 24 hours for the whole country. It undertakes the issue of heavy rainfall warnings for practically the whole country except north east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. Its duties on behalf of aviation consist in the issue of weather reports to airmen on routes in central and southern India; for the Karachi-Madras air service, it issues forecasts for the major section service, it issues forecasts for the halfor section viz., Ahmedabad to Madras. This office prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports, and an Annual Volume entitled the "India Weather Review," and issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India. In collaboration with the Agra Observatory, it also publishes an annual volume containing all upper air data collected in India. It is responsible for the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories in India. It is use so long rainfall. above, the organisation of the department is all upper air data collected in India. It is made up of a central office, 7 sub-offices, 36 responsible for the preparation of normals of pllot balloon observatories and 328 weather rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories of various classes to distribute observatories in India. It issues long-range over a region stretching from Persia, Agen, seasonal rainfall forecasts for the country. Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. It collects and examines weather logs from The central office at Poona is the administrative ships in the Arabian Sea. It supplies all headquarters of the department. The control weather observatories with instruments over weather observatories, including the res-

<sup>\*</sup> Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental pamphlet entitled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen."

<sup>†</sup> Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1934 would be distributed as follows :--

 $W^1=15$ ,  $W^2=166$ ,  $W^3=86$ ,  $W^4=22$ ,  $W^5=24$  and  $W^6=15$ .

It is also responsible for the design, specification, test and repair of all meteorological instruments. On its transfer from Simis to Poons the Headquarters Office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It also has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. It is now one of the two main centres for the conduct of upper air research in India; sounding balloon work directed from there has been planed by the conduct of upper air research in India; sounding balloon work directed from there has been weather observatory and pilot balloon station that the conduct of upper air research in India; sounding balloon work directed from there has been weather observatory and pilot balloon station that the conduct of upper air research in India; sounding balloon work directed from there has been weather observatory and pilot balloon station directed at Drigh Road.

The forecasting office is temporarily located in Karachi Cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road Civil Aerodrome when buildings are provided there. Meanwhile, a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station for the conduct of upper air research in India; sounding weather observatory and pilot balloon station for the conduct of the largely responsible for our present extension of largely responsible for our present extension of knowledge of the free atmosphere over the Peninsula. Publications of meteorological research in the Department are edited and issued from Poona. This office also collects and compiles, for the International Commission, the upper air data collected over India, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Somaliland and British East Africa.

A branch for agricultural meteorology has been sanctioned temporarily and is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Its statistical investigations include a critical enquiry into the available data on the area and yield of crops for the various presidencies and districts in India and, after careful selection, the correlation of some of them with the accumulated meteorological of them with the accumulated meteorological data. On the experimental side, it aims to study microclimatology, evolve suitable instruments for such work, standardize methods of observations and in general undertake a detailed study of the air layer near the ground.

- (b) Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutta (F. P. Wi., S. T.).—The Alipore office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publi-cation of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for stormwarning in the Bay of Bengal and for heavy raintall warning in north-east India. It issues weather reports to airmen on routes lying in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces; on the trans-India route, its responsibility extends over trans-India route, its responsibility extends over the section Allahabad to Victoria Point. To meet the needs of aviation, an afternoon chart is prepared in addition to the long established morning chart, the area of the latter being extended to meet the new needs. It has charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories, in the area comprising Burma and the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces sinar and Urissa and the east United Provinces including the checking and computation of data therefrom. It also supplies time signals by time ball to Fort William, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signal throughout the Indian telegraph and railway systems. It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station.
- (c) Karachi (F. W¹. P. A.).—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It now issues weather reports for airmen on routes lying along the Persian Gulf and Mekran coasts and in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, west United Provinces and north Gujarat. On the empire and international air route across India its responsibility extends over the section between Bushire or Bahrein on the west and Allahabad on the east.

third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Persia and Arabia, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. As Rapputana and the west United Frovinces. As the basis of the weather reports and forecasts issued to aviators, it prepares two weather charts daily, drawn up mainly from observations received from the observatories under its own control. A daily weather report is also being published, as an experimental measure.

- (d) Upper Air Observatory, Agra (U. W1. S.).—Agra Observatory is the head-quarters of all pilot balloon work in India. It is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the work of the pilot balloon observatories in India. Burens and other December 1. vision of the work of the pilot balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gulf and supplies them with the equipment necessary to carry on their daily observations; those duties have necessitated the provision of a hydrogen factory to make hydrogen gas and compress it into tubes, as well as the provision of a workshop for the design, manufacture and repair of instruments, principally for upper air work. All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked, and statistically summarised at Agra. This observatory is also a principal centre of upper air research work in India. The sounding balloon work there (in the course of which balloons have provided information of conditions up to as great a height as 90,000 feet) has bations have provided information of conditions up to as great a height as 90,000 feet) has been responsible for most of our present knowledge regarding the free atmosphere over India. There is a seismological station attached to this observatory.
- (e) Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W<sup>1</sup>. S. T. M.).—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrespondent of the control o trial magnetism and seismology, and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory. The routine magnetic work at Alibag, as well as the publication of the magnetic data, is arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the International Commission for Terrestrial Magnetism. The observatories take star or sun observations for the deter-mination of time; and the Colaba Observa-tory is responsible for the time-ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Navy. In recent years researches on atmospheric electricity and microseisms in relation to major weather phenomena over the sea have also been undertaken there.
- (f) Kodaikanal (Sp. W<sup>1</sup>. S.).—The observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. The routine work is decided in accordance with the recommendations of the International Astronomical Union which pre-vent any serious overlapping of work in the

comparatively few solar physics observatories of the International Convention on the Safety in the world. This observatory also undertakes of Life at Sea, including the broadcasting of the duties of a first class weather observatory synoptic data for the benefit of ships of the and a seismological station.

- (q) Quetta and Peshawar (F. W<sup>1</sup>. P. A.) Aviation on a regular basis was first started in this country by the Royal Air Force in northwest India, and the need to arrange for local forecasting was first experienced there. Two forecast centres were accordingly started in 1925 at Quetta and Peshawar, each under an R. A. F. Meteorologist who was entrusted with the charge of issuing forecasts of weather over the Lahore-Peshawar-Quetta-Karachi air routes for R.A.F. acroplanes and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood. Route forecast for the Royal Air Force flying over the Punjab, Waziristan, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind are issued by these offices. The Meteorological Department has been exercising full technical control over the work of the two offices, supplying instruments, meeting the cost of the staff of clerks and observers at each centre and supplying data by telegram from its observatories. An officer seconded from the Indian Meteorological Service but paid by the Royal Air Force is now holding the post of the Meteorologist at Quetta; the office at Peshawar is in charge of a Royal Air Force officer who is under the technical, not administrative control of the Meteorological Department.
- The auxiliary centres are situated at Rangoon, Akyab, Dum Dum\*, Allahabad, Jodhpur and Drigh Road. The professional are situated at or Meteorological Assistant stationed at these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him.

Some of the main lines, along which developments are to be desired as soon as financial conditions allow are indicated briefly

- (a) The Improvement of the skeleton weather services along all air-routes, up to the standards recommended by the International Air Convention, including reopening of Kangoon Meteorological Office and preparation of two weathercharts daily at Poona and the provision of additional facilities at Madras and some of the intermediate stations along the Karachi-Madras route.
- (b) Exchange of synoptic weather data by wireless with neighbouring countries, like Malaya, Indo-China, etc.
- (c) Broadcasting of a "Continental" bulletin of synoptic weather data for the region, Persia to Indo-China, to help towards completion of the series of "Continental" weather broadcasting stations at Annapolis (U.S.A.), Rugby, Moscow, etc., in the northern hemisphere.

of Life at Sea, including the broadcasting of synoptic data for the benefit of ships of the Mercantile Marine and the Navy.

(e) Further development of upper air research in south India, which was one of the reasons for the transfer of the headquarters office from Simla to Poons.

Meteorological Office, Poona,—Dr. C. W. B. Normand, M.A., D.S.c. (Edin.), Director-General of Observatories.

Msteorologists.—Dr. S. K. Banerji, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Calcutta); Mr. V. V. Sohoni, B.A., M. Sc. (Bombay); Dr. B. N. Banerji, M.Sc. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Cantab.), (on leave); Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras); Dr. K. J. Kabraji, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Bombay), M.Sc., and Ph.D. (Lond.); Mr. S. Basu, M.Sc. (Allahabad); Mr. J. M. Sil, B.A. (Calcutta), B.Sc. (Eng.), (Boston Tech.); and Dr. S. R. Savor, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (London).

Assistant Meteorologists.—Mr. V. D. Iyer, B.A. (Madras); Mr. Barkat All, B.A., M Sc. (Punjab); Mr P. R. Krishna Rao, B.Sc. (Mysore); Mr. B. N. Srcentva salah, M.Sc. (Calcutta); Dr. K. Das, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph. D. (Lond.); and Mr. S. S. Lal, M.Sc. (Lucknow & Lond.), B.I.O.

Agricultural Meteorologist .- Dr. L. A. Ramdas, M.A., Ph. D., (Calcutta).

Upper Air Ohservatory. Agra.—Mr. G. Chatterji, M. Sc. (Calcutta), Meteorologist-in-charge; Dr. N. K. Sur, D. Sc. (Allahabad), Meteorologist; Mr. S. L. Malurkar, B. Sc. (Mys.), M. Sc. (Cantab.), Assistant Meteorologist; Mr. S. P. Venkiteshwaran, B. A. (Hons.) (Madras); and Mr. S. K. Das, M. Sc. (Daca and Lond.), D. L. G. (Lond.), F. R. Met Sec (Lond.) — Assistant Meteorologist, R. Met Sec (Lond.) F. R. Met. Sec. (Lond.)—Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.
Dr. S. N. Sen, M.Sc., (Cal. and Lond.), Ph.D.
(Lond.), Meteorologist; Dr. B. N. Desai, M.Sc.
(Bombay), Ph.D. (Ediln.), B.A., LLB. (Bombay);
Assistant Meteorologist; Dr. A. K. Das, M.Sc.,
(Cal.), D.Sc. (Paris), Asstt. Meteorologist;
and Mr. C. Ramaswamy, M.A. (Hons.)
(Madras), Asstt. Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Karachi.—Dr. S. K. Pramanik, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C. Meteorologist; Mr. B. K. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Assistant Meteorologist; and Dr. S. Mal, M.Sc. (Benares), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C. Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Bombay.—Dr. S. C. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta), D.Sc. (Lond.), Meteorolo-

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal,— Dr. T. Royds, D.Sc. (London), Director, and Dr. A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Peshawar.— Fl. Lt. R. G. Veryard, B.Sc., Meteorological Officer.

etc., in the northern nemisphere.

(d) Further development of marine meteorology, in accordance with the recommendations of Meteorologist (Tempy.).

Meteorologist (Tempy.).

<sup>\*</sup> At present the functions of this centre are being carried on by the Meteorological Office at Calcutta, for want of proper building accommodation at Dum Dum.

Stati Hill																
	v		Eleva- tion in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	TIONS.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Darjeeling	::	::	4,920 7,432	60.6	62.5 48.9	70.0 56.5	73.3	74.0	74.4	75.3 66.8	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.6 55.6	61.6	69.03 50.3
Bimla Murree	::	::	7,232 6,181	46.4	46.8	55.2	64.6	72.1	73.1	68.9	73.8	65.8	62.7	56.0 60.0	49.8	60.7
Srinagar Mount Abu	::	::	5,204	40.7	43.6	55.1	65.9 84.3	75.8 88.0	83.4	85.7	84.p 72.1	79.6	70.4	60.5 73.6	47.4	66.1 75.8
*Ootac mund *Kodaikanal	::	::	7,327	63.6	67.4	70.0 69.2	77.7	70.2 69.4	64.3	62.1	62.9	64.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0 65.1
COAST STATIONS.	ONe.							-				***************************************				
Karachi	::	::	13	76.1	77.6	81.8	84.8 85.9	88.9	86.1	88.8 4.88	85.5	88.7	87.6	85.0 88.7	78.2 84.1	84.2 84.8
Bombay	::	::	37	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	8.06	88.3	85.4	84.9 53.6	85.3	88.7 88.1	89.2 90.6	86.4	86.6 87.2
Mangalore	::	::	27.5	89.2	88.1	89.7	91.8 90.8	91.2 89.9	85.2 84.3	84.0 82.1	83.6	84.3 83.8	85.9	87.6 86.6	88.9	87.5
Negapatam	::	::	23	82.5	85.1	88.8	92.7 93.1	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0 94.0	92.6	88.8	84.6 85.2	82.1	90.2 91.1
Masulipatam Gopalpur	::	::	15	83.4	88.8	91.0	94.6	99.7 90.1	98.1 89.6	92.7	91.4	88.4	89.0 88.0	83.3	83.1 79.9	90.5 86.1
Bangoon	:	:	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	98.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.8	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

• As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodalkanal are not available, means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

India.
Ë
Stations in
2
8
Se
=
9
ğ
Sh
9
ä
perat
e e
l mnu
ä
AB.
8
4
_
y and
Ä
=
8
7
ä
orm
Z

Stationa, Stationa,   Figeral   Feb.   Mar.   Apr.   May.   June,   July.   Aug.   Sept.   Oct.   Nov.   Dec.   Iton In   Jan.   Feb.   Mar.   Apr.   May.   June,   July.   Aug.   Sept.   Oct.   Nov.   Dec.   May.   Mar.   May.   M			Norm	al Mc	Normal Monthly and	pue /	Annual Maximum Temperature in	Maxin	L wno	emper	ature	in Shade		at Selected Stations in India.	d Stal	ions 11	ipai c			
TATIONS ON THE PLAINS.  9		**************************************	tions.				Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
159   84.4   90.2   97.2   100.4   99.6   99.6   96.6   89.0   89.6   89.7	SI	ATIONS	NO	HE PL	AINB.		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
d (Sind)	Toungoo Mandalay Slihar	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	159 250 96	84.4 84.5 77.9	90.2 90.3 80.5	97.2 98.1 85.9	100.3 102.4 87.7	95.7 88.7	89.0 89.8 89.8	86.9 94.7 90.0	86.88 89.23	89.0 89.8	89.8 92.0 88.6	86.8 87.7 85.0	83.1 83.5 79.6	92.9 86.1
an         99         78.7         98.3         98.1         99.6         97.6         98.0         90.1         89.2         89.7         98.4         81.7           bad         10.2 <td>Calcutta</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>21</td> <td>77.5</td> <td>82.3</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>92.0</td> <td>94.6</td> <td>8.19</td> <td>988.</td> <td>87.8</td> <td>88.</td> <td>87.4</td> <td>82.</td> <td>77.0</td> <td>86.</td>	Calcutta	:	:	:	:	:	21	77.5	82.3	0.18	92.0	94.6	8.19	988.	87.8	88.	87.4	82.	77.0	86.
bad         Part         1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Burdwan	:	:	:	:	:	66	78.7	83.	93.1	99.6		93.0	98	89.2	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.5
Dove State Color	Patna Benares	::	::	::	::	::	267	244	79.5	9.16	102.1		100 3	20.00	80.7	90.0	90.5	83.8	12.5	986
OW         1         368         72.7         77.4         90.6         101.4         94.8         90.2         91.8         91.4         98.7         91.4         98.7         91.4         98.7         91.1         91.8         91.4         98.7         91.1         91.8         92.0         93.6         94.8         92.0         93.6         94.6         93.6         94.8         99.2         92.0         93.6         94.6         93.2         94.8         99.2         92.0         93.6         94.6         93.2         94.8         93.2         94.1         91.8         94.6         93.2         94.8         93.2         94.5         94.5         94.6         93.2         94.8         94.6         94.5         94.8         94.6         94.5         94.6         94.6         94.8         94.8         94.5         94.6         94.8         94.8         94.5         94.6         94.8	Minne	:	:	:	:	:				,		,					;	;		
The color of the	Lucknow	:	::	::	::	: :	368	73.7	78.4	88.8		œ بن	101.4	92.4 94.8	90.e 92.0	93.6	91.4	88 7.4.4	75.6	89.7
bad         Practical         85.2         75.2         10.0         10.7         10.0         94.5         83.2           bad         Character         Appenent         Processor         Processor         10.0         10.1         10.0         97.7         97.9         94.5         83.2           bad         Color         10.0         10.1         10.1         10.0         97.7         10.0         94.5         83.2           stand (Sind)         10.0         10.1         10.1         10.1         10.1         96.7         10.4         97.2         94.5         83.2           inad         10.0         10.1         10.1         10.1         10.1         96.7         97.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         97.8         97.8         97.8         97.8         98.2         97.8         97.8         97.8         97.8         98.2         97.8         97.8         98.2         97.8         98.2         98.2         98.2         97.	Meerut	::	::	::	::	::	733	68.0	74.3	85.6		-10	101.3	93.4	91.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	25.0	87.
bad         1         702         68.5         72.1         83.3         95.7         104.9         107.1         107.6         97.7         97.9         94.5         83.5           bad         1         2         2         2         3         1         1         1         1         2         3         3         3         1         3         3         3         3         3         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4 <td>Delhi</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>97</td> <td>2.</td> <td>•</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2</td> <td>:</td> <td>;</td> <td></td> <td>ä</td>	Delhi	:	:	:	:	:	97	2.	•	2			2		:	2	:	;		ä
Pad (Sind)   186   73 2   76 3   90.6 100.0   112.1   114.1   108.7   104.6   108.6   99.1   87.4     Pad (Sind)   18.6   76.2   90.8   92.3   101.6   107.0   104.3   90.2   95.7   97.2   97.8   88.6     Rabad   16.8   16.8   16.8   16.9   107.4   101.3   101.4   97.8   98.2   97.8     Patrixo Stations   16.8   84.8   87.8   86.9   107.4   101.3   98.1   99.2   97.1   97.8     Patrixo Stations   16.8   84.8   87.8   96.9   104.1   101.3   97.8   88.8   91.7   95.6   90.9     Patrixo Stations   92.8   85.8   90.5   98.8   105.6   108.6   98.8   89.4   87.2   89.5   92.9     Patrixo Stations   1.017   83.5   88.5   97.4   104.8   98.1   86.8   89.1   90.6   83.6     Patrixo Stations   1.017   83.5   88.5   97.4   104.8   97.8   86.1   86.8   89.1   90.6   83.5     Patrixo Stations   1.017   83.5   88.5   97.1   101.1   99.7   89.9   88.1   86.8   89.1   90.6   83.5     Patrixo Stations   1.017   83.5   88.3   93.7   101.3   92.0   83.6   83.8   83.8   83.8   83.5     Patrixo Stations   1.018   1.018   10.9   10.9   10.9   10.9   10.9     Patrixo Stations   1.018   10.9   10.9   10.9   10.9     Patrixo Stations   1.018   10.9   10.9     Patrixo Stations   1.018   10.9   10.9     Patrixo Stations   1.018   10.9     Patrixo Stations   10.9     Patrixo Stations   10.9     Patrixo Stations   10.9     Patrixo Stations   10.9     Patri	Lahore	:	:	:	: :	:	702	68.5	72.1	83.3			107.1	100.6 104.3	97.7	97.9	94.5	88 89 21 73	72.3	80.8
Tree   Tree	Jacobabad		::	::	: :	::	186	23.5	200	9.0			114.1	108.7	104.6	103.6	99.1	87.4	76.2	8
Part Rad   Part Rad	Hyderabad		:	:	:	:	2	7.0	9.	0.78	-		201	3.	3			200	•	2
PINATEAU STATIONS.  PINATEAU STATIONS.  PORTO.   Bikaner	:	:	:	:	:	762	72.0	76.3	88.7	98	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1	
PIATEAU STATIONS.  1,327 77.5 81.6 91.8 105.6 108.0 98.8 89.4 87.2 89.5 92.4 88.1 108.0 98.8 94 87.2 89.5 92.4 88.1 1,327 77.5 81.6 91.8 100.8 105.3 97.8 86.7 84.6 87.2 87.7 82.0 98.6 92.4 88.1 86.6 92.4 88.1 86.6 92.4 88.1 86.6 92.4 88.1 86.6 92.4 88.1 82.6 92.4 92.6 92.4 104.8 10	280	::		::		::	163	84.9	87.8	86.9	104	107.4	101.3	93.1	0.08	95.9	97.3	6.0	86.4	94.
pore         1,017         87.5         90.5         98.8         100.6         108.0         98.8         89.4         87.2         89.1         88.2         88.2		PIATE.	Þ	TIONS,												,		;	:	
pore         1,027         7,53         81,54         91,84         100,10         100,15         97,73         81,64         88,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,2         89,1         88,1         89,1         88,2         89,2         89,1         89,1         88,1         89,1         89,2         89,1         89,1         89,1         89,1         89,1         89,1         89,1         89,1	Akola		:	:	:	:	925	85.	90.5	8.8			80.0	4 1	27.5	89.0	92.4	88.1	4.4	8
nagar         unagar         nagar         nagar <t< td=""><td>Vagnore</td><td>:</td><td>::</td><td>::</td><td>::</td><td>::</td><td>1,327</td><td>83.5</td><td>88.5</td><td>91.8</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.86</td><td>88.1</td><td>86.8</td><td>89.1</td><td>. 9.</td><td>85.6</td><td>81.7</td><td>988</td></t<>	Vagnore	:	::	::	::	::	1,327	83.5	88.5	91.8			0.86	88.1	86.8	89.1	. 9.	85.6	81.7	988
ur          2,154         84.3         88.4         94.5         99.7         101.3         92.0         63.6         84.9         86.2         89.0         85.7           ur          1,546         86.1         90.6         104.1         104.5         99.6         104.1         104.5         99.4         88.8         99.7         104.1         104.5         96.0         89.4         88.8         89.6         90.6         87.7           m          2,562         83.5         88.3         18.7         96.0         93.1         81.4         76.1         76.3         79.3         89.5         90.6         87.4         89.5         88.2         91.7         87.9         88.4         88.5         90.6         87.4         89.1         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.5         89.1         89.5         89.5         89.1         89.5         89.1         89.5         89.1         89.5         89.1         89.1         89.5         89.1         89.5         89.1         89.5         89.1         89.1<	Raipur	:	:	:	:	:	920	81.4	86.1	95.3			97.3	86.9	85.7	88.0	4.88	83.5	79.5	8
nr	Ahmednaga	N.	:	:	:	:	2,154	25.	88.4	8.18		101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	89.0	85.7	83.4	89.0
II           1,590         87.4         92.9         99.6         104.1         104.5         96.0         88.4         88.8         88.6         90.6         87.7           Dad (Deccan)          1,719         81.2         88.7         96.0         93.1         81.4         76.1         76.3         79.3         83.2         82.5           Drad (Deccan)          3,021         80.4         88.2         80.1         88.4         88.5         81.2         89.7         89.2         88.6         88.4         89.5         89.2         88.2         89.2         82.0         82.1         89.1         79.3         89.2         82.0         89.2         82.0         89.1         79.3         87.3         179.8         89.1         19.3         91.7         94.9         91.2         90.9         90.7         90.4         87.5	Poons	:	:	:	:	:	1,846	86.1	9.08	97.1		2.68	89.68	82.98	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.8	84.7	36
Dad (Deccan)		:	:	:	:	:	1,590	87.4	92.9	9.6	104.1	104.5	95.0	89.4	80.00	88.6	9.08	87.7		92.8
ore (1907)		3	: [	:	:	:	2,002	0.0	200	93.7	101.0	10801	4.4	7.00	9 00	0.8	20.00	22.0		
1,475 88.1 94.1 100.3 103.6 102.4 94.9 91.2 90.9 90.7 90.4 87.5	3	1	:	: :	: :	: :	3,021	100	86.2	91.1	93.5	91.7	6.5	60	82.0	82.3	1.	20.8		
	Bellary	; ;	:	: :	: :	:	1,475	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	91.9	91.2	6.06	2.08	90.4	87.5		

	j šīz	Stations.	ú		Antonia de Canada de la canada	Eleva- tion in fect.	Jan.	Feb.	Ma1.   Apl.	Apl.	May.		June. July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year,
	HIL	HILL STATIONS.	10NS.																
Shillong Darjeeling	::	::	::	: •	::		39.2 35.1	42.2 36.1	50.8 42.8	56.3 4.8.4	528 522 3	63.0 56.5	64.3	63.7	61.7 55.9	54.8 50.1	46.5	39.7	53.4
Simla Murree	::	::	::	::	::		35.9	35.9	43.4	51.0	58.1	64.3	62.4	59.3 60.9	56.6	51.3 $53.4$	44.7	39.3 38.6	49.7 50.4
Srinagar Mount Abu	::	::	::	::	::		27.1 51.3	28.7 53.2	37.2 61.1	44 9 68.4	51.8	58.3 68.5	64.4	63.7	54.2 64.8	$\frac{41.1}{64.6}$	31.7 58.1	27.6 52.9	44.2 62.0
Oota ca mund Kodaika na l	<u>:</u> :	٠:	::	::	::		43.0	44.0	47.8	53.5	54.6	61 65 63 65 63 65	52.0	51.7	51.1	$\begin{array}{c} 50.5 \\ 51.3 \end{array}$	48.0	44.3	49.1 51.0
	COAST	COAST STATIONS	HONS.		Alt des granges and a second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired difference of the second desired desir			and the second second second second second											
Karachi Veraval	::	::	::	::	::		58.1 59.8	61.1	67.6	25.67	78.7	81.2	80.9 79.7	78.1 78.0	76.5	73.5	66.5	59.2	71.4
Bombay Ratnagiri	::	::	::	::	:.		66.7	67.2 67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4 74.3	72.3	58.5 67.5	73.6
Mangalore Calicut	::	::	::	: •	::		69 9	72.1	75.1	78.3 78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.4 74.8	73.4	70.4	74.1
Negapatam Madras	.:	::	::	::	::		71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4 81.2	79.5 81.1	78.5	77.5	76.8 77.2	76.2 75.2	74.3	72.0 69.9	76.2
Masulipatam Gopalpur Rangoon	:: .	: : :	:::	:::	• • :		65.8 62.3 64.9	68.6 67.4 66.5	72.4 73.1 71.2	77.6 77.1 76.1	81.5 80.1 77.2	80.5 80.4 76.4	78.2 79.2 75.8	77.7 78.9 75.8	77.5 78.5 76.0	75.9 74.7 75.8	71.3 67.3 72.7	66.5 61.0 67.4	74 5 73.3 73.0

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in shade at Selected Stations in India.

STATIONS	sta tions.	or.		tion in feet.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	8	THE PLAINS.	INS.				_										
Toungoo	:	:	:		2 12	8.09	989	76.0	76.9	121	6 #2	8 #2		Ŧ Ŧ2	69.5	61 4	4.07
lay	•	:	: :		56.6	60 1	68.5	27.3	79.0	28.6	28.6	20.0	77.1	74.7	6 2 8	59.4	71.3
Suchar	:	:	:		0 11	90.00	99	100	117	1001	117	99			9 2	1.40	9.0
:	:	:	:	-	9.00	ر ا	*.ao	3	0.77	0.0		6.0		÷	*.	0.00	70.7
Burdwan	:	:	:		55.0	58.7	87.8	75.1	4.77	6 82	79.2	0.62	78.7	74.5	64 3	55.8	4.07
:	:	:	:		50.9	54.5	63 0	73 3	77.7	8 62	8 62	79.	8.8	22.8	61.0	51.8	68 6
Benares	:	:	:	_	47.9	51.8	61.3	4.17	80.00	81.8	79.7	9.6	77.1	67.9	55.5	47.6	9.99
. paq	:	:	:		0.84	6.16	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.8	9.82	76.9	67.9	55.3	47.7	8.99
an o	;	:	:		47.0	51.0	60.3	7 0 7	77.7	81 6	79.5	78.5	76.4	66.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra	: :	: :	:		48.7	52 4	62.4	73.2	81.3	8 1 8	81.1	19.4	77.1	68.2	56.6	49.0	67.9
:	•	:	:		45.0	187	57.2	67.3	70.0	80.6	79.5	78.3	74 6	62.6	50.9	44.6	63.7
:	:	•	: :		4. B.	7.10	0.10	0.3	2.00	0.00	1:10	0.6	:	*		. OF	0.70
Lahore	:	:	:		41.5	45.0	54.6	64.6	73.7	80.5	2 08	79.3	73.8	808	48.4	41.1	62.0
:	:		:		44.0 7.0	8.0	4.0	900	200	2.5		200	78.7	63.0	200	45.1	65.5
Jacobabad Hyderabad (Sind)	::	: :	: : · :		. 8.00	54.2	93.8	25.0	61	81.9		79.1	76.2	20.5	59.1	52.1	68.2
	:					20 1	63	0 72	89.3	500	80.0		28	21.5	90	49.6	8
Raikot	٠:	: :	. : : :		51 1	54 0	61.9	69.3	75.1	77.8	78 1	74.5	72.3	68.3	0.09	52.8	66.1
Ahmadabad	:	:		-		59.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5		78.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	9.02
PLAT	PLATEAU STA	STATIONS.						•	_								
:	:	:	:		54.2	¥.76	65.8	7.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	63.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
Jubbulpore	:	:	: :		9.8	-# o	60.5	215	28.5	20.0	0.62	0.47	20.00	7 0	23.0	540.7	9.0
:	:	:	:		0 10	0.00	7.00	2 2	01.0	9 0	9.0	2.4.2	27.0	909	900	2.4	80.0
:	:	:	: :		0.00	2.00	0.00	9.0	0.10	0.0	2.5	0	2.5		9	1	1.60
Ahmadnagar .:	:	:	:		52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	6.17	11.9	70.5	68.9	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0
Poons	:	:	:		54.2	56.2	62.8	68.0	21.9	72.8	71.0	9.69	9.68	66.5	59.4	53.0	9.4.0
:	:	:	:	-	29.1	62.5	69.1	5.5	200	200	217	6.00	0.10	900.0	02.0	20.0	98.0
:	:	:	: :		8.76	** AC	7.00	7.70	2.00	7.00	7.70	*	3	9.	9.1.0	*.00	1.40
Hyderabad (Decca	can)	:	:		59.9	64.2	70.1	76.2	80.0	76.1	73.3	72.5	72.3	69.4	63.2	58.3	69.6
Bangalore	:	:	:		57.5	60.2	8.6	4.69	69.57	66.9	66.0	55. 8. 8.	25.0	8 <u>r</u> 26	88.2	33.5	60.00
:	:	:	:		0.10	1.5	1	!	:	:		2	!	:	!	:	

				Norm	al M	Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.	and A	nnnal	Rainfa	Ill at S	Selecte	d Stat	ions in	India					
	<b>35</b>	Stations.				Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	=	HILL STATIONS	TIOKS																
						.sla.	ë	ū.	ij	in.	in.	ä	in.	'n.	ä	ā.	'n.	ij.	ä
Shillong Darjeeling	::	::	::	::	::	e norn	0.33	1.20	1.93	3.8	10.57 8.70	16.37	14.48	14.36 26.12	10.73 18.38	8.8 4.54	1.58 0.78	0.19	83.92 122.67
Simia	::	::	::	::	::	TUT BT	3.73	\$.13 4.14	4.87	1.94	2.87	7.13 3.86	16.88	17.33	6.20	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57 59.85
Srinagar Mount Abu	::	::	::	::	::	temp	2.76 0.26	2.73 0.28	3.63	3.79 0.13	1.06	1.48	23.32	2.33	1.60	1.09	0.43	1.44	25.87 60.76
Ootacamund Kodaikanal	::	::	::	::	::	un <b>u</b> j	1.51	0.58	1.24	4.25	6.64	6.55	8.83	5.59	6.17	9.68	8.17	1.84	55.56 62.18
	COA	COAST STATIONS.	TONS.			xsm lo ele													
Karachi Veraval	::	::	::	::	::	ist əəs	0.52	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.86	2.94 6.85	3.79	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Bombay Ratnagiri	::	::	::	::	::	Kıngıl	0.10	3.08 0.05	0.07	0.05	1.36	18.31 28.82	24.26 32.98	13.80	10.50 12.08	8.72	0.41	0.05	70.63 99.98
Mangalore Calicut	::	::	::	::	::	noita	0.06	0.06	0.08	3.28	6.20 8.53	36.78 34.08	37.11 30.24	22.54 15.58	7.73	7.53	3.12	0.50	125.68 117.16
Negapatam Madras	::	::	::	::	::	r eleva	1.68	0.63	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	3.94	3.59	4.99	10.48	17.72	11.40	54.98 50.74
Masulipatam Gopalpur	·:	::	::	::	::	oЯ	0.23	0.42	0.28	0.62	1.34	5.82	6.88	6.91	6.20	8.02	5.67	0.87	41.59
Rangoon	;	:	:	:	:		0.21	0.22	0.32	1.63	11.98 18.04	18.04	21.42 19.87		15.27	6.91	2.79	0.37	99.03

				ž	Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at	onthly	A bus	lengu	Rainfa	II at	siete	d Stat	ions i	Selected Stations in India-	_				
	\$	Stations.				Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Sı	STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.	ON T	HE P.	LAINS.			ä	ä	i di	ä	ā.	ij	ä	ä	ä	in.	i.	ij	=
Toungoo Mandalay Silchar Calcutta	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	.elamio	0.20 0.05 0.81 1.81 1.81	0.18 0.08 2.12 1.10	0.33 0.19 7.91 1.44	1.85 1.12 14.33 1.89	7.72 5.85 15.59 5.75	14.14 5.52 21.68 11.90	17.64 3.29 19.74 12.51	19.12 4.59 19.75 12.69	12.08 5.74 14.41 9.87	7.43 4.72 6.55 4.19	1.63	0.00	88 28 42 62
Burdwan Patna Benares Allahabad	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	a etutaes	0.36 0.53 0.67	1.25 0.71 0.66 0.58	1.67 0.47 0.36 0.31	2.11 0.30 0.17 0.15	6.13 1.67 0.61 0.84	10.24 8.12 4.99	12.57 11.94 11.54 11.71	11.26 13.55 11.54	8.60 7.12 5.67	8 2 2 2 2 4 7 8 8 8 8 4 8 2	9.00	0.15 0.09 0.21 0.23	88438
Lucknow Agra Meerut Delhi	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	lwə1 wnw	0.77 0.54 1.08 1.04	0.0 88.0 7.0 7.0	0.35	0.26 0.28 0.39	1.01 0.47 0.68	4.25.25 74.82 7.00 7.00	11.45 9.12 9.09 7.53	10.89 8.15 8.69 7.42	7.07 4.05 6.07 4.78	1.18 0.76 0.56 0.32	0.19 0.12 0.15 0.11	0.28 0.27 0.41	88288
Lahore Multan Jacobabad Hyderabad (Sind)	:: (Sind)	:: • •	::::	::::	::::	ixam lo	1.05 0.24 0.26 0.20	0.94 0.36 0.37 0.27	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.54 0.20 0.05 0.05	0.30	1.68 0.62 0.20 0.46	2.02 0.89 8.85	5.33 1.98 0.98 2.12	2.36 0.41 0.21 0.60	0.05 0.05 0.04	0.07 0.07 0.07	0.36 0.13 0.06	13 4 10
Bikaner Bajkote Ahmedabad Akola Jubbulpore Nagpore Rajour	PLATEAU		STATIONS	SE SE	::: ::::	kindly see table	440.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0 28 0 110 0 120 0 0 82 0 0 60 0 85	0.26	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	7.4.4 4.0.0 8.8.0.0 9.8.0.0	4.44 4.85 5.85 8.80 8.00 8.00 9.00	3.10 10.90 11.23 9.27 17.62 13.84	3.47 5.71 8.09 6.43 16.86 11.64	1.47 3.73 3.73 7.07 7.07 7.07 8.25 8.25	0.26 0.26 0.26 11.87 11.81	0.00 0.158 0.057 0.71 0.71	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	2553 2861 2553 2861
Ahmednagar Poons Shola pur Belgaum	::·:	::::	::::		::::	r elevation	0.26 0.06 0.15 0.13	0.17 0.06 0.06 0.05	0.16 0.08 0.19 0.27	0.31 0.57 1.60	0.91 1.20 1.03 2.46								
Hyderabad ( Bangalore Bellary	(Deccan)	٠: ا	:::	:::	:::	o'i	0.24 0.26 0.11	0.30	0.72 0.50 0.20	1.05 1.33 0.76	1.96	2.80 1.87	6.49 4.18 1.85	6.30 2.38 32	7.04 6.98 5.08	80.80 90.80	1.10 2.94 2.19	0.19 0.48 0.11	<b>888</b>

### MONSOON OF 1934.

The S. W. Monsoon of the year was markedly and caused good rainfall all over the country normal in its incidence and gave well-distributed except in northwest India. The current rains all over the country throughout the remained active during the last week over the season without any abnormally prolonged break. Peninsula and in upper Burma, and from Assam Of the fifteen Divisions of the country, all were to the east and north Panjab. The total rainfall well served except Mysore which returned a for the month was 11.89 inches—practically deficiency of 43 per cent. in its rainfall.

Tune.-Indications of the approach of the monsoon current over the South Arabian Sea monsoon continued to remain active practically were evident early in the month. Its regular over the whole country except in the northwest, incidence however on the Malabar Coast, occurred under the influence of tour successive depressions incidence however on the Malabar Coast, occurred under the influence of four successive depressions on the 8th June—later than the usual date—after—the first of which appeared over east Central which the current steadily advanced northwards Province on the 2nd August and moving along the West Coast. A shallow depression northwards disappeared over the United Protormed on the 10th June off the Karwar-Konkau orthwards disappeared over the United Protormed on the 10th June off the Karwar-Konkau vinces on the 6th; the second which formed at coast which moving monsoon, helped to carry vast voulnes the west Central Province on the 12th; the of moist air inland well into the Deccan, Central third which rising off the Orissa-Ganjam coast ladia and parts of Northwest Ludia and provoke on the 14th and moving northwestwards broke India, and parts of Northwest India, and provoke on the 14th and moving northwestwards broke in these regions widespread local thunder showers, up in the Kumaon hills on the 20th; and the Though regular monsoon conditions were not fourth which formed at the head of the Bay fully established there before the 3rd week of the on the 19th and traversing the country north-

of May and caused widespread rains in Lower Burma. Though by the end of the second week in June the current extended into Assam and active throughout the month. A depression Bengal, it remained feeble on the whole over its rising off the Orissa-Circars coast on the 6th field of action right upto the end of the third September which moved northwestwards and need of action right tipto the end of the third September which individually the week. Two depressions which formed at the illed up over the east United Province on the head of the Bay in the last week invigorated the current, and extending the monsoon into Bihar Lower Burma, central parts of the country, and Orisas, gave normal rainfall for the month in cast Rajputana and east United Province, Burma and Northeast India. The depressions The movement westwards of a low pressure were also responsible for heavy rains in the Assam wave from Burma over the Bay resulted in the Hills, which raised severe floods in the Brahma-formation of a shallow depression off the puter Buver and caused damage to life and Chittagong-Arakan coast on the 17th. It property in some of the riverside districts of developed later into a storm which traversed the

over Bihar and north Bengal on the 10th July—
the monsoon maintained its activity during the period practically over the whole country except in the south of the Peninsula. Thereafter though the Bay current continued active in Burma, southeast Bengal, and in the hills and Burma, southeast Bengal, and in the hills and the Peninsula, northeast India, and Burma by submontane regions from Assam to east Panjab, the Arabian Sea current weakened over the Peninsula and central and northwest India, Peninsula and central and northwest India, which are usually associated with periods of In the third week a low pressure wave which crossed over from Burma over the north of The total rainfall for the month averaged over the Bay into Chota Nagpur and Orissa, strengthened, both the branches of the monsoon in excess.

August-During the first three weeks the month, this branch of the current gave good westwards filled up over north Eajputana rains over its field of action—normal in the control with the on the 26th. Widespread and heavy rains were Peninsula and in excess of the normal in North—gathered all along and in the neighbourhood west India and Central India The Bay monsoon current advanced over the plains of India the total rainfall for the Bay of Bengal about the last week excess of the normal.

Assam and southeast Bengal Averaged over the country westnorthwestwards and filled up over plains of India the total fall for the month was the west Central Province on the 23rd. Though 9.09 inches, 4 per cent. in excess. fairly widespread rains right upto the end of the July.—Under the influence of two Bay month over its own field of action. In the depressions—one which had formed at the end of the previous mouth, and moving northwest—markedly feeble during most days of the month, wards filled up over the central parts of the and withdrew from northwest India about the country about the 4th July, and the other which formed about the 7th July and disappeared of India the total fall for the month over Bihar and north Bengal on the 10th July— was 8 11 inches, 9 per cent. in excess of the the monsoon maintained its activity during normal

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 42 9 inches, 9 per cent. in excess of the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal manfall of the period.

					RAIN	FALL, JUNE T	o September,	1984.
DIV	18101	NS.			Actual.	Normal.	Departure from Normal.	Percentage Departure from Normal.
					Inches.	Inches.	lnches.	
Burma					90-1	86.5	+ 3.6	+ 4
Assam					61 7	61 1	+ 0.6	+ 1
Bengal		••			57 2	60.6	- 3.4	- 6
Bihar and Orissa		••			42.8	45.1	- 2.3	<b>—</b> 5
United Provinces	••		••		39.1	36.1	+ 3.0	+ 8
Punjab	••				15.4	14.1	+ 1.3	+ 9
Northwest Fronti	er Pro	vince	••		4.3	4.9	0.6 ,	12
Sind	•		••		7.3	4.7	+ 2.6	+55
Rajputana	••	••			27.5	18.1	+ 9.4	+52
Bombay		••			38.8	33.8	+ 5.0	+15
Central India				•	49.6	33.8	+15.8	+47
Central Provinces					54.6	40.8	+13.8	+34
Hyderabad				••	28.1	26.2	+ 1.9	+ 7
Mysore					8.8	15.5	6.7	43
Madras	••	••		••	22.2	26.0	- 3.8	—15
Mean of India	••		••		42.9	39.5	+ 3.4	+ 9

## Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the findine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the son there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfail for their reserves. The dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas the product or the soil and rendered large area much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall, At the same time the scientific study of the prob-lems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit.

lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties; it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

### Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came. "In 1800," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity feli upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies docaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons; but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashloned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

### History of Recent Famines.

Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil stributes the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall, at the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" sones. The peasanty has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened raral credit. The stread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened raral credit.

to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Through-

### The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for aumort, on the conjution of parforms. cient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial so does were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore, was remitted to the extent of Rs. 12 crore, and loans given aggregating Rs. 12 crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 13 crore, or which Rs. 14 crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Cormission under Sir James Lyrall whelp reported that the correct takes. examined by a Commission under Sir James land of a large and expansive man of rener Lyall, which reported that the success attained and secured by liberal preparations, constant in saving life and the relief of distress was vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official greater than had ever been recorded in famines. help. The wage scale was revised; the miin saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines. comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local bodled workers; Governments had been given time to digest recommended; the proposals of this Commission or the people for saving cattle. to recover from the stock, the great families of 1899-1900 supervened.

### The Famine of 1899-1900.

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Almer, and the Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute: two years and in the second year extended to it was intense in Relputana, Baroda, Central parts of the Central and United Provinces and India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area marked by several distinctive features. The affected was 257,000 square miles and the popurarinfall over the whole of India was in extreme affected was 257,000 square miles and the popural rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme lation 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive defect, being eleven inches below the mean. expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire in several localities there was practically no In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder gramme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 8\frac{2}{3} crores. Charitable contries been unknown for so many years that the locabutions from Great Britain and the Colonies lity was thought to be famine immune, were aggregated Rs. 84 lakhs.

The Famine Codes. of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme scope of the relief works when it was too late indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by ioans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a militon. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their police were considered. laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early susnemsion of revenue, and a policy the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief nimum wage was abolished in the case of ablebodled workers; payments by results were recommended; and proposals were made

### The modern system.

The Government of India are now in posses This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central ment is kept informed of the meteorologica conditions and the state of the crops programmes of suitable relief works are kept upto-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked if the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

### Famine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Froductive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs. 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Decan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure on famine. These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund. The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, for expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities. The balance at the credit of the Fund is regarded as invested with the Governor-General in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under cortain restrictions, on protective and other works for relief of famine.

### The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to shew that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains tailed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

### Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian abour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains be girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often mistermed a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Puniab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Decean, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread

considerable development of manuscuring industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year.

Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

Outside the Government programme there is always spope for private philanthropy. especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Japur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs. 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further to Rs. 32,59,600 the invested balances of the United 'Provinces Famine Orphans' fund being transferred to the Trust. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The income of the Trust is administered to the indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The income of the Trust is administered 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 In 1934 a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs was given members appointed from different provinces for the relief and distress caused by the great and Indian States, Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., Earthquakes in Bihar & Orissa.

of the co-operative credit movement has 0.8.1., 1.0.8., Auditor-General in India, is the improved rural credit. Finally, there is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The considerable development of manufacturing endowmennt of Rs. 32,59,600 above mentioned endowmennt of Rs. 32,59,600 above mentioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1934 stood at Rs. 3,144-0-0 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 14,615-6-2, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1936 was Rs. 17,759-6-2. of 1985 was Rs. 17.759-6-2.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy. periods of stress in a manner formerly unima-ginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Trust during the past twenty-four years, the figures at the end of 1834 being the latest available for a complete year.

5 jan -

Year													
	Income.	Madras.	Punjab.	Bombay.   Ajmere   Bihar and	Ajmere Merwara	Sihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Bengal	Central   Provinces.	Assam.	Khairpur State.	Delbi.	Expenditure
	Bs.	Rs	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Rs.	Bs.	Bs	B.	B.S.	Rs.
110	1.17.652			:	•	:	:	:	:				
1912	(a) 1.45.537			1,36,000	:	:	:	:	:				1,50,00
			:	23,500	:	:		:	:	-			20,00
1914	1,22,695	:	:	:	:	:	1,00,000	:	:				7,000
-	1 87 700						(e) -38.593		:				(c) —38,593
916	1,29,206	::	: :	::	::		(c) —3,305	25,000	:				21,69
													:
/101	1,00,120		:	:	:		: :		:		-		:
8181	708'02'1	:	:	:	:	:	:						
1919	1,34,092	30,500	:	3,00,000	:		8,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000				8,30,500
1920	1,16,917	•	:	:	:	20,000	(c) -z1,480	:	:				70,07
1001	(6) 1.23.221	:	:	:	:	:	20,000	:	20,000				1,00,000
	1.19,825		•	:	:	:	:	:	:		•		2000
1923	1,22,996	(c)-2,503	-	:	:	:	:	:	:				1 95.00
124	1,33,518		45,000	:	:	:	:	:	:				200001
26	1.94.995	(6)479		30.000		:	:	:	:				29,521
1926	1,28,600	:::		:	11,000	:	:	:	:				11,000
	1.58.033		:	3.00.000	:	1,00,000	:	:	:				3,98,163
	1.27.442	: :		(c) -1.837		:	:	:			000		
626	(4)1,52,303		1,75,000	(e)1,50,000	:	:	25,000	:	25,000	1,00,000	20,00		
	1,85,239	:		(c) -25,000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
	1,87,643	:	:	000,69-(0)	· - · :	:	10 AFE	:	:	:			-11,73
	1,26,125	•	000	(c) -1,0,0		10.000	ההיחד (מ)	:	: :	::	: :	40,000	1,30,00
1934	(9)1,40,864	: :	000,00	: :	: :	8,25,000	:	:		1,25,000	:	:	9,56,00
1	30.81.424	2.02.518 3.20,000	3,20,000	8.42,584	1	11,000 10,15,000	4,00,967	1,25 000	1,75,000 2,25,000	2,25,000	25,000	40,000	34.33,380

Includes Bs. 8,366 refunded from the grant made in 1900 for the maintenance of Rajputana Orphans.

<u>eeee</u>

Representratinds from grants made in previous years.

Include Rs. 182 and Bs. 25,000 retunded from the grants made in 1927 to Bihar and Orlassa and Bombay respectively.

Include Rs. 182 and Bs. 25,000 being the surplus balance of the grant made in 1927 to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund was allowed to be transferred to the Rombay Geromment for relief of distress in Sind.

Includes Bs. 27,991 transferred from United Provinces Famine Orphan's Fund a representing it each balance at the end of 1932-33. Includes Rs. 14,072 and Rs. 12,900 refunded in each by the United Provinces & Punjab respectively.

# Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorly demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circum-stances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the india within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-exist ut in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress aiready made in utilising such op-portunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India, 1600,000 in all of the areas served by these of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, MI.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India.
On this recommendation the Government

power, of which only some 285,000 h. p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water the water power so far actually in sight amounts to 12 million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavis, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

#### Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest These undertakings are:—

- (a) The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply .. Started in 1915. Company, Ltd.
- (b) The Andhia Valley Electric Power Sup-,, 1922. ply Company, Ltd.
- (c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. ...,, ,, 1927. These Hydro Electric schemes have a com-

bined normal capacity of 246,000 HP and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India Its population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavia at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavia, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 kW or 64,300 H.P. This scheme was formally opened by H.E. The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhua River just to the North of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H.P.) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal icatures of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid tiap rock to the Scurp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at librypui The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. Inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of \$7,000 KW or 117,000 HP. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two carlier companies to mills, factorics and railways.

The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Trainways Co. Ltd., the majority of the nulls and industries in Bombay City, the B. B. & C. I Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kalyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Ranlways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.567 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural

advantages Bombay has a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

#### Mysore Hydro Electric Works.

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Cooig in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this schene was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Colar Gold Field, about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 46,000 E H.P. This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great merease has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minnium draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The more important sites where a Hydro Electric power station can be constructed are Mekadatu, the Shimshaw Falls, the Krishnarajasagar and the Jog Falls (the Gersoppa Falls). These power sites provide Mysore State with ample hydro power resources to meet the requirements of the State for a long time to come.

#### Works in Madras.

The Pykara Hydro-Electic Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 42 sq. milos The average rainfall in the area is 110 in. per annum, the rainfall varying considerably at various points.

The natural head available exceeds 4,000 ft., which is higher than any other in the British Empire or America. A number of suitable reservoir sites are available with a total capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cubic ft., which will be utilised as required by the loadgrowth. With full storage, 90,000 H.P. can be developed

in addition to the 30,000 H.P. from the tail water at a lower site where a further drop of 1,000 ft, can be obtained.

The present head utilised is only 3,080 ft., developing a maximum of 22,000 H.P. A large forchay of 58,000,000 cubic ft. capacity and another reservoir of 26,000,000 cubic feet provide the requisite storage. Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single steel pipe to a surge pipe at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes, each in three sections of 27 in., 24 in., and 21 in. in diameter and 9,100 ft. in length.

Three sets of direct coupled turbo-generators of 10,900 H.P. each generate 3 phase, 50 cycles, 11,000 volts, which is taken through 110/68/11 K.V. 7,810 K V A. transformers and switchgear in the yard of the generating station, and transmitted to the receiving station at Colmbator 50 miles away by a double circuit transmission lines.

The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykura Hydro Electric Scheme now in operation. The Mettur (Stanley) Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes, but the water let down for irrigation is also to be utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam four pipes 8.6 feet in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens, and other fittings. The function of these pipes was for surplinssing from the reservoir during the latter part of the construction period, and for power generation afterwards. Each of these pipes represent about 15,000 horse-power awaiting development. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cuseof for power purposes.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a normal minimum of 80 feet. The average head will be 135 feet. Under such water conditions a minimum demand of 19,200 or 7,680 H.P. continuous may be met without the assistance of other plants.

It is proposed to install four double horizontal Francis turbo-generator sets of 15,000 horse-power each, one of which will be spare. Only two units are to be provided at first, the third will be added in the third, and the fourth in the seventh vear of operation, should load conditions justify the additional generating capacity.

The original scheme included four single vertical units of 13,000 horse-power each but the Consulting Engineers to the Secretary of State for India preferred the arrangement outlined above and their recommendation was adopted. The plant when completed will thus be capable of a maximum output of 60,000 horse-power.

The generators will operate at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, having a normal rating of 12,500 K.V.A. each. They will be specially designed for transmitting power eventually to Madras.

1 1 1 1 1 1

#### Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, interesting because but more size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power toward the power than the power t house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. four pipes 600 feet longlead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent. overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla. 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulia was originally utilised for three floating dredgers originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating dericks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electricically lighted.

#### Recent Progress.

Apart from the development of the projects outlined above, the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric works. The Mandi Project in the Punjab, which utilises the water of the Uhi river for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified came into operation in 1933. The scheme has been formulated in three stages. The first is to develop 48,000 horse-power from the ordinary discharge of the river; the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the construction of a dam and would double the electrical output; whilst the third would utilize the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 64,000 horse-

power. Another interesting project is the financial considerations it has now been inde-hydro-electric grid scheme in the United Pro-vinces which will carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is

at Shillong, but otherwise there is nothing to record. It is interesting to note, however, record. It is interesting to note, however, that preliminary investigations are proceeding with a view to the erection of hydro-electric plants in various parts of India. In the tea districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong, for example, it is proposed to harness a promising water-power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than two hundred tea fectories.

mising propositions in the country, but owing to India for overhead long-distance transmission.

number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, assist greatly in the development of rural areas.

A small plant was completed and put into companies is of note, and it is of more than pass-A small plant was completed and put into companies is of note, and it is of more than pass-operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced Company has recently adopted a similar course. Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the con-sumer. It is a system which has become some-The Sutlej Hydro-Electric Project, at one imperation appeared to be one of the most pro-

#### INTEREST TABLE.

#### From 5 to 12 per cent; on Rupees 100.

Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month (Calendar), 1 Week, and 1 Day (365 Days to a Year), the Decimal Fraction of a Pie for the Day being shown for the Day.

Per cent,	1 Day.	1 Week.	1 Month.	1 Year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rg. A. P.	R8. A. P.	Rs. a. p
5	0 0 2.680	0 1 6	0 6 8	5 0
6	0 0 3.156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0
7	0 0 3.682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0
8	0 0 4.208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0
9	0 0 4.734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0
10	0 0 5.280	0 3 0	0 18 4	10 0
11	0 0 5.786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0
12	0 0 6.812	0 3 8	1 6 0	12 0

# Local Self-Government.

subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments throte their eatership considerable developments the have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of acentury has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns. and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay.
The difficulties in the way of progress were
manifest. Local government had to be a creation -the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from villages are built up the larger administrative titles-tahsils. sub-divisions. and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting... The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, e.g., in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."-(Gazetteer of India.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz .-

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or ralyatwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as patel or reddi, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type

A field of the administration of India its incidence being distributed by the body of profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 is superior proprietors, and a certain amount of that of local government. This is one of the collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body. who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is sliotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the punchayet or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artidetailings with the focus authorities; but the arti-ficial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a ralyatwari village is ovidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally lambardar, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' Itis this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir II. Maine's Village Communities is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them."

> Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local au-tonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of com-nunications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual raiyatroar system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functlonaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common viliage feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayet* and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:-

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a punchayet system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to Punchayets in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelli-gence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion. prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab years, will require great care and discretion, and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue much patience, and judicious discrimination was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, between the circumstances of different villages:

and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities, and for present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments are taking steps in the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transerred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position.—There are some 781 municipalities in British India, with something over 21 million people resident within their

limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of parti-cular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it amounts to 20 per cent., and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent. In the total population. Turning to the composition of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the dis-charge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs. 14.03 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contribu-tions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together provid-ing over 40 per cent. of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 14 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent., "Drainage" to 4 per cent. and "Education" to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-dis-trict boards; whilein Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 584 sub-district boards besides 455 Union Panchayats in Madras. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 221 millions in 1930-31. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of over 16,000 Boards numbered 1930-31, of whom 73 per cent. were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the clocted members at the expense of nominated and the official members. Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent. of the whole membership. Only 11 per cent. of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1980-31 amounted to Rs. 16.57 crores, the average income of each board being Rs. 2,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total

income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

Improvement Trust.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts are continuing their activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is being developed by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts have been constituted in Cawpore, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India. Their activities have, however, been severely curtailed by the financial stress.

Provincial Progress.—There was passed in Bengal in 1919 a Viliage Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of viliages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930-31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510. There are also 12 Union Committees. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village self-government is also proceeding, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this presidency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1930-31; and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of ilberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. The number of district boards in the Presidency in 1931 was 25 with 1,005 members. The number of sub-district boards was 180. The total number of Municipal Councils during the year 1930-31 continued to be 31 and the proportion of Indian to European and Anglo-Indian members further increased. In 1930-31 there were 54 municipal councils. consisting entirely of Indian members, as against 51 in the previous year. The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low, being only about Rs. 2-8.

In the United Provinces the new District Boards, which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairman, were plunged straight-way into financial difficulties. In some cases the necessity for retrenchment was immediate, resulting in the curtailment of medical relief and of allotments for the ordinary repairs of roads. Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure. In the case of Municipal Finances, there has been some change for the better. The new municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal obsessions. They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before them.

In the Punjab municipal administration continued to show improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future, Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous years. Expenditure on water-supply schemes is steadily increasing.

In the Central Provinces, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control.

In the North-West Frontier Province, the institution of local self-government is somewhat of a foreign growth. Certain of the municipal committees are still lax in the discharge of their responsibilities, and meetings are reported to be infrequent, but the attendance of nonofficial members is gradually increasing. Concerning Municipal administration the Local Government reports that the members continue to take a very great interest in their duties and that their attitude towards the responsibility is imposed upon them is on the whole satisfactory. Communal feeling shows itself in certain localities; but is in many instances off-set by the public spirit and initiative of individual members and there are considerable symptoms of advance in independence of action and in the smooth working of the Committees. An important extension of the elective principle has recently been made and it is hoped that this is proving a success.

		No. of Members.	of bers.		Іпсоше (е	Income (excluding Balances).	lances).	0		EX	Expenditure.		
Province.	No. of Boards	No. of Boards Elect- ed.	Ex- officio and Vomi- nated.	Provincial Rates.	Civil Works.	Other Sources.	Total.	Inci- dence per Head.	Education.	Civil Works.	Sanita- tion, Hospital, etc.	Debt and Miscel- laneous.	Total.
				Rs.	Re	Rs.	R8.	Rs. a. p.	Bs.	Ra.	B	Re	Bg.
Madras .	(a) 610	6,529		1,18,43,618	1,48,65,545	2,069 1,18,43,618 1,48,65,545 3,28,15,767	5,95,24,930	00	51,20,99,4692,60,28,844	2,60,28,844		1,88,87,873	87,81,768 1,88,87,873 6,07,47,449
Bombay .	249	3,320	986	50,42,264		27,22,918 1,55,06,644	2,32,71,8261	00	61,24,48,777	49,87,845		47,51,897	47,51,897 2,85,16,561
Bengal .	109	1,303	765	76,05,985	16,24,288		55,67,842 1,47,98,1150	0 4 11	1 37,69,581	50,96,442	34,49,095		25,33,236 1,48,48,854
United Pro-	48	1,407	8	77,06,514		1,01,90,350	14,75,385 1,01,90,350 1,93,72,249 0	9	81,14,69,466	35,82,893			2,95,927 1,99,93,994
Punjab .		832	347	63,45,046		18,46,9061,29,04,507	2,10,96,459	0	01,11,59,252	14,31,223	27,43,473	61,21,774	61,21,774 2,14,55,722
Bihar and Orissa		887	311	71,08,854	9,52,498		55,90,696 1,36,52,048	~	3 48,00,449	45,89,942	23.75,174	23.44.699	23.44.699 1.41.10.264
C. P. & Berar	108	1,404	495	25,18,533	8,48,107	53,96,698	82,63,3380	9	2 31,44,413	9,54,422	5,10,061	36,13,699	82,22,505
Assam .	19	360	104	11,06,730	9,78,553	15,18,974	36,04,2570	2	3 13,91,834	12,38,600	6,18,676	5,43,935	37.93.045
N. W. Frontier Province	<u>.</u>	:	221	2,44,992	2,06,478	10,50,042	15,01,512	63	9 10,27,276	1,64,977	1,84,147	1.81.350	15.07.750
Ajmer-Merwara	1	16	27	31,329	1,33,399	64,535	2,29,263 0	9	55,669	47,122		1,01,211	2,37,072
Coorg .	-:	13	7	62,669	44,306	43,675	1,45,650 0 14		8 67,708			30,686	1,59,076
Delhi	:	12	<b>00</b>	49,855	19,014	1,76,426	2,45,295 1	1 4 4	1,30,837	41,491	34,920	42,705	2,49,958
Total 1930-31		1,246 16,083		4,96,61,389	2,52,17,397	9,08,26,156	6,444 4,96,61,389 2,52,17,397 9,08,26,156 16,57,04,942 0 10	4	5 6,15,59,731 4,81,96,0621,96,39,040 8,94,47,90216,88,41,735	4,81,95,062	1,96,39,040	3,94,47,902	16,88,41,735

# Local Government Statistics.

Municipalities.—With this general introduction we can now turn to the statistical results of the working of Local Self-Government. The colorance table gives information as to the constitution of municipal committees, taxation, &c...in the chief provinces in 1930-331:—

Mumich of Mumich		Donnlotton		ber	Classification of Members.	nof .		Inclde	nce p	Incidence per Head of Population.	jo		
Presidency Towns.  ## City   C	Province.	Municipal	н 🥕	,		fon- ficial.	Income.	Rates s Taxes		Total I ome (exc ing Ext rdinary Debt.	ilud-	Expenditure	1
Activity         1,077,264         1         90         1         89         4,64,73,418         16         9         16         4,64,73,418         16         9         1165,858         1         106         4         104         16,6324,559         28 14         4         101         16         1         16         1         4         10,73,95,586         0         15         1         1         1         1         1         1         4         10         1,632,45,580         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         4         30         1,93,42,800         19         8         2         2         4         1           Indoction         2,113,607         117         1,611         12         1,511         1,614         5,23,295         2         8         1,1         1         6         1         1         4         1         1         1         1         1         1         4         3         1,534,2,800         19         3         2         2         4         1         1         4         1         4         3 <td>Presidency Towns.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Rs.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>, Rs.</td> <td></td>	Presidency Towns.						Rs.					, Rs.	
Printic Municipalities.   S98,971   1   34   4   80   1,83,42,806   19 6 3   26 2 4   1	Calcutta	1,077,264 1,168,383 647,228		90 108 49	444	89 104 48	4,64,73,418 16,63,24,539 1,07,93,586	16 23 6				4,25,15,07 16,59,91,78 93,34,37	∞-4∞
(excluding Bombay City). 2,113,907 117 1,661 120 1,541 52,3982 8 9 4 0 4 1 1,857,345 61 1,1031 17 2,14 52,3982 8 2 15 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		398,971	1	34	*	30	1,33,42,806					1,31,55,44	က
(excluding Calcutta) 2,113,907 117 1,661 120 1,541 94,99,381 8 8 9 4 0 4 1 1,387,345 61 1,387 14 1,487	District Municipalities.												
y (excluding Bombay City) 8,045,994 154 3,051 199 2,852 3,84,02,690 5 4 4 7 6 0 8 1,082,000 15,094 15,78 2 7 5 5 12 4 2 2 1,092,000 15,094 15,78 2 7 5 5 12 4 2 2 1,092,000 15,094 15,78 2,091,157 2 7 5 5 12 4 2 2 1,092,000 15,094 15,78 2 1,092,1590 1 1 1,092 1 1,092 1 1,092 1 1,092 1 1,092 1 1 1,092 1 1 1,092 1 1 1,092 1 1 1,092 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1,092 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1,097		2,113,907 1,337,345 214,650	117 61 25	,661 ,031 283	$\frac{120}{117}$	1,541 914 276	94,99,331 52,32,982 13,16,719	<b>8</b> 61 69				96,75,59 44,66,17 13,55,25	41-3
Frovince and Berar   1,364,645   107   1,256   103   1,153   1,36,64,870   3   1   1   5   7   0   1   1,270   1   1,248   1,34   7   1,248   1,197	Bombay (excluding Bombay City) Madras (excluding Madras City) United Provinces	3,045,994 2,725,190 2,917,150	154 81 85	3,051 1,689 1,142	199 6 13	2,852 1,683 1,129	3,84,02,690 2,09,31,578 1,69,52,904	ಸು ೮೨ ಜಾ				3,89,92,35 2,18,01,80 1,68,73,95	1202
(excluding Rangoon)          900,100         57         775         91         684         78,28,061         3 10         6         8 1 9           Merwata          15,381         4         88         5         83         7,61,600         14         8         4         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         9         1         9         7         9         1         9         4         8         4         8         9         1         1         8         9         1         1         9         1         1         1         4         4         4         5         9         1         1         4	 nd Bera	2,476,945 248,101 1,361,537		1,256 135 1,248	103 38 51	1,153 1,197	1,36,69,870 15,41,347 81,64,733	999					000
	Burma (excluding Rangoon) British Baluchistan	909,199 34,881 157,751	ıο	38 60	91 5	684 53 53	78,28,061 7,61,600 6,34,961	24.2	0 4 8			80,84,40 7,58,47 6,24,86	∞ ಬ ∡
21,280,470 781 12,776 797 11,979 86,59,70,350 5 15 7 8 4 6	Joorg	13,916 247,935 134,123		61 37 28	10 8 8	<b>4</b> 88	48,919 29,92,435 10,57,871	•••					0.410
	Total 1930-31	21,230,470	781	2,776	797	11,979	36,59,70,350		Į.	æ	4		100

# Calcutta Improvement Trust.

tuted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or construct. ing buildings and re-housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of im provement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was which includes all one most chower areas, was 649,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 993,508 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,196,734.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Sait Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a large expendi-ture on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a wholetime chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1934:—Mr. J. A. L. Swan, O.B.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; Mr. Mukherjea, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (ex-officto); Mr. S. C. Ghosh, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsinghka, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas, O.I.E., elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. W. H. Thompson, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Harl Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengai National Chamber of Commerce; by opening up new roads and widening the Mr. Unsud Dowla, Sir Badridas Goenka, existing ones. This Scheme is known as Kt., O.I.E., Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Maydapati, Scheme No. XXVII.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was insti-lar. A. J. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A., appointed by the local Government.

During the 22 years that it has now been at work the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through many improvement sche nes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary buttees have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 tt. wide, which at present extends from Beadon Street to Chowringhee, Shambazar. is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. But at present there is no direct connexion between Chitpur Bridge and the Barrackpore Trunk Road, as Lockgate Road has been severed by the sidings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. In these circumstances the Board considered that traffic would be better served by postponing the extension to Chitpur Bridge and constructing a road to Shambazar which is the terminus of the Barrackpore Trunk Road and of the Dum-Dum-Jessore R.sad. A scheme known as Scheme No. XXXVII has been sanctioned by Government under Section 48 of the Calcutta Improvement Act which provides inter aha for the extension of Chittaranjan Avenue up to Raja Rajbaliab Street and for the construction of a new 84 feet new road connecting it with Cornwallis Street. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is likely before long to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust propose to construct between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east was sanctioned by Government after the close of the year.

In the north of the City, two large and thirteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Caicutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been\_driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Some progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City The new 84 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. The widening of Maniktala Road between Upper Circular Road and Maniktala Bridge which has been completed forms a further extension of this main roadway which will eventually continue at a width of 100 ft. to the extreme eastern limit of Maniktala. Another important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft. road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with its side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar. The Kalakar Street scheme in Bara Bazaar which forms the southern section of the aforesaid road is one of the schemes to which the new Act is to be applied. It has been published under Section 43 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, and sanctioned by Government. Another scheme which has received the sanction of Government and to which the new Act is to be applied is the widening of a short length of Darmahatta Street and it will be interesting to see how the methods of assessment provided for in the Act will work out in practice.

The Suburban Areas to the south and southeast of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development soltemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores c.it. of earth have been filled up. Russa Boad which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 it for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Cnowringhee to Follygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West roal, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chella Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a foothridge. The Calcutta Tranways Co.

Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along New Sewer Road to Ballyguage Station.

The Board of Trustees have framed a scheme for the extension southwards of Lansdowne Road which has received Government sanction; acquisition of land was completed and all the new and widened roads have been completed and opened to traffic; surplus lands are now ready for sale; the Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has also framed a scheme known as Scheme No. XXXIII for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District. This too has received sanction of Government and land acquisition has made good progress and engineering works have been taken in hand.

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No. VIIIO (New Bailygunge Road—Park Circus to Old Bailygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road, Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes.

The linking up of Amherst Street with Loudon Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced in two small sections. The Trust has constructed a large park near Park Circus Scheme No. VIII. known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bizhas, with a large playing field for football and tennis. The Goraciand Road Scheme provides for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer trings of Entaily. As the scheme involved the demolition of a large number or bustees, investigations were made to ascertain the best means of reducing the displaced bustee population as a result of which a Rehousing Scheme at Ciristopher Road which will cost the Trust Rs. 2,70,000 for land acquisition and Rs. 1,87,000 for engineering works has been framed and has received the sanction of Government. Acquisition of land was completed and the raising of land is in hand.

allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The Calcutta Tramways Co.,

spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (in- has proved a striking success. There are 132 cluding the Maidan, the Horticultural and the suites for letting and the rent received from Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta these suites during the year 1933-34, amounted was almost on a par at that time with London to Rs. 32,666. possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens. while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)-another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes :-

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect bastis of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means. s.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chuwls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44.868 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' × 12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1983-34 including previous year arrear was Rs. 14,243.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Ma niktola Municipality, but they falled to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme-In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

Street Re-housing Scheme.-Seven

Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road). A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes.

Bridges.—Some progress has been made in replacing the old bridges of Calcutta, which is bemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The opportunity is being taken of widening the Heniktals, Narikeldanga and Beliaghata Bridge approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case of Maniktals and Narkeldanga Bridges) right up to Circular Road. The new bridges of the city will in their traffic capacity compare favourably with those of London. The new Bridges at Manikals, Beliaghata and at Shambara have readways of 37 feet, with two Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each, and these are also to be the probable widths of the Tollygunge and Hastings Bridges which need re-building. The Chelsea, Hammer-smith and Waterloo Bridges have all-over widths of 45, 39 and 42 feet, respectively, the roadways being 29, 27 and 28 feet, that is 3 traffic widths. Even London Bridge with a all-over width of 65 feet has only a 37-foot roadway (4 traffic widths) and Westminster Bridge which is 84 feet in width spares only 54 feet (i.s., 6 traffic widths, like the 60 feet of Kidderpore Bridges for wheeled traffic.

Financial.—Capital charges during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 61.34 lakhs which included Rs. 50.50 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs. 8.97 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1933-34 was Rs. 14,20,69,000. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 2,48,50,000; other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-land and buildings) have yielded Rs. 7,05,20,000 roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced (after providing for the service of loans) has by the operations of the Trust. This scheme contributed Rs. 4.67 orores to Capital Works.

# The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the are subject in a greater degree than those of larger ports (Caucusta. Rombay, Madras, Karacht, Rangoon and Chittagong) is vested by law in At all the ports the European members conbodies specially constituted for the purpose. Situate the majority and the Board for Rangoon They have wide powers, but their proceedings consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1982-33 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table:-

the day destructions		-				Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta		••		••		2,46,36,681	2,53,65,301	24,81,38,001
Bombay		••		••		2,49,70,859	2,65,52,541	21,72,50,504
Madras			••			29,86,394	32,12,510	1,59,18,950
Karachi						62,43,147	62,77,454	4,28,59,000
Rangoon			••			68,82,555	70,76,097	5,66,10,925
Chittagong	••	••	••	••		6,50,425	6,94,822	• 26,98,827

<sup>•</sup> Includes the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, and the fourth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs, of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs trom Government.

## CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows -

Mr. T. H. Elderton, Chairman.

Mr. W. A. Burns, Deputy Chairman and Traffic Manager.

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.— Mr. G. R. Campbell , Mr. A. L. B. Tucker; Mr. M. A. Hughes; Mr. K. J. Nicolson, Mr. S. D. Gladstone; Mr. J. Reid Kay.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association. Mr. C. H. Pratt.

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—Rai Bahadur A. C. Bancrjee, C.I.E.; Mr. Nalinin Ranjan Sarkar.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce,-Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Kassim A. Mohammad.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.—Mr. Rajendra Narayan Banerjee.

Nominated by Government.—Captain L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., R.I.N., Mr. A. V. Venahles, M.C., V.D., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.); Rai Bahadur B. R. Singh; Mr. V. E. D. Jarrad; Mr. W. J. Ward.

The principal officers of the Trust are:-Secretary .- Mr. C. W. T. Hook.

Traffic Manager .- Mr. W. A. Burns,

Chief Accountant .- Mr. J. Dand, C.A.

Chief Engineer .- Mr. J. R. Rowley, A.K.C., M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Conservator,-Commander C. V. L. Norcook, O.B.E., R.N.

Medical Officer .- Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.C., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Consulting Engineer and London Agent .-Mr. J. Angus, M. Inst. C.E.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows:-

		Docks.		Jetties.	St	ream.	Nett tonnage of shipping	
Year.	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	entering the Port.	Income.
•	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1914-15	920,659	2,633,805	700,133	917,978			8,714,344	1,44,50,34
1915-16	1,054,985	1,610,645	570,997	788,431			2,967,798	1,59,35,45
1916-17	1,185,159	1,994,528	444,210	686,010			2,804,880	1,57,23,43
1917-18	995,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693			2,094,011	1,58,39,17
1918-19	1,097,562	1,333,285	482,403	574,833			2,292,462	1,90,58,51
1919-20	1,146,479	2,264,976	653,066	713,746			2,941,846	2,23,55,61
1920-21	1,133,710	3,046,400	413,357	685,080			4,017,514	2,66,08,03
1921-22	974,783	1,687,222	697,361	622,411			3,446,021	2,19,17,04
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,058			3,336,722	2,64,75,52
1923-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,02
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,36
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	8,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,689,186	1,600,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,653	1,646,932	4,985,999	3.43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	646,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,324	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,869
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,46,36,683
933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623

#### BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Wiles, C.S.I., CI.E., I.C.S., (Chairman) Nominated by Government.—Rear-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B., R.N.; Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, CI.E.; Major-General H. Needham, C. B., C.M., D. S. O. Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.; Sir Maurice Brayshay, Kt.; Mr. L. Wilson. Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. W. G. Lely, Mr. G. H. Cooke; Mr. J. J. Flockhart; Mr. F. H. French; Mr. R. C. Lowndes. Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.—Sir Purshotamidas Rowjee Tairsee; Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji; Mr. A. D. Shroff; Mr. M. C. Mattani, Elected by the Municipal Corporation.—Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola. Elected by the Mullowners' Association.—Mr. A. Geddis.

The following are the principal officers of the Trust:—

Secretary, N. M. Morris, Deputy Secretary,
A. S. Bakre, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Acctt., J. F. Pereira, B.A.; Deputy Acctt., C. F. Lynn, M.A., A.S.A.A.; Sr. Asstt. Acctt., W. E. McDonnell; Asstt. Acctts., H. W. Soctt., A. N. Moos; Junior Asstt. Acctts., O. Hyde, B. Cour-Palais, A. B. Javeri; Cashier, V. D. Jog; Ry, Audil Inspectors, M. J. Murzello, J. P. D'Souza; Supdt. Establishment Branch, H. N. Baria.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M. Inst,
C.E., M.I. Mech. E.; Deputy Chief Engineer, A.
Hale-White, M.A., M.Inst. O.B. Executive Engineers,
G. E. Terrey, A.M.I.C.E., J. A. Bolfe; Senior

Assit. Engineers, P. E. Vazifdar, L.C.E., Asti. Engineers, P. E. Vazitdar, L.C.E., F. M. Surveyor, B.Sc. (Glas.), A.M.I.O.E., E. L. Everatt, A.M.I.O.E., H. N. Baria, L.O.E.; Chief Draftman, L. B. Andrew, M.I. Struct. E.; Personal Ast. to the Chief Engineer, T. B. Hawkins; Mechanical Superintendent, R. B. Mc Gregor, A.M.I.M.E., Asstt. Mechanical Superintendents, B. C. Sharpe, A.M.I.M.E., S. J. Watt, Mill. B., D. V. Kohli, B.Sc., and A. C. Strelley. M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.L.P. Chief Foreman, B. Shaw.

#### DOCKS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, C. N. Rich, B.A.; Deputy Managers, F. A. Borissow, W. G. H. Templeton and F. Seymour Williams, D.S.O.; Deputy Manager (Office), P. A. Davies; Assti. Managers, 1st and 2nd Grade, E. C. Jolley, A. Mattos, L. E. Walsh, F. J. Warder, E. J. Kail, D. L. Lynn, C. O. A. Martinez, P. B. Fenner, Nansbhoy Framji, Ardeshir Maneckji and A. R. Jaywant; Cash Supervisor, T. D'Sliva; Cashier, Robert Fernaldez.

#### PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Captain A G. Kinch, D.S.O., B.I.M. (Retd.); Dock Masters, Alexandra Dock, J. L. Williams and C. B. M. Thomas; Dock Masters, Prince's & Victoria Dock, C. T. Willson and G. England; Port Department, Inspector and Supdit of Police, Harbour Patrol, W. P. Bigg; Office Supdi., Moses Samuel.

#### PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Harbour Master, E. G. Worthington; Master Pilots, J. S. Nicholson and R. C. Vint.

Pilots, A. M. Thomson, H. W. L. T. Davies, H. H. Church, W. E. Brown, W. L. Friend, R. H. Friedlander, W. Sutherland, H. Lloyd Jones, J. Cook, G. E. Firth, H. T. Elliott, T. B. G. Wardland, J. S. Hawkes and C. J. R. Williams.

#### LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.; Deputy Manager, B. C. Durant; Personal Asstr., R. G. Deahmukh, B.A., LL.B.; Office Supdt., D. A. Parcira; Asst. Managers W. H. Cummings, C. P. Watson and W. O'Brien; Chief Inspector, G. C. Battenberg.

Statistical Supdt., H. L. Barrett.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D. Bans, M.B., M.R.O.S; Medical Officers, (North District'), Dr. A. D. Karkhanavalla, M.R.B.S. Superintendent, Antop Village, Dr. M. Vilayakar,

The revenue of the Trust in 1933-34 amounted to Rs 2,45,36,698 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,45,34,226. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 89,879 under General Account which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 92,351 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessels Replacement nas ceen transferred to the Yessels Replacement Fund. The balance of the Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 55,30,386. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 85,300. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs 20,45,17,753, repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue: the accum-Manager, D. G. M. Mearns M. Inst., T., Dayuy Manager, A. F. Watts and H. A. apart from property appreciation, the Reserve Gaydon; Asstt. Manager, S. G. N. Shaw, P. M. Boyce and M. E. A. Kizilbash; Asstt. Traffic Supdt., W. H. Brady; Office Supdt., Subrahmanya Raghunathan.

The number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream:—

Year.	1	Number.	Tonnage nett.
1911 to 1916	(avcrage)	1,668	8,437,354
1916 to 1921	,,	2,086	4,758,888
1 <b>921</b> to 1926	**	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931		1,954	4,749,570
1931-32		1,866	4,588,577
1932-33		1,836	4,691,183
1983-34		1,918	5,099,247

Controller of Stores, H. E. Lees; 1st Assistant, the year 1933-34 by 149 vessels, the total tonnage Statistical Supth. H. I. Revest over the previous year.

#### KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman.—Colonel D. S. Johnston, C.I.E. (Vice-Chairman.—Lais Jagannath Ralaram Randon, B.Sc., elected by the Board), elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

#### APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Collector of Customs.—F. Buckney, B.A.
A. K. Homan (Divisional Superintendent,
North Western Railway).
Major J. C. Gain, M.C. (D.A.A., & Q.M.G.,
Sind Independent Brigade Area).
Mir Ayub Khan, Bar-at-Law.

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

W. D. Young, (Couper & Young).
 J. W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co., Forbes (India), Ltd.

J. W. Anderson, (Southern Street, Campbell & Co., Ltd.); H. S. Bigg-Wither, O.B.E., (Burmah-Shell Oll Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Chellaram Shewram, (Shewram Rewachand). ELECTED BY THE BUYERS & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER. Isherdas N. Mallik, (R. B. Jesharam Thakurdas); Mohamedali A. K. Alavi, (Yusafalı Alibhoy Karimji and Co).

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL

CORPORATION. Law.

Principal Officers of the Port Trust :-

Chief Engineer.—W. P. Shepherd-Barron, M.O.M., Inst. C.E. Deputy Chief Engineer.—H. A. L. French, M. mst., C.E.

Chief Accountant.—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A. Traffic Manager.—A. A. L. Flynn, V.D., C.M.Z.S.

O.M.Z.S.

Deputy Conservator.—J. A. Scarr, M.B.E.

Chiej Storekeeper.—R. A. Donde,

Secretary.—L. J. Mascarenhas.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the

Port of Karachi for the year 1933-34.

Revenue Receipts Rs. 61,94,000. Special

Receipts, Rs. 63,000. Revenue Expenditure
65,71,000. Defict Rs. 3,14,000. Reserve

Fund Rs. 59,32,000.

SHIPPING

#### SHIPPING.

Number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1933-34 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,119 with a tonnage of 2,378,403 as agiainst 3,234 with a tonnage of 2,28,236 in 1932-33. 878 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,257,280 against 841 and 2,184,689 respectively in the previous year. Of the 878 steamers 683 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 724,000 tons against 745,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 893,000 tons in 1983-34 against 914,000 in 1932-33.

The total volume of imports and exports Tikamdas Wadhumal, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at- was 1,617,000 tons against 1,659,000 tons in the previous year.

# The following gentlemen are the Trustees of

Assistant Mechanical Engineer .-8. W. White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.N.I.A.

1st Engineer and Dreadging Master-F. G. Cooper.

Assistant Engineers.—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry. S. Nagabushanam Aiyer Avergal, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E.

Assistant Engineer (Electrical.)-M. R. Ry. K. Subramania Alyar Avergal, M.E., A.I.E.E. Harbour Master— A. Mackenzie.

Assistant Harbour Masters—Mr. S. Prytherch, Mr. L. T. Lewis, Mr. L. J. Whitlock.

Assistant Traffic Manager .- M. R. Ry. M. S. Venkataraman Avergal, B.A., Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.

Deputy Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. R. Rangaswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).—M. R. Ry. V. Mathuswami Alyar Avergal, B.A. Office Manager .- M. R. Ry. G. M. Ganapathi Aiyar Avergal.

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-34 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs. 30,65,074 as against Rs. 29,86,394 in 1932-33 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs. 30,00,595 as against Rs. 32,12,510 in 1932-33. No contribution to Reserve funds was made during 1933-34. 729 vessels with an Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. G. Venkataraya aggregate net registered tonnage of 24,78,301 tons called at the port during the year against mechanical and Electrical Engineer.—Major E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E., A.I.R.O. registered tonnage of 28,33,140 tons.

# MADRAS.

the Port of Madras :-Officials.—G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M. Inst. T., (Chairman and Traffic Manager), G. N. Bower, B.A., (Collector of Customs), Commander C. R. Bluett, R.I.N. (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials—(1) Nominated by Government H. N. Colam; Sir Percy Rothera, Kt., O.B.E., M.Inst. C.E., I.M.I.E.

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras—W. N. Browning, G. A. Bambridge, G. H. Hodgson, F. Birley, M.L.C.

Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.—M. R. Ry. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar Avergal; M. R. Ry. G. Janakiram Chetty Garu.

Representing Madras Trades A. S. W. Edwards, E. A. Heath. Association .-

Representing Southern India Skin & Hide Merchants' Association.—Yakub Hasan Salt, Representing Madras Piece-Goods Merchants' Association .- Abdus Subhan Sahib, B.A.

Principal Officers are:—Port Engineer— G. P. Alexander, A.M. I.O.E. Deputy Coservator of the Port of Madras— Lt.-Commander A. D. Berrington, K.N.R.,

(Retd.)

Deputy Trafic Manager.—J. G Lord. (On leave preparatory to retirement.)
Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. G. Venkataraya
Pal Avergal, M.A.

#### RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members—

Appointed by Government,—Sir John Cherry, CIE., MLC, (Chairman); T. Cormack, C.A.,; Captain H. W. B. Livesay, O.B.E., RIN., and AO. Deas.

Ex-Officio --Messrs. H. O Reynolds, I.C.S, (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust), P. W. Singleton (Collector of Customs), and B. M. Crosthwarte, V.D., (Agent, Burma Railways).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.— Mossrs. M. L. Burnet; C. G. Wodehouse, M. L. C., R. B. Howson, and K. B. Harper

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association.-W. C. Penn.

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce -K. E. Khwet.

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.—S. N. Haji and A. W. Adamjee

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce— U. Them Maung, B.A., M.M.F., (Vice-Chairman).

Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon,-U Thin Maung, M L.C. Principal Officer are --

Secretary.—C. Witcher.

Chief Accountant.—S.A. Wetherfield, B.A.,

Chief Engineer.--W. D. Betty, B.A., B.A.I., M. Inst. C E.

Deputy Conservator.—H. N. Gilbert. Traffic Manager.—E. J. B. Jeffery.

Port Surveyor.—Commander C. M. L. Scott, R.N. (Retd).

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1933-34 were .— Rs.

Income ... 70,88,855 Expenditure ... 72,12,288

The capital debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs. 5,24,28,667. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1931, was Rs. 2,21,82,458-7-3.

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1933-34 was 5,066,333 tons of which 1,100,397 tons were imports, 3,943,952 tone exports and 21,984 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the port was 1,652 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,215,903 showing an increase in the number of vessels and of 115,734 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

#### CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the six-centh century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21'N; Long. 91° 50'E, 1933 Pop. 53,156.

#### TRADE

Imports —Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports —Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capas, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and livestock.

Accommodation —Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H.W.O.S. draught of 23 ft to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also two sets of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwts and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 32 feet.

Provisions —Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

There are three river bars affecting navigation controlled by large suction dredger,

Night pilotage is in force except during the S W. monsoon.

Charges —Port dues 4 annas 6 pies, per reg ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton Harbour Master's fee Rs 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage	not ex	ceeding	 Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
10 ft.	to 20 f	t. from	 67	8	to	304	4
21 ft.			 337	8			
22 ft.			 385	4			
23 ft			 439	4			
24 ft.			 486	0			
25 ft.			 553	8			
26 ft.		••	 634	8			

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug.

Port Authority: Port Commissioners, Chittagong.

Officials.—Deputy Conservator, Lieut-Commander, F. W. Angell, R.I.N.; Port Engineer, F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c.; Lloyds Agents, James Finlay & Co.

#### VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT.

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mula, mouerou undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned, for it is pointed out that Vivagantees. pointed out that Vızagapatam, lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications, litherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme was the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur now completed which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the pro-posed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta. A link has also been supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port.

The work is being carried out by a staff of Engineers under direct charge of an Engineer-in-Cluief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held ex-officio by the Agent of the B. N. Railway. An Advisory Committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam Port Administration and the commercial interests concerned, has also been constituted to advise in the development of the Harbour.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade. The first stage has been completed sufficiently to enable the Harbour to be opened. Ships started using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Viceroy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 ft. diameter Turning Basin together with access to the three quay Berths and an Entrance Chan-

nel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft. wide at the bottom. Vessels of 26 ft. draft and 530 ft. length are admitted at present and deepening is in progress to allow vessels of 28'-6" maximum draft to enter in the near future.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft. Berths has been completed and equipped with 3-ton electric cranes. Storage accommodation aggregating 140,000 sq ft. of covered area, in three single storied sheds has been provided in the vicinity of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. Two additional Sheds with lighter Berths' are in course of construction for export cargo. Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore. In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths have been installed, around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lightered cargo.

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad roadways. Plots are available for office sites and for industrial concerns. Water supply and electric lighting heve been arranged for,

The floating equipment of the Harbour comprises three tugs of 1,500, 600 and 450 H. P. respectively.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 ft 6 in. broad has been provided; but though adapted for future extension and for use by vessels larger than the dredging craft which now use it, length of ships is at present restricted to 300 feet.

The port is at present capable of dealing with lifts of 15 tons.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting Breakwater.

At present ships enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory.

The future administration of the Port is still under consideration by the Government of India. At present, the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway holds Administrative charge of the Port. He is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Conservator, which office is held exofficio by the Engineer-in-Chief. All matters in connection with port traffic and land are under the charge of the Traffic Manager. The Port Railways are being worked by the B. N. Railway Company.

The principal officers are :-

Administrative Officer .- V. E. D. Jarrad.

Engineer-in-Chief and Deputy Conservator-O. B. Rattenbury, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.

Traffic Manager .- E. G. Lilley, B.A.

# Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in senti-ments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devotprivate persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of
those who perceived the benefits of education,
rather than to cultivating a desire for education
where it did not exist. The result is that the
structure has become top-heavy. The lower
classes are largely illiterate, while the middle
classes who constitute the bulk of the intelligentria are in point of numbers at least educated
to a pitch equal to that of countries whose ecocounts conditions, are more bubble desilored nomic conditions are more highly developed.

As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace; and especially during the period of financial depression, the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming

the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education.

The introduction of Western Learning—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lake of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arable. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of peculiary assistance."

some cases by grants of pectualry assistance." It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution

was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grow apace. Fifteen years later, the Commistee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach 'the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devosted the riselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Weeley, Burka and Wilberforce, intinenced action also in India. Carcy, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818: and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in Indir by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta, In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field; for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the veraceulars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1935; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muham madan community is now noticeable.

# GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was distarted. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline Another reactive of the despatch was an offithm of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The smilating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis, it did much sevice on an impartial basis: it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a scal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars. but corporations of administrators: new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country ...and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightendness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and oi inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments, They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strongthen its.

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA.

				1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.
Area in square miles	:	:	:	1,091,333	1,091,335	1,091,359	1,093,422	1,094,152	1,094,094
Population { Female Total Population	:::	:::	:::	127,042,963 120,285,483 247,327,946	127,042,463 120,285,483 247,327,946	127,043,304 120,287,304 247,330,413	140,077,750 131,710,632 271,788,382	140,075,258 131,704.893 271,780,151	140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904
Recognised Institutions for Males. Number of arts colleges	lales.	:	:	217	223	22	224	223	228
Number of high schools* $\mathbf{Kiddle}$ Schools $\mathbf{F}$	English Vernacular	:::	:::	2,497 3,394 5,184	2,556 3,524 5,486	2,642 3,663 5,766	2,724 3,798 5,927	2,801 3,875 5,894	2,886 3,902 5,790
Number of primary schools	:	:	:	168,648	171,386	172,686	172,230	168,835	166,536
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions.	stitutions.	:	:	71,051	73,936	76,383	71,895	78,044	81,310
In high schools *	:	:	:	766,078	803,616	843,745	844,307	862,513	879,216
Middle Schools	English Vernacular	::	::	380,880 656,589	406,087	422,721 743,235	412,432	410,459 754,521	409,344 723,271
In primary schools	:	:	:	7,031,554	7,213,518	7,332,678	7,381,199	7,377,257	7,364,468
Precentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	sed Institut	ions to	male	7.29	7.49	1.67	66.9	96.9	6.94
Recognised Institutions for Females.	emales.	:	:	19	19	19	20	20	24
Number of high schools	English Vernacular	::::	::::	262 295 417 28,651	278 314 429 30,302	302 318 461 31,408	312 339 481 32,154	324 357 490 32,635	338 360 485 33,170

High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.
 Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.
 Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA-contd.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions In arts colleges (c) In high schools Middle Schools  Vernscular	2,099 62,776 86,867 29,365	2,280 69,549 40,565 101,509	2,702 79,605 44,184 113,188	2,744 85,879 48,272 122,625	2,966 92,538 51,345 126,143	3,589 99,486 55,038 130,712
In primary schools	1,631,414 s to 1.58	1,800,073	1,891,406	1,981,549	2,077,103 1.80	2,167,502 1.88
TOTAL SHOLLARS in recognised insthe   Male tutions.	9,260,266	9,515,109	9,748,749	9,796,683 2,260,154	9,752,937 2,369,529	9,715,753 2,476,384
Total Scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	11,160,156	11,547	11,898,602	12,056,837	12,122,466	12,192,137
Percentage of total scholars to popula. Male tlon.	7.70	1.78	8 07 1.88	7.36	7 33	7.32
Total	4.76	ZA . \$	2 06	4.67	0.4₹	4.73
Number of Puplis in Class IV { Female	285,522	93,234	793,954 105,665	877,633	882,653 133,783	893,753 146,630
Total	803,155	857,409	899,619	260'866	1,016,436	1,040,383
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees). From provincial revenues	Rs. 12,66,92	Rs. 13,18,10	Rs. 13,25,38	Rs. 13,60,97	Rs. 12,46,01	Bs. 11,35,50
From local funds	2,52,71	2,59,25	2,75,09	2,84,17	2,80,01	2,54,68
From municipal funds Total Expenditure from public funds	1,26,17	1,34.89	1,49,56	1,54,12	1,58,17	1,52,38
From fees	5,44,72	5,78,18	6,04,61	6,14,59	6,22,70	6,29,60
From other sources Grand Total of Expenditure	3,92,26	4,16,90	3,88,17	4,17,76	4,11,68	4,06,60

• High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

(b) B.—In the educational tables of most provinces the new census figures of 1931 have been used; hence the percentages for 1931 are not strictly comparable with those for 1930.

## Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educations of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from its departments. The following passage from the unmarises the intentions of Government:—
"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Educational Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while according this been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The all public educational institutions, in the comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, inter alia, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it resuffrmed the versities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desiror an graces. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the grist schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad and Mr. G. S. Bajpai are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner.

The present Educational Commissioner is Sir George Anderson, Kr., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., who is an eminent educationist of wide experience and has served on several Commissions and Committees on education in India.

Calcutta University Commission.—The Report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919 and in the following January the Government of India issued a Resolution summarising the main features of the Report and the recommendations of the Commissioners.

The Government of India drew special attention to the following points in the Report:—

- (i) High schools fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand
- (ii) The intermediate section of University education should be recognized as part of school education and should be separated from the University organisation.
- (iii) The defects of the present system of affiliated colleges may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation of unitary universities (as occasion arises), a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutts University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal: but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

In Bengal the first outcome of the Commission's Report was the passing of the Dacca University Act in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920. It is remarkable that the University which appears to have been least affected by the recommendations of the Calcutta University tiself. In spite of many discussions and draft proposals by both the University and the Government the organisation of the Calcutta University has remained unaffected.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education is now a 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces and is, in each such Province, under the charge of a Minister. There are, however, some exceptions to this new order of things.

The education of Europeans is a Provincial reserved' subject, i.e., it is not within the charge of the Minister of Education; and to the Government of India are still reserved matters relating Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi and ail such new universities as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects. The Government of India are also in charge of the Chiefs' Colleges and of all institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants.

Hartog Committee on Education.-The most nation Committee on Education.—The limit notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, under the Chairmanip of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

Lindsay Commission.—Another Commission, which deserves mention, was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. was presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Palliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1980-31 and its report was published in 1931.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommen lation was that the school syst m should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Administration.—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Council, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the ten major provinces Generally speaking education, excluding European education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments conearned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the local government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and

provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-ald, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and in rarer cases by local bodies.

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service, The Indian Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service divisions—the indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European security may be observed. recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should on an average be 50 per cent. of the total strength, excluding the posts in Burma.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the all-India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments". The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Government must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans In these technical departments and that quali-fied Europeans on the other hand may be no to Universities as regards higher education and less willing to take service under local Governments to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, of the acceptance of these recommendations, education have also been set up and have to the indian Educational Service is dying out some extent relieved the Universities in those and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has and class II which may be said to represent the had a brief but fine record will be brought to an old Provincial Educational Service.

The new Provincial Educational Services,

and a brief but fine record will be brought to an old Provincial Educational Service.

end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service; while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces that between the changes which have taken place than ordinary attainments. recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which The new Provincial Educational Services, recruitment, and in some places they nave which function under provincial control as the influenced promotions also, in a direction which superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary ment. But these results are the natural consertom province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I not always tended towards service contents and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue. I into which the existing Indian Educational continues in the provinces.

## Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

#### (a) STUDENTS.

			In Reco	gnised Insti	tutions.		All Instituted and Unre	
	Year.		Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females.	Total.
1916-17	••		6,050,840	1,156,468	7,207,308	6,621,527	1,230,419	7,851,946
1921-22	••		6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,962,979	1,418,422	8,381,401
1926-27			8,777,739	1,751,611	10,529,350	9,315,140	1,842,356	11,157,496
1927-28	••		9,260,266	1,899,890	11,160,156	9,778,737	1,996,445	11,775, <b>22</b> 2
1928-29	••		9 51 5,109	2,032,388	11,547,497	10,028,086	2,137,753	12,165,839
1929-30			9,748,749	2,149,858	11,898,602	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,128
1930-81	••		9,796,688	2,260,154	12,056,837	10,313,493	2,875,598	12,689,086
1931-32	••		9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12.766,537
1932-33			9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
		_1						

### (b) EXPENDITURE.

								Total expe	nditure on British India.
			Ye	ar.				Public Funds.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs
1914-17	••	••	• •					6,14,80,471	11 28,83,068
1921-22	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	11,49,61,178	18,37,52,969
1926-27	••							15 50 00 000	
1927-28	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::		••	]	15,59,23,968	24,58,47,572
	•••	••	••	••	••	••	•••	16,45,80,915	25,82,78,819
1929 99	••	••		••	••			17,12,24,514	27,07,32 ?53
1929-80	• •	••	••	• •	• •	•		17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1 8 -81							ļ		
1 31 32	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		17.99,26,248	23,31 61,446
1932-33	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •		16,84,19,016	27,18,56,622
1004-03	• •	••	• •	• •	• •			15,39 56,219	25,78,75,868

1932-33 the total expenditure education in British India amounted to Rs. 25,78,75,868 of which 44 0 per cent. came from Government funds 15.8 per cent. from District Board and Municipal funds 24 4 per cent. from fees and 15.8 per cent. from all other sources.

The average annual cost per scholar amounted to Rs. 21-2-5 as follows: to Government funds Rs. 9-5-0, to local funds Rs. 3-5-5, to fees Rs. 5-2-8 and to other sources Rs. 3-5-4.

It may be noted that, out of a total of 9,377,748 pupils in primary and secondary schools for boys, 3,816,380 pupils were enrolled in Class I or the lowest class alone. In the case of primary and secondary schools for girls, the corresponding figures were 2,452,753 and 1,441,695. thus much wastage and stagnation in the lowest classes. Efforts are being made in all provinces to check this wastage, but the evil cannot be eradicated so long as the number of single-teacher schools is not appreciably reduced.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table:-

	Number of Ir	stitutions.	Number o	f Scholars.
Types of Institutions.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Recognised Institutions.	)		1	
Universities	16	16	9,091	10,041
Arts Colleges	243	252	72,354	75,329
Professional Colleges	74	72	18,048	18,391
High Schools	3,125	3,224	955,051	978,702
Middle Schools	10,616	10,537	1,342,468	1,318,365
Primary Schools	201,470	199,706	9,454,360	9,531,970
Special Schools	7,260	6,759	271,094	259,339
Total of Recognised Institutions	222,804	220,566	12,122,466	12,192,137
Unrecognised Institutions	34,988	. 34,781	644,071	661,395
Grand total of all Institutions	257,792	255,347	12,766,537	12,853,532

Primary Education.—The primary schools of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a are mainly under the direction of the local school is generally defined as one mile from the boards and municipalities. In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then subof the area under us control, is may also au-mit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special examption from attendance in cases

child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shown as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afford-ed them by these Acts. Compulsory Primary Education.—The following tables shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1932-33:—

		Areas u	nder " Comj	oulsion.''
Province.	Acts.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No. of Villages in Rural areas.
Madras	Elementary Education Act, 1920 Primary Education (District	25	7	104
Bombay	Municipalities Act, 1918)	4		••••
1	Act, 1920	(a) 1		
l	Primary Education Act, 1923	5	2	150
Bengal	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930.	_1		• • • •
Jnited {	Primary Education Act, 1919 District Boards Primary Education	36	••••	••••
Provinces.	Act, 1926		24	351
Punjab	Primary Education Act, 1919	60	3,013	
	Primary Education Act, 1919	1	2	2
and Berar.	Primary Education Act, 1920	24	431	431
	Primary Education Act, 1926		l l	
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)	(b) 1	10	16
	Total	158	3,392	

<sup>(</sup>a) Two Wards.

(b) Six Wards.

J

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

The poverty of local bodies is usually the cause assigned to their diffidence to introduce compulsory education to any appreciable extent.

Secondary and High School Education. Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, 'one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits." Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been reade to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbrous and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In

the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schoolshas no money wherewith to improve them: and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government crants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dua authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the Intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details have been worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year.

There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

Recently, as a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces; and an Inter-Provincial Board has also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India.

Medium of instruction in public schools.—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province, if not for the whole of India. In this concession, Mr. A. Latifi, I.C.S., has done good ploneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script.

Boy Scout Movement.—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being satablishment between the Boy Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

Girl Guide Movement.—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars but progress has been ham wered by the shortage of funds and the continued indifference of parents. In the United Provinces, schools are now inspected by officers of the Public Health Lengthers, In Medicas the schome of medical Department. In Madras, the scheme of medical inspection of schools has been made compulsory in all Government institutions, and it has been made a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the scheme. As a measure of economy, however, the payment of grants for medical inspection has been suspended, but the question of reorganising the system on an improved basis is under considera-tion. Owing to lack of funds, it has not been cossible for the Bombay Government to set up an agency to direct and organise medical inspection work in schools on a satisfactory basis. In Burma, the grants-in-aid for medical inspection have been temporarily suspended on account of retrenchment, but most medical officers have continued the inspection of pupils without remuneration. In Bihar & Orissa, certain posts of school medical officers were abolished in 1932, for the same reason, but it has since been found possible to revive them. There is, however, still need for adequate facilities for the treatment of children suffering from diseases. In a few towns in the Punjab, satisfactory arrangement exist not only for medical inspection but also for effective treatment, and an extension of this useful scheme is under contemplation.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others,

Intermediate Colleges.—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of night schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The Aligarh Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab, but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

Professional and Technical Education.-A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simia and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. A Royal Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report and as on Agriculture has submitted its report and as result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by munici-palities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been "I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin" has bee to place these institutions under the control of this purpose in Bombay waters.

the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Colmbatore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and Metallurgical College at Benares which provides a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject. Provision has been made by the Government of India for the training of cadets for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship "I,M,M,T,S. Dufferin" has been stationed for

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them .

		193	12.	19	33.
	Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Students	Institutions	Students.
1.	Colleges— Training Law Medical Engineering Agricultural Commercial Forest Vetermary  Total	22 12 11 7 8 7 2 4	1,462 7,151 4,075 2,171 942 1,860 87 489	22 12 11 7 8 6 2 4	1,590 7,232 4,440 2,142 872 2,082 66 438
II	Schools— Not mal and Training Law Medical Engineering Technical and Industrial Commercial Agricultural Forest Schools of Art Total	634 2 31 11 483 135 13  16	28,768 127 6 719 2,062 26,711 6,246 464  2,454	592 2 32 11 451 132 12 1 15	27,276 113 6,655 1,926 25,645 5,411 483 68 2,128
	GRAND TOTAL	1,398	91,788	1,320	88,567

#### Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of

of universities. The developme at of this policy 857 was accelerated by the strength of communal ay, feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commiscreating new local teaching and residential sion which has offered constructive proposals as universities in addition to the existing affiliating to the lines to be followed in university reform.

There are now 18 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The fellowing table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities:—

#### Statistics of Universities-1933.

				tatistics of				1000.		
			of Founda-		Men of T	o of abers each- Staff.		. of ents.	dents who Arts and 32.	
U	niversity.	Туре.†	Original Date of Founda	Faculties.‡	In University Departments.	In Affiliated Colleges §	In University Departments.	In Affiliated Colleges.§	No. of Students graduated in Arts Science in 1932.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Calcutta	Affiliating and Tea- ching.	1857	A., Sc , L., M , Eng.	231	1,364	1,391	24,021	2,309	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
2.	Bombay	Affiliating and Tea- ching.	1857	A., Sc., L., M.	4	621	102	15,225	1,373	Degrees in Com- merce, Education, Agriculture and Engineering are also awarded.
3.	Madras	Affiliating and Tea- ching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed, L., M, Eng., Ag, Com, O., F A.		1,260	130	15,374	2,168	Degrees and Diplomas in Oriental Learning and Economics are also awarded
4.	Punjab	Affiliating and Tea- ching.	1882	O, A., Sc, M., L., Ag, Com. Eng.	98	983	158	18,526	1,409	Faculty of Arts includes Education.
5.	Allahabad .	Unitary	1887	A., Sc., L, Coni,	108	••	689		424	Reconstituted in 1921.
6.	Benares Hindu.	Unitary	1916	A., Sc., O., Th., L, M.		215		3,305	291	••••
7.	Mysore*	Teaching .	1916	A., Sc., M , Eng. & Teach.	••	<b>@</b> 282	••	<b>@</b> 2,834	286	Degrees in Com- merce and Edu- cation are also awarded.
8	Patna	A ffiliating	1917	A., Sc., L., Edn., M., Eng.		<b>@331</b>		€34,276	285	••••

<sup>\*</sup> Situated in an Indian State outside British India.

<sup>23</sup> In constituent colleges.

<sup>†</sup>An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; a "Teaching" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University; a "Unitary" University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.

<sup>‡</sup> Faculties:—A.=Arts; Ag.=Agriculture; Com.=Commerce; Ed.=Etucation (Teaching): Eng.=Engineering; F.=Forestry; F.A.=Fine Arts; L.=Law; M.=Medicine; O.=Oriental Learning; Sc.=Science: Tech.=Technology; Th.=Theology.

<sup>§</sup> The term "Affiliated Colleges" here includes all colleges affiliated to, associated with or recognised by a University of any type,

			of Founda-		Men of T	o. of obers each- Staff.	No Stud	o. of lents.	ents who	
	Iniversity.	Туре.†		Faculties.‡	In University Departments.	In Affiliated Colleges.§	In University Departments.	In Affiliated Colleges.\$	No. of Students graduated in Arts Science.	REMARKS.
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Osmania*	Teaching .	1918	A., Th., Sc., M., Eng., Ed., L.		173		1,346	64	
10.	Aligarh Muslim.	Unitary	1920	A., Sc., L., Ed., Th.	106		1,184		126	There are Departments of Studies in various subjects instead of Faculties.
11.	Rangoon .	Teaching .	1920	A., Sc., M., Eng., F., Ed.		211		1,783	125	There are Boards of Studies in various subjects instead of Faculties.
12.	Lucknow	Unitary	1920	A., Sc., M., L., Com.	114	13	1,952	60	252	Diplomas in Edu- cation and Orien- tal Languages are also awarded.
13.	Dacca	Unitary	1921	A., Sc., L.	111	••	1,010		201	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
14.	Delhi	Teaching .	1922	A., Sc., L.	10	106	160	2,053	233	
15.	Nagpur	Affiliating and Tea- ching.	1923	A., Sc., L., Ed., Ag.	••	139		2,648	249	••••
16.	Andhra	Affiliating	1926	A., Sc., M., Ed., O.	19	272	79	<b>3,29</b> 2	<b>46</b> 0	
17.	Agra	Affiliating;	1927	A.,Sc.,Com. L., Ag.		382		3,249	1,414	••••
18.	Annamalai,	Unitary	1929	A., Sc., O	77		<b>6</b> 30		95	W223

Inter-University Board.—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are:—

- (a) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information;
  - (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors;
- (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;
- (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;
- (e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;
- (f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities;
- (g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Each member University has to make a fixed annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held yearly. The Board consists of one representative of each of the member Universities and one representative of the Government of India.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

The Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities was held in 1934 under the auspices of the Board. It was opened by H. E. the Viceroy and passed several important resolutions,

Education of Indian Women and Girls.— There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the purdah system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Womon's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All-India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee reported at the end of the year recommending the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological reasearch" and the Governing Body of the Association supported the proposal at the Annual General Meeting of the Association which has adopted it. A college, called the Lady Irwin College, has since been established in New Dolhi.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1932-33:-

		- 1	No. of Inst	itutions.	No. of	cholars.
		1	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Recognized Institutions—			1			
Arts Colleges	••		20	24	1,337	1,640
Professional Colleges			8	8	283	807
High Schools			324	338	81,249	86,122
Middle Schools			844	845	122,616	129,783
Primary Schools			82,626	33,170	1,298,414	1,349,819
Special Schools			390	381	15,876	16,556
Unrecognized institutions	••		4,241	3,988	92,174	93,796
	Total		38,453	38,754	1,611,949	1,678,023

Education in the Army.—The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community. Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows:—

(i) The education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to :--

- (a) develop his training faculties:
- (b) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire;
- (c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life.
- (ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and exservice (British and Indian).
- (iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country.
- (40) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.—A Royal Military College has been established at Dehra Dun. The aim of this institution is to provide education on the lines of an English public school for the sons of Indian gentlemen, both civil and military, up to the standard required for the passing of the entrance examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

A further development along these lines is being made by bringing the scheme mitated by the late Mr. S. R. Das to fruiton. A fine property has been acquired at Dehra Dun, and Mr. A. E. Foot, lately a master at Eton College, has been appointed as the first headmaster.

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.—As a result of the recommendations of the Indian Military College Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India in 1931, the Indian Military Academy has been instituted at Dehra Dun. With the inauguration of this Academy, a new chapter in Indian history has opened. This Academy, which is to be as good as any similar institution in England, will train Indian young men for King's Commissions in the Army.

Chiefs' Colleges.—For the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India, whose families rule over one-third of the Indian continent, five Chiefs' Colleges are maintained, viz:—

- (6) Mayo College, Ajmer, for Rajputana Chiefs:
- (46) Daly College, Indore, for Central India Chiefs;
- (iii) Aitchison College, Lahore, for Punjab Chiefs;
- (to) Rajkumar College, Rajkote, for Kathiawar Chiefs : and
- (v) Rajkumar College, Raipur, for Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Chiefs.

In point of buildings, staffs and organisation these institutions approach English Public Schools. Students are prepared for a diploma examination conducted by the Government of India. The diploma is regarded as equivalent to the matriculation certificate of an Indian University. A further four-year course of University standard called the Higher Diploma is conducted at the Mayo College. The Intermediate and final examination for this Diploma are also held by the Government of India. Its standard is roughly equivalent to that of the B.A. diploma of an Indian University.

Indigenous Education.—Of the 12,853,532 scholars being educated in India 661,395 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance: The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's school at Bolpur have attained some fame; and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are well-known. Connected with every big Mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatchpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

Indian students in Foreign Countries.— Indian students still proceed to foreign countries, mainly, to Great Britain, America, Japan and Germany, to complete or supplement their education.

The distribution of these scholars in 1932-33 was as follows —

In Great Britain and Ireland—

l	England			• •		1,293
1	Wales	٠.				30
l	Scotland					235
	Ircland	••	• •		• •	33
				Total	••-	1,591
2.	In Europe-					
	Austria					5
	France					22
	Germany				• •	22 82
	Switzerland			• •		3
	Italy					3
					-	
				<b>Total</b>		115
					-	
3.	In United State	es of	Americ	ca		152
			2	[otal		1,858

Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different provinces in British India, and will be of general interest.

(i) Number of Institutions, 1932-33.

	No. OF	RECOGNISED ]	No. of Recognised Institutions.	No. of Unr.	ECOGNISED	No. of Unrecognised Institutions.	TOTAL N	TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.	TUTIONS.
Province.	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease ()
Madras	53,547	51,075	-2,472	1,580	1,408	-172	55,127	52,483	-2,644
Bombay	15,962	15,757	205	1,247	1,114	-133	17,209	16,871	-338
Bengal	67,406	68,773	+1,367	1,630	1,554	92—	69,036	70,327	+1,291
United Provinces	. 23,520	22,941	-579	2,325	2,418	+ 63	25,845	25,359	-486
Punjab	12,000	11,678	-327	6,472	6,236	-236	18,472	17,909	563
Burma	7,303	7,356	+53	18,194	18,205	+11	25,497	25,561	+64
Bihar and Orissa	. 29,036	28,952	88	1,178	2,443	+265	31,214	31,396	+182
Central Provinces and Berar	5,335	5,326	Î	257	320	+ 63	5,592	5,646	+27
Assam	6,594	6,586	Î	009	619	+10	161'2	7,205	+11
North-West Frontier Province		895	+	179	162	-11	1,166	1,154	-12
British India *	222,810	220,566	-2,244	34,988	34,781	-207	257,798	255,347	-2,451

· Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

Number of Scholars, 1932-33.

į		No. of Sc	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions.	RECOGNISED IS.	NOUNRECO	OF SCHOL	No. of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions.	TOTAL NO KINI	TOTAL NO. OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PEROENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION	PEROENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO
Province.		1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease ()	1932.	1933.
Madras	:	2,877,504	2,864,597	-12,907	47,378	47,928	+550	2,924,882	2,912,525	-12,357	<b>6</b> .3	6.2
Bombay	:	1,300,648	1,298,192	-2,456	34,899	33,895	-1,004	1,335,547	1,332,087	-3,460	6.1	6.1
Bengal	:	2,720,061	2,797,387	+77,326	63,164	65,704	+2,540	2,783,225	2,863,091	+79,866	5.6	5.7
United Provinces		1,457,997	1,470,340	+12,343	59,991	64,868	+4,877	+4,877 1,517,988	1,535,208	+17,220	3.13	3.17
Punjab	:	1,200,600	1,164,820	-35,780	132,967	130,950	-2,017	1,333,567	1,295,770	37,799	5.6	10
Burma	:	525,013	524,864	-149	202,393	203,970	+1,577	727,406	728,834	+1,428	4.	4.96
Bihar and Orissa	:	1,038,634	1,054,290	+15,656	56,189	63,931	+7,742	1,094,823	1,118,221	+23,398	2.9	2.97
Central Provinces and Berar	bus :	450,494	457,077	+6,583	0,448	11,274	+1,826	459,942	468,351	+8,409	2.96	3.02
	:	348,306	352,556	+4,250	24,012	26,624	+2,612	372,318	379,180	+6,862	4.3	4.4
North-West Frontler Province	ntler 	83,918	86,959	+3,041	4,551	3,796	-755	88,469	90,755	+2,286	8. <del>8</del>	8.7
Total-British Indi	SH DIA*	12,122,466	INDIA*12,122,466 12,192,137	+69,671	644,071	661,395	+17,324	12,766,537	12,853,532	+86,995	4.70	4.73
	-	-			_						_	

\* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas.)

(hi) Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions, 1983.

			No. of Sci	No. of Scholars in Institutions for Males.	ITUTIONS FOR	MALES.		
Province.	In Universities.	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional	In High Schools,	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras Bombay Bengal Mitted Provinces Punjab Burma Bihar & Orissa Central Provinces and Berar Massam North-Weet Frontier Province	631 102 1,850 5,634 1,646	11,902 9,598 20,359 8,035 13,443 13,526 2,089 1,521 1,521	2, 258 3,113 3,113 4,039 2,039 138 678 678 678	157,943 83,844 269,309 80,817 127,962 58,730 50,104 8,268 20,933 12,916	26,513 25,067 161,699 97,905 481,857 127,469 81,523 99,094 44,348 28,596	2,249,618 967,643 1,725,385 1,138,474 378,951 256,242 827,162 303,544 249,119 31,281	23,989 14,857 119,108 21,520 16,186 19,200 19,200 18,677 2,503 4,795	2,472,854 1,104,228 2,302,752 1,366,468 1,020,468 981,42 465,42 416,411 320,779
BRITISH INDIA .	10,041	73,689	18,084	892,580	1,188,582	8,182,151	242,783	10,507,910

\* Includes figures for Minor Provinces and Administration (centrally administered areas).

	TOTAL.	391,748 193,804 494,635 113,916 52,828 72,834 40,666 81,777 13,436	1,584,227
	In Special Schools.	5,574 2,465 2,162 2,728 2,798 505 873 818 818 112 51	16,556
FOR FEMALES.	In Primary Schools.	361,762 172,712 466,745 68,700 98,700 98,930 64,069 82,466 23,379 7,549	1,349,819
No. of Scholars in Institutions for Females.	In Middle Schools.	6,674 8,719 8,882 8,711 30,700 12,386 5,622 6,611 6,114	129,783
O. OF SCHOLARS	In High Schools.	17,161 15,068 16,285 7,118 12,153 18,590 1,913 2,172 382	86,122
Z	In Professional Colleges.		307
	In Arts Colleges.	518 508 245 324	1,640
	Province,	Madras Bombay Bonsay United Provinces Punjab Burma Bihar and Orissa Gottral Provinces and Berar Assam North-west Frontier Province.	BRITISH INDIA

\* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1932-33.

	Tor.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE,	.	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE OF EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE Experiment	TREETINGS OF EXCENTAGE OF		AV	BAGE AN	AVERAGE ANNIAL COST PER SCHOLAR	DEB	OHOS:		1
					MAFE	DILUKE.					177 16	200	4	
Province.	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) Govern- Local or ment Funds. Decrease () Funds. (a)		Local Funds.	Fees	Other	Govern- ment Funds.	Local Funds (a)	Fees.	Other Sources.	ses.	Total cost.	1 3.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	96	%	, è e	ò¢	Rs a. 1	D Rs. a. 1	D. Rs. a	P. B.	å		
Madras	5,67,61,851	5,31,58,978	-36,02,873	45.98	14.12	17.88	20.22	6	61	70	#	a. p. las 1 7 18	i o	: r
Bombay	4,00,40,549	3,81,71,846	-18,68,703	†: †:	18.9	22.	14.5	13 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	<del></del>	0 0 29	0	0
Bengal	4,22,87,036	4,17,51,551	5,35,485	32 4	r- 86	43.8	16.0	4 12 1	10 1 3	8	- 61	6 514	77	'n
United Provinces	3,89.21,112	3.71,20,587	-18,00,525	53.7	13.0	18.7	14.6	13 9	3	3 4 11	7 3 11	0 25	က	11
Punjab	3,08,31,143	3,00,56,420	-7.74,723	.51 .40	12.80	25.77	10.03	11 14	9 2 15	6 5 15	 61 	ت ائ	က	-
Burma	2,11,11,085	1,69,93,281	-41,17,804	38.00	28.15	20 03	13 82	12 4 10	0 9 1	9 6	oo		10	10
l Orissa	1,73,91,805	1,67,08,763	-6,83,042	30.96	29.45	24.15	15.44	# 	6 4 10	3 13	61	. 01	3 6	1-
Central Provinces and Berar	1,03,79,760	97,92,220	-5,87,540	43.13	28 19	19.05	9.63	9 3 1	10 6 0		c1 co	1 121	1 6	6
Assam	50,10,284	48,96,400	-1,13,884	0.73	13 0	18.0	12 0	11 7	5 1 12 1	10 2 8	0	9 71	7 13 12 10	10
Province	27,21,862	27,29,082	-2,780	6.89	10.2	10.7	10.2	23 5 1	11 3 7	3 9 ]	11 3	-1	33 14	H
Total—British India. * 27,18,56,622	27,18,56,622	25,78,75,868	-1,39,80,754	44.0	15.8	24.4	15.8	23	. s	5 2	8	5 4 21	22	در ا
8 Tachedon A											-			_

Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).
 (a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

#### BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spiead widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good etizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

It is confidently anticipated that in the Boy Scout Movement will be found a natural means of bridging the gulf between the different races existing in India The movement is non-official, non-military, non-political and non-sectarian. Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes Every boy admitted as a Scout makes a three-fold promise to do his best: (1) to be loyal to God, king and country; (2) to help others at all times; and (3) to obey the Scout law. The law referred to lays down—

- 1. That a Scout's honour is to be trusted;
- 2. That he is loyal to God, King and country, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him;
  - 3. That he is to be useful and to help others,
- 4. That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs;
  - 5. That he is courteous;
  - 6. That he is a friend to animals;
  - 7. That he obeys orders;

- 8. That he smiles and whistles under all lifficulties;
- 9. That he is thrifty;
- 10 That he is clean in thought, word, and deed.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Patron .-- H R H The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Chief Scout for India.—His Excellency The Right Hon'ble The Earl of Willingdon, G M S.I., G.M.1 E, G.C.M.G., G.B.E

Chief Commissioner (Acting) -

E. C Mieville, Esq, CSI, CMG

Denuty Chief Commissioner.—Rai Sahib G. Dutta.

General Secretary for India.--N. N. Bhose Esq., B.A (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, D.C C.

Travelling Secretary for India—G. T. J. Thaddacus, Esq, BA., D.C.O (S. & R.); Ak. L. (for India).

General Council for India .-

Ex-officio. - The Chief Commissioner for India.

The Provincial Commissioners.

The Presidents of Provincial Councils.

Elected —(Not completed )

Nominated .- (Not completed).

The Boy Scouts Association (India and Burma

-			No	. of Gr	oups.		tions o	of		ers Wai n Proba		de
No.	NAME	•	". Open."	" Controlled."	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1233456678910112232434156678891011222232245667889899999999999999999999999999999999	Ajmer-Merwara Assam Baluchistan Baluchistan Bangalore Bengal Bihar & Orissa Bombay Central India Central Provinces Delhi H y de r a b a d Administered An Madras N. W. F. P. Punjab United Provinces Western India Sta Baghat State Baryani State Baryani State Bharatpur State Bharatpur State Charkhari S'ate Lapinu State Jahbua State Jahbua State Marwar State Molapur State Kurwai State Murwar State Murwar State Murwar State Narsingarh State Narsingarh State Narsingarh State Patiala State Patiala State Patiala State Patiala State Raipun State	tes	1 2 46 4 45 3 91 1 3 200 8 133 4 3 3	35 92 14 22 403 32 1,472 1,098 54 49 473 87 7 554 49 11 10 5 348 87 75 74 1 1 1 1 105 348 87 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35 93 14 449 24 449 25 1,517 1,189 55 52 493 31 1,510 53 1,510 66 39 12 11 11 105 375 31 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	31 79 13 16 297 234 1,116 23 33 20 78 8 1,356 37 1,356 4 1,1 1 25 5 5 4 1,1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6647 1166 1511 132 133 266 295 399 4100 151 11 11 27,7 2  8  20 285 295 39 410 231  27,7 17,7 17,17 11,11	9 2 1 34 12 163 2 50 3 7 7 14 3 8 3 8 660 1 1 1 2 13	3 4 4 4 2 177 1167 1107 166 6 6 1 1	59 84 100 21 376 255 1,525 1,525 1,525 1,525 1,525 1,38 17 50 26 587 92 1,489 398 48 2 2 2 2 4 4 39 5 5 8 1,525 1,25 1,	36 111 18 171 104 1523 199 28 810 28 35 45 425 163 88	2 81 30 863 234 4 172 173 33 661 116 15 17
	GRAND	TOTAL	398	7,205	7,603	5,611	3,090	513	1,331	7,040	3,254	472

# Branch), General Headquarters—Census 1934.

		N	umber of			Cubs	No.	of.	Total	
Total Scouters.	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.	Total Scouts, & Bovers.	Commis- sioners.	Local Associa- tion Officers.	1934 Grand To all ranks.	No. of Boats.
62 126 33 42 594 484 2,278 44 1,697 94	630 1,989 327 412 7,382 6,171 28,111 245 16,937 875	38	121 929 248 391 3,366 2,427 10,896 314 14,370 461	319 48 99 47 499 310 1,214 31 1,240 27	48	890 2,966 674 850 11,247 8,908 40,307 590 32,547 1,363	4 4 3 7 30 31 7 5 46	157 5 19 138 214 324 22 428	956 3,253 715 918 12,009 9,637 42,916 661 34,718 1,457	
64 966 194 2,565 683 56 8 3 51 95	532 7,867 2,485 39,474 8,198 1,302 58 52 383 893 24		560 4,710 1,050 8,009 2,811 151 56 31 273	54 1,032 318 954 1,164 122 16 	13  	1,146 13,609 3,866 48,437 12,173 1,575 130 83 705 893	4 63 8 65 53  2 1 5	20 55 42 83 208 	1,234 14,693 4,110 51,150 13,117 1,631 143 92 827 994 59	1
30 118 7 39 116 145 189 6	30 309 958 139 847 1,935 1,865 1,712 164 48	45	20 6 445 44 1,740 434 1,487 13	12 188  231 110	ii6	58 327 1,591 183 847 3,701 2,530 3,354 195 48	3 1 2 5 1 5 66 7 11 1 4	3 18 44 3  5 22 	3,77 1,758 194 891 3,978 2,704 3,554 202 65	4
1 97 2 131 689 3 2 27 16 41 32 2	17 1,758 40 1,247 6,054 60 40 664 156 595 231 80	24	22 498 30 798 4,060  63 148 164 248 32	256 .76 991  24 12 		39 2,512 70 2,121 11,105 60 40 775 316 759 493 95	2 4 47 1 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1	252 1 16  3  4  7	2,861 75 2,272 11,841 67 43 808 343 801 535 103	1
6 4 23 2 223	11 48 429 40 1,339	24	23 24 58 8 525	28 28 2 119		56 96 515 50 1,983	1 2 3 1 12	7 11 5	86 63 109 541 64 2,223	
12,097	145,211	131	62,129	9,456	177	217,104	532	2,223	231,956	6

## The Co-operative Movement.

Prolegomena.—The co-operative movement | maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the in India has now been with us for more than a quarter of a century, having been introduced in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act was passed by the Government of India. During this period it has taken root in the soil and grown with wonderful rapidity, not only in the British Indian provinces but also in the Indian States. Though essentially meant for the betterment of the agriculturists, it has spread to urban areas likewise for the benefit of the small man in towns, be he the toiling factory operative or the ill-paid clerk or the small tradesman. It is being increasingly realised that co-operation is not a branch of knowledge but a method which enables the small men to stand up against the powerful forces of competition and exploitation, to gather strength and improve his economic condition by the mighty forces of association and coordinated action in a co-operative society, permeated with the co-operative sprit of thrift, soli-reliance and mutual aid, so well summarised in the motto of the Co-operative Union of Manchester—" Each for all and all for each." This method has, therefore, been adopted not only for the betterment of the agriculturists and the economic regeneration of the rural masses but has also been applied for the rural masses but has also been applied for the cure of the many economic ills of the small man in towns. But though the movement has thus developed in very many directions, it is still predominantly an agricultural movement and that too chiefly for the organisation of agricultural finance on a co-operative basis. It would, therefore, be proper before we proceed further, if we indicate broadly the main features of the economic position of the agriculturist in this country.

Rural Poverty .- The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculurist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891 61 per cent. of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921; in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit; the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an average holding which works out at about 6 acres for an agriculture

low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that ho is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economythe chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs. 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs sistence. The extent of an average holding so that many agriculturists start their career which works out at about 6 ares for an agriculturist with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which tural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to they in their turn pass on with some further

increase to their successors. Ignorance and in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors— the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive back-ground of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the sowcar or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting to bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. Instiess, ratalistic and absolutely unprogressive. The gravity of the situation in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency was brought to the fore by the agrarian riots that took place in the Poona District in 1878, and protective legislation in the form of the Deccan Agriculturists' Rellef Act was passed in the following year. In 1882, Sir William Wedderburn suggested the institution of an agricultural bank for selleving institution of an agricultural bank for relieving the indebtedness of the cultivators, but the scheme was dropped as being impracticable and financially unsound. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the U. P., in his "Peoples' Banks for Northern India". The Government and Government officials continued to take greater interest in the matter and tried to find a suitable solution. The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood

in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act almed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies. were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facili-ties in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. It was laid down that four-fifths of the members in the case of rural societies should be agriculturists and in the case of urban societies-non-agriculturists. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzeh model. Profits in rural societies were to be carried to a reserve fund or applied to the reduction of the rate of interest but the bonus could be distributed to the members only after requirements in this direction had been fully met, while in the urban societies 25 per cent, of the profits were to be carried to the reserve fund. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The main business of the societies was to raise funds by deposits from members and loans from non-members, Government and other bodies and to distribute the money thus obtained as loans to their members. Soon after the passing of the Act, various Provincial Governments appointed various rrovincial Governments appointed Registrars, who with the assistance of local honorary workers began to organize co-operative societies which started working with loans given freely for the purpose to them by Government. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 30 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, selfsour inverest in the matter and tried to find a suitable solution. The caste system of the reliance, compromises, gives and takes, work Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the midhis of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. These midhis were the halanching of the movement in 1904, mutual loan funds whereby the members in there have been amendments of the coturn got the use in lump of a considerable capital repayable by small easy instalments. The system depended upon association, confidence and honest dealing. The Government of India

Growth of Co-operation .- In the first few ! years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are about 93,000 agricultural societies and about 11,000 non-agricultural ones. Table 2 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with over 21,000 societies stands first in the number of societies (80) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 47. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 126 and 115 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwallor lead in this matter though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considetable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 4. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1933 at 43 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that more than two crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies (29.1) per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 26 5, while Madras and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 75.1 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 44.6. Membership is a much better average of 44.6. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travancore and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the popula-tion affected. The societies are predominantly

progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at about Rs. 96 cores. It is pleasing to note from Table 5 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute about Rs. 33 crores members together controlle about as, Sa crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks contribute almost an equal sum and so do the non-members or the outside public. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by provinces and States (Table 6) gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. The Punjab leads in this respect also with 127 annas per head of population while Bombay comes next with 115. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 59 and 54 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer-Merwara comes out first with 135 annas per head of population while Coorg follows with 102. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 78, while Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal follow with 54, 48 and 48 resectivities. and Bhopai follow with 64, 48 and 48 respectively Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of about 16 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Pun-jab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the mevement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Travancoro and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a clistinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a clist from the comparatively few co-operative third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Apart from the comparatively few co-operative ship in the societies is not an index of the work ship in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking of these credit institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In significant in the comparative of the Movement.—Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-redit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institutions and the part that they play can be proportion is rural. The rural credit society largely means a small bank or a credit institutions and the part that they play can be proportion is rural. The rural credit society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society largely means a small bank or a credit basis members on a co-operative basis.

available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society; but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the sowcar. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rether rade unof the needy sections of the reduced to the society is rether rade unof the needy section. is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be selfsufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(a) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the Central financing agencies, and (iii) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex Allindia Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All-India Bank has not been started out the preparents with and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that secure an animiston into a society as imembers is the development of members' deposits to the of these persons only, who by their character extent of making the society financially self-and antecedents deserve to be taken into that sufficient. These deposits by members further brotherhood which imposes such an obligation serve the purpose of stimulating thirft and as unlimited liability on all, so that they either saving habit among them, and are, therefore, swim or sink together. To secure success, eminently desirable. Attempts are everytherefore, the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance; and it has been where made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, unfortunate that in India this has not been in

practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with existence at the district head-quarters in order the routine of his industry, hardly awake to to raise money from towns and make them the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise head-quarters to serve as a balancing centre for the loan applications and examine the purpose the central banks and to make available larger for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fccs, share capital, deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. Entrance fees are collected chiefly to meet preliminary expenses of organisation and purchase of account books and forms. The levy is generally very small. In some localities members contribute a small share capital and in some they do not. In the Punjab, the United Provinces and to a very great extent in Madras and Burma societies based on the share capital system are the rule, while in other provinces the share and the non-share societies flourish side by side. The share capital of these co-operative societies is not regarded as a dividend-earning investment but is primarily looked upon as a contribution to the common capital. The income from entrance fees and share capital is however small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which and unless he himself had an active voice in funds are derived are deposits and loans. The the management of the society and had a more volume of deposits which a society is able to or less full knowledge of the character and secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the

Regarding the encouragement capital. deposits from non-members however in the agricultural credit societies, the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee sounded a note of caution. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management, has made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The thereafter the number of central financing general practice in regard to the use of the agencies grew rapidly all over the country, reserve fund in the business of the societies is especially in the United Provinces. The functhat it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural credit societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to more than thirty-five crores of rupees. Their financial position as on the 80th of June 1933 stood thus :-

			I	n thousands of rupees.
Share capi	tal		••	4,40,56
Reserve F	und	••		7,78,80
<b>Deposits</b>		••		3,27,05
Loans				18 92,33
Total Wor	king (	anital		34.38.74

societies in India work with over Rs. 15 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 19 crores. The owned capital was thus about 44 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

So far as the period for which loans are advanced is concerned, they are classified as short, intermediate and long. Short-term and intermediate oredits are intended to meet current outgoings and to facilitate production. The current outgoings and expenses of production include the buying of cattle and agricultural implements; purchase of manure and seeds; expenses of transplantation in the case of wet cultivation and weeding and hoeing of dry crops and of reaping, gathering and threshing: main-tenance of the farmer, his family and livestock and payment of revenue and rent; and outlay on various items of improvements effected in the ordinary course of husbandry such as levelling, deep ploughing irrigation, clearance, drainage, fencing, and installation of pumping plant. Long-term credit is meant for obtaining fixed capital to be invested permanently or for long periods, for the purchase of land, acquisition of costly equipments, consolidation and improve-ment of holdings and repayment of past debts.

The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees are practically unanimous in stating that agricultural credit societies cannot safely advance loans to their members for more than three years (that is to say, short and intermediate loans) and that the proper agency to advance long-term loans is the Co-operative Land Mort- South,

of gage Bank. These considerations are not now properly appreciated, but the necessity for their application is being more and more recognised.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon tion of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1933 the number of central banks was 597.

Central banks can be classified into three types as follows:—(1) banks of which the membership is confined to individuals, (2) banks of which the membership is confined to societies, (3) banks which include both individuals and specifical among their members. The fact class societies among their members. The first class includes any bank in which the shareholders consist entirely of individuals or in which societies are admitted as shareholders on exactly the same footing as individuals without any special provi-The figures show that these tiny agricultural sion for securing their representation on the societies in India work with over Rs. 15 crores board of management or for reserving a definite portion of the share capital for them and where there is no restriction on the distribution of profits to shareholders; such banks have now practically disappeared. The second class consists of a purely co-operative type of bank where membership is confined only to societies and the general policy and management are wholly controlled by them. This type in theory is the most suitable agency to finance co-operative societies, and represents the ideal to which the financial structure of co-operation must aspire. The management of such a Banking Union is usually rural and local and its operations are generally confined to a small area, enabling the affiliated societies to take a direct part in its administration and control, and enabling the union in its turn to be in constant touch with its societies. The successful working of a banking union requires competent men with local influence and knowledge as members of primary societies and a compact and co-operatively well developed area. Such unions therefore are not attempted in most places in the country. In a mixed type of co-operative bank, the member societies are assigned a certain proportion of the shares and given suitable representation on the board, and the services of individual sympathisers are also secured for the movement by admitting them as shareholders; and this is the type of central bank which predominates in the country as a whole. Roughly speaking, if a straight line is drawn across the map of the country from Calcutta to Karachi, unions of the pure federal type are numerous to the north of this line while central banks of the mixed type predominate in the

The total paid up share capital of central banks in British India and Indian States in 1932-33 was a little under Rs. 3 crores. No individual shareholder is generally permitted to hold shares of more than Rs. 1,000 while an affiliated society is required to subscribe to the shares of a central bank in proportion to its borrowings. In Bombay, Burma, Delhi, Coorg, Gwallor and Indore, the shares of central banks are fully paid up while in other provinces and Indian States the shares are not fully paid up but carry a reserve liability. The liability attaching to shares is ordinarily limited to their face value but in a few provinces the liability fixed is generally four to ten times the face value of each share. In addition to the statutory reserve, almost all central banks have special reserves created for special purposes or objects, such as bad debts, building, and dividend equalisation. The total amount of reserve funds and other reserves of central banks in British India and the Indian States in 1932-33 was a little over Rs. 21 crorcs.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1932-33 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 19·2 crores, and from primary societies to Rs. 3·1 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds viz savings and banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available, and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. The receipts and payments of deposits are generally spread over the year except in Bihar and Orissa where, due to the one-date-deposit-system, deposits whenever received are repayable on the 31st May every year. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks from the local provinfrom other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1932-33 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 3.1 crores and from Government Rs. 49 lakhs. Excepting in Burma central banks in other provinces of British India do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore, do to a greater or less extent hold loans from and the Government, while in Gwallor, loans from statem Government constitute the most important years.

There are four main sources from which a litem of the total working capital. Borrowings central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1932-33 at Rs. 31.4 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The total raid up share capital of central common common capital raid up share capital of central common capital. Borrowings common capital which is a common common capital common capital. Borrowings common capital capital common capital capital common capital cap favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. rigidly observed in the runjab and madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

> In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1932-33 was Rs 95 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab. Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1932-33 amounted to over Rs. 8 crores.

The ultimate security for all advance of a central bank to an agricultural society is the property of its members, but the basic security is personal and depends on mutual knowledge and joint responsibility of the members. The difficulty in accurately gauging the degree to which a society as a whole has developed the sense of mutual obligation among its members in assessing its credit, has forced a central bank to place more reliance on the tangible assets of its members. A statement of each society prepared by, or under the direct supervision of the field staff of each central bank or Government, showing the estimated value of the immoveable and moveable property owned by each member, and showing the total value of the assets of the society, is taken as the basis and the extent to which a society is permitted to borrow which is usually limited to one-third of this. In some provinces, a system of normal credits is introduced which replaces both cash credits and fixed loans. Before the normal maximum credit of a society is assessed, a statement of the normal credits of its members is prepared, containing information regarding the assets of the members and also their requirements, the purpose of their requirements and the estimate of their earning and saving capacity. After checking, on the basis of this statement, a central bank sanctions a maximum credit to each society for the year, withdrawable at short notice. These credit statements, like the assets statements of societies, are revised every year and the period of loans granted under these statements does not generally exceed three

In some of the provinces, central banks grant tives of the primary societies do not find a place both long and short term loans to societies, while in others loans to societies are generally for short periods. The average period of loans to societies varies from one to five years in different societies varies from one to nve years in different parts of the country. The period of a loan generally depends on the purpose for which the loan is required. Loans granted for current agricultural purposes are repayable either in one or two years, whereas loans required for improvements in lands and debt redemption are repayable in five to ten years. But it is not now considered advisable for central banks, relying waterly on deposits for their resources. relying mainly on deposits for their resources, to make long term advances, and some of the provinces have definitely adopted the policy of advancing short term loans to societies and that too for current agricultural purposes only.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as alloca-tions to reserves and dividends to shareholders. was 6 per cent. per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India, at present, all the major provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. The Bank in Burma being in liquidation, there are nine such institutions in all out of which, seven are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably, but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks The apex banks in the Punjab and Bengal however do not permit individuals to hold shares in them, and have as their shareholders cooperative societies only, both primary and central. By a special provision, however, on the directorate, the Punjab bank takes the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Bengal takes three individuals as men of position in the province, as against 15 representatives of co-operative institutions. In the Central Pro-vinces and Berar, the general body of the bank consists of representatives of central banks as well as individual shareholders and the directorate is composed of 34 representatives of co-operative institutions and 5 individuals including the Governor of the C. P and Berar Co-operative Rederation as an ex-officio director. In Bombay, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Hyderabad and Mysore, individuals representatives of central

while in Hyderabad and Mysore those of central banks are not included. In Bombay out of 14 directors, 7 represent individuals including by convention the head of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. In Madras the number of directors representing individuals is 5 as against 31 representatives of co-operative institutions; in Bihar and Orissa 6 including the Registrar as against 14; in Hyderabad, 13 including the Registrar as against 8, and in Mysore, 5 as against 8. It is clear that on the directorate of the apex banks co-operative institutions are well represented indeed.

The aim and purpose of the apex banks as already stated, is to co-ordinate the working of the banks on a provincial basis and to act as the balancing centre of the various central banks in the province. In order that the co-operative movement may function efficiently and profitably, it has been found necessary that The combined net profits of the 597 central the connection that has been found necessary that the connection that has to be established behanks of the country during the year 1932-33 the connection that has to be established behanks of the country during the year 1932-33 about through the apex institution; and the capital of Rs. 31 crores, the rate of dividend cutside agencies only through the apex bank. parts of the country but the most usual rate paid the country but the most usual rate paid the country but the most usual rate paid the country but the most usual rate paid the country but the most usual rate paid the country but the most usual rate paid the country but the most usual rate paid the connection that has been found necessary that the connection that has to be established between it and the money market should be brought about through the apex institution; and the connection that has to be established between it and the money market should be brought about through the apex institution; and the control banks have accordingly to deal with paid the connection that has to be established between it and the money market should be brought about through the apex institution; and the control banks have accordingly to deal with paid the connection that has to be established between it and the money market should be brought about through the apex institution; and the control banks have accordingly to deal with paid the connection that has to be established between it and the money market should be brought about through the apex institution; and the connection that has to be established between it and the money market should be brought about through the apex institution; and the connection that has to be established between it and the connection that has to be established between it and the connection that has to be established between it and the connection that has to be established between it and the connection that has to be established between it and the connection that has to be established between it and deal of divergence in practice. In Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, central banks have been permitted to deal directly with the Imperial Bank of India, while in Bombay central banks have dealings only with the provincial bank. Interlending among central banks is prevented in order that there may not be intermingling of the liabilities of the central banks. It has also been thought necessary to restrict the dealings of apex banks with the primary societies and permit them only through central banks In certain provinces, the apex banks do not deal with the primary societies at all, while in certain others they still continue to finance primary societies in areas where central banks have not come into existence. This seems to be the case in Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma and Mysore. The provincial bank in Bombay has thirty branches covering the few districts that have no local banks or parts of districts not taken over by local banks for some reason or other. The bank has an inspecting staff of its own, in addition to the office staff at branches. With the work of branches, however, are associated local advisory committees, composed of elected representatives of the affiliated societies, and certain powers, including the authority to sanction loans, are delegated to the committees.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds banks and of the co-operative societies compose to their clients, and in every province the apex the general body but the composition of the bank has fixed for itself a maximum term directorate varies. In Madras the representa- beyond which no loans are, in general'

#### Provincial Banks, 1932-33.

Working Capital-			thousand rupees.
Share Capital Reserve and other fur	ıds	• •	67,36 52,58
Deposits and loans—		••	02,00
from individuals from Provincial	and Cen	tral	4,85,26
banks from societies	••	•••	4,54,16 74,17
from Government	••	::	16,59
	Total		11,50,12
Loans made during the	year to—		
Individuals	••		2,88,43
Banks and societies	••	• •	1,87,25
Loans due by-	otal	••	4,75,68
Individuals			10,43 4,20,84
	Total		4,31,27
		-	

While accepting deposits from co-operative While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the nay and from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The lombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs. 9 8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustce security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As In every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different unstitution. institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks; and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplusing in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

In all provinces the apex banks have connected themselves with the Imperial Bank of India and have secured eash credit accommodation on furnishing security. In the earlier stage the Imperial Bank was pleased to permit the accom-

sanctioned to the borrowing client. The change has come over in some provinces in the following figures will clearly show the position method of business, and the accommodation and transactions of the apex banks in 1932-33:— given to the various apex banks on the strength of co-operative paper has either been withdrawn fully or is to be withdrawn by stages. As regards the Punjab, the arrangement whereby the apex bank can borrow against co-operative paper is still in force, and has not been altered for the contract where the contract when the contract were recommended. in any way. The security upon which the accommodation allowed is the Government of India Promissory Note. Owing to the curtailment of accommodation on the strength of co-operative paper, the ease with which the provincial banks were raising credit to meet the seasonal demands of the affiliated central banks is no longer there. What repercussions this will make on the movement has yet to be seen as the curtailment has taken effect only recently. The apex banks, like all co-operative societies, enjoy the facilities of free transfer of funds from one place to another by means of remittance transfer receipts. This concession is granted for transfer for genuine co-operative purposes, but it has recently been ruled by the Government of India that if any remittance represents a transaction on which exchange has been earned, the facility of free transfer of funds will not be made available. Co-operative banks, however, claim the continuance of the concession on the ground that they are rendering a public service by cheapening the cost of transfer of funds from the metropolies to a petry trade centre or vice versa, places where no other organized banking agencies are available. It is only if some concessional treatment is shown by Government—there being no other arrangement for transfer of funds-that they will be able to extend their operations in centres of agricultural trade, develop banking facilities in rural areas, and spicad the knowledge and use of cheques and other instruments of credit among the rural population.

Audit and Supervision .- The proper working of co-operative socicties requires an efficient system of audit and supervision. The audit is a statutory function of the Registrar and his responsibility to the public is thus a serious one. The general purposes of an audit such as ascertaining whether the accounts of the society are properly kept and preparation of a correct statement of the society's financial position, are common to the audit of joint-stock and co-operative concerns. But the Co-operative Act requires the auditor of a co-operative society to examine the overdue debts, if any, and to value the assets and liabilities of the society, and by implication, this statutory direction imposes on the auditor the obligation to find out whether the affairs of the society are conducted in accordance with co-operative principles, and the audit extends somewhat beyond the bare requirements of the Act and embraces an enquiry into all the circumstances which determine the general position of a society. It is, for instance, the duty of the auditor to notice any instances in which the Act, or bye-laws have been infringed to verify the cash balance and certify the correctness of the accounts; to ascertain that loans are made fairly, for proper periods and objects, and on adequate security; to examine repayments in order to check book-adjustments or modation on the deposit of co-operative paper improper extensions; and generally to see that duly endorsed in their favour; but of late a the society is working on sound lines and that

the Committee, the office bearers and the ordi- there were in all 1,078 unions of which 325 were

is unsatisfactory on the whole. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee remark that audit in most places is defective and does not conform to the statutory requirements as explained and amplified by the Maclagan Committee.

Though, in every province, the audit agency ultimately derives its power from the Registrar, it is being done in different provinces by different agencies. In the Punjab, audit is carried on by a staff of inspectors of the Provincial Cooperative Union, each inspector being given a number of societies. In Bihar and Orissa, the Co-operative Federation's staff does the audit and the Registrar controls the staff and arranges for the test audit of a percentage of societies by his officers. In other provinces, the agricul-tural credit societies are audited by the Registrar's staff, which in many of them is said to be inadequate. In some localities the societies have formed audit unions for their audit. In most provinces some contribution towards the cost of the audit is levied from the societies sudited by the departmental or the provincial federations staff, as in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. Recently an audit fee has been levied in Bombay so that it is only in Madras that the audit of agricultural societies is practically free.

Audit, supervision and inspection are closely allied and not wholly separable in a simple organisation like the primary agricultural credit society. Broadly speaking, audit lays the emphasis on accounts, supervision on administration, and inspection on finance, though they overlap in some respects. In India, internal supervision of co-operative societies is organised differently in different provinces. In Madras and Bombay, the primary credit societies have been federated into small local SUPERVISING unions on the governing bodies of which the societies are represented. Attempts have also been made to federate these local unions into district councils or boards of supervision. There are two types of local unions—the guaranteeing union and the supervising union. Experience has shown that the system of guaranteeing unions did not yield any useful results and it has therefore been abandoned in all the pro-vinces, except in Burma and Bihar and Orissa though even there their abandonment is only a question of time. Unions for supervision were first started on a large scale in Madras and now form an integral part of the co-operative structure there. The unions have a membership of 20 to 80 societies each and their main duties relate to supervision, promotion of the interest of members seeing that the accounts are in order, assistance in the preparation of credit statements, stimula-tion of land recoveries, promotion of co-operative education, and organisation of non-credit activities. The brunt of the work falls on full time paid supervisors are working under the direction of the managing committees. The supervisors of the managing committees. The supervisors dentily. These private auditors are persons with are recruited from persons specially trained for recognised qualifications and charge less for the the work. Bombay has in the last few years abandoned the system of guaranteeing unions departmental audit means unnecessary duplication of work and unnecessary waste of money. Supervising unions. On the 30th June 1933, There is no reason why the departmental audit

are general position regarding audit, however, in Madras was 405 and in Bombay 119. The innestification on the whole. The Indian in these last two provinces was 10,363 and 3,418 respectively. The system of supervising unions, however, does not seem to be working well in Madras or in Bombay though no final opinion can yet be pronounced on their usefulness as agencies for supervision. In Madras district federations are disappearing and supervision is being sales on were and work by Associated. is being taken up more and more by financing banks. The Bombay Reorganisation Committee has recently pronounced a hostile verdict and has suggested the replacement of supervising unions by departmental auditors who, it is contemplated, would be able to attend to supervision as well when each one of them is placed in charge of a smaller number of societies. This suggestion is, however, not likely to be accepted by the Government of Bombay who are considering the strengthening of the system of supervising Unions by insisting on better qualifications for the supervisors and by creating District Boards of supervision to ensure the proper and efficient working of the Unions. The central banks have a body of inspectors and field workers who visit periodically the societies affiliated to them and these officers too in a sense assist in the supervision of societies. Thus, at present, there are 3 distinct agencies, the departmental auditor, the bank inspector and the supervisor—which are performing very similar and co-related functions. The Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Decean) in 1931 considered this question fully and formulated a scheme in this connection which has been substantially approved by the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The scheme suggested that district audit unions should be established, composed of representatives of societies—primary and central—and that these unions should be affiliated to or federated in the provincial institutes, federations or unions which should be made responsible for providing a satisfactory agency for audit and supervision. Inspection of societies was a responsibility and duty of the central mas a responsibility and thuty of the contact financing agencies and should remain so. The audit staff to be appointed by the provincial and district unions should be recruited from well trained and competent men from amongst those who are licensed by the Registrar. The number of societies entrusted to such an auditor should not be more than 60 so as to permit efficient audit and supervision. The different provinces will, however, continue, it appears, their own systems, though the scheme suggested by the All-India Conference for a uniform system of audit for all provinces should really work well.

For the audit of larger societies, like the central financing agencies and urban banks, the Registrar engages a staff of special auditors. A great deal of complaint has, however, recently been made in this connection on the ground that these societies in addition to the departmental audit have to provide for their own audit independently. These private auditors are persons with recognised qualifications and charge less for the should not be abolished and the bigger societies working capital of the agricultural societies allowed to appoint their own auditors from was Rs. 34,38,74,459; the loans due by amongst persons qualified and approved by the individuals were Rs. 27,94,72,035. The Registrar.

Overdues.—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1933, the overdue loans in agricultural societies and average for all-India. The following table amounted to Rs. 13,00,76,376 as compared shows the position by different provinces on the with Rs. 11,63,33,585 the year before; the 30th June 1933.

overdue loans were therefore 38 per cent of the working capital and 47 per cent. of the. total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realiases that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers'

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1932-33.

(in lakhs of rupees.)

	Working	Loans due	Overdue	Percentage loa	of overdue ns to
Province.	Capital.	by indivi- duals,	loans by individuals.	Working capital.	Loans due
Madras	5,45	4,49	2,66	49	59
Bombay	4,24	4,49 3,68	2,66 1,81 3,48	43	49
Bengal	5,92	4,31 1,78 76	3,48	59	81
Bihar and Orissa	2,23	1,78	1,04 52	47	58
United Provinces	1,01	76	52	51	68
Punjab	8,40	6,96	48	5	6
Burma	1,37	98	37	27	38
Central Provinces and					
Berar	1,62	1,32	98	60	74
Assam	32	24	21	66	88
Mysore	54	50	20	37	40
Baroda	34	30	12	35	40
Hyderabad	88	64	42	48	66
Gwalior	26	47	39	1,50	83
Kashmir	58	45	7	12	16
Travancore	36	31	17	47	55
Others	87	76	14	16	18
Total	34,39	27,95	13,01	38	47

serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute; but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this economically. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member, in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes

The position has since June 1933 grown more stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking remissions in exercing pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more tunds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

One of the weaknesses of co-operative finance consists in its inelasticity, dilatoriness and inadequacy. The introduction of the normal credit system in the societies,—a practice which is gaining currency in Bombay and Madras or for the redemption of old debts and generally reduces the evil to some extent; but as it is, the in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural cultivator is forced to resort to the money-lender industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes also for accommodation. The co-operative

their co-operative character in a great measure and have become business bodies without, however, the efficiency that should characterise them. The recent Committee on Co-operation in Bihar and Orissa views "with a considerable degree of dismay the general failur to make the ordinary agricultural credit society a self-governing and truly co-operative institution.

The Bombay Reorganisation Committee states that "in view of the figures quoted, it is evident that the movement has ceased to a great extent to be co-operative". Whether such a verdict is quite justifiable or not, it is obvious that the situation is disquieting enough and very great caution in registering new credit societies and

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multi-plication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy that the removal or the nightening of the neavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sewcar, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the sowcar any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The sowcar, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative above, unless agriculture becomes a paying movement by concentration on the credit side industry, the redemption is impracticable and has attacked him on one front only, so that the illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail while the profits of the merchant and the retail purposes, there will have to be in the provinces shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the sowcar; central land mortgage banks as in Madras. The the attack ought to have been on all fronts. provincial co-operative banks cannot function

societies have thus, it must be admitted, lost However, under the circumstances, the clarifica-their co-operative character in a great measure toon of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous poticy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards libera-ting those, who have already given up all their assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old caution in registering new credit societies and the correlating of loans to the repaying capacity debts, so that at least they and their neirs count of the borrowers as emphasised by the Bihar start with a clean slate. In any case, the need and Orissa Committee seem to be the urgent for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and for land improvement and f old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of nortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German Landschatten. The commercial type is represented by the Credit Foncier of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and nonborrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-horrowing individuals for attractive initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 12 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has three land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two, Assam has five, while Madras has 38 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out will have to be raised by debentures and for this

as such except as a temporary measure, as in Bombay and the Punjab. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

Propaganda, Education and Training.— In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organize co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after With the societies so started in some measure. the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They derive their funds by subscriptions from their members and from Government grants and the work that they have hitherto been able to do has doubtless earned for them a position of considerable importance, in the co-operative movement. They have been the powerful instruments of bringing together the non-official element in the movement which though essentially a popular movement, had to be started under the auspices of the State, and their conferences and council meetings have become more or less like provincial co-operative parliaments where officials and non-officials meet together, exchange views on important questions and formulate policies. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more bearers of societies or the managers and inspec-

statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authoritics. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for differenj types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In order to do its work thoroughly it has started branches in the districts and divisions which also start elementary training classes for the members of the managing committees at different centres and generally assist in the spread of co-operative education. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. Madras has organised 6 training institutes, which have been registered as co-operative societies. The Provincial Union there, however, does organise training classes for employees of central banks, urban societies and unions. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the officeor less the functions assigned to them under the tors of central and provincial banks but also

for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments.

In some provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes. Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will natuthe provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the coperative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be affective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All-India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks. It must, however, be remembered that the institutes and unions are not quite unofficial in this that in some provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the Registrar is the ex-officio presi-dent or member and practically controls them. At present, the situation as rgards co-operative societies is disquieting enough and there are two schools of thought on the wisest course to pursue to bring about a radical improvement. One school is in favour of tightening the official control while the othe, seeks to strengthen the sowear on all fronts and would become a live institutes and make them more non-official force in the village which would tend to promote and efficient than ever before. Though all the ideal embodied in the famous phrase: Better agree on the goal of ultimate de-officialisation and though all agree that the present system However, co-operative opinion in India has not of part official and part non-official control of the movement is not conductive to progress, opinions in the theory of almost water-tight compartconflict whether the remedy lies in officialisation ments. The agricultural non-credit societies
or de-officialisation of the movement at the in India on the 30th June 1933 were 4,315 distripresent time.

Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation.— For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, catte insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working. established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society; but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. The sowear was to him the one person to whom he could always look forward whether for the supply of agricultural requisites and domestic requirements or for the sale of his produce or for credit. Now he is made to resort to society A for credit, to society B for marketing, to society C for the supply of manures and seeds, to society D for the supply of tools and implements, to society E for fencing, to society F for irrigation, to society G for consolidation of holdings to society H, for social reform and better-living and—but why continue the sorry tale. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the buted as under :-

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1932-33.

Provin	ce.		Purchase and Purchase and sale.	Production.	Production and sale.	Other forms of co-opera- tion.	Total.
Madras Bombay Bengal Blhar and Oriss United Province Punjab Rurma Central Provi Berar Mysore Barods Other areas	es	and	78 41 85 2 19 11 36 45 20 3,37	17 932 2 154 5 11 1 25 3	11 74 272 2 56 1,182 14 10 18 37 16	347 113 44 5 373 91  54 90 19	436 245 1,333 11 429 1,446 30 57 118 172 38

societies, particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, the irrigation and milk societies in Bengal and the consolidation of holdings and

better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies.—Marketing of agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing, especially in India where the individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, or the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the develop-ment of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisa-tion and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true; but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighment, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agricul-turist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the adatya or worse still of his village sowcar. The Gujarat societies cover a smaller area than those of the Karnatak; but the cohesion, loyalty and unity of purpose among their members makes them more co-operative. There the agriculturists of three or four villages growing a similar strain of cotton combine themselves into a society, pool their cotton and sell it jointly by private treaty and not by auction as in the Karnatak. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already stated by the members. A few societies, already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arccanut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local mer-

Of these the most important are the marketing succeeds to the property of his ancestor and cieties, particularly for the sale of cotton in which is in force in some European countries ombay, the irrigation and milk societies in does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom

of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort; it restrains the cultivator from attempting improve ment; it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation; it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation; it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at an average cost of Rs. 2-5 per acre.

Improvement of agriculture is general, where holdings have been brought together. New ploughs and other implements are used, new crops or new varieties of an old crop are sown, sand is removed from light soil, and planting of trees or seeds is carried out. The general effect of consolidation is to increase rents, and tor better prices, but which sell to local mericants yet, rather than to the merchants at the charts yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transactions are small and they have but their transactions are small and they have land has been brought under trigation. New wells have consolidation of Holdings.—The law of been sunk, and old ones repaired. Access has primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone been obtained to the roadways, farming has

become more intensive, and fruit trees have been loans to be paid off from the instalments on planted. The great disadvantage of consolidation through co-operation is that the pace is slow compared with the area to be consolidated Therefore, compulsion will be necessary for a wide extension and its introduction is only a matter of time but it is better to await the growth and development of a strong public opinion in its tayour rather than incur the risk of a premature resort to legislation which might bring the scheme into odium.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation, and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when Central Society, which does not include any confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors. in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Irrigation Societies .- Another very interesting and useful type of non-credit society is the Irrigation Society so predominant in Bengal. From a humble beginning of 3 societies in 1919, the irrigation inovement to-day claims about 1,000 societies in the western districts of Bengal with a membership of over 20,000, a paid up share capital of over Rs. 2 lakhs and a working capital of over Rs. 4 lakhs. These societies fall chiefly under two classes: those for new construction and those for reconstruction and re-excavation. Irrigation is a necessity in the western districts of Bengal where the country is mostly elevated, undulating and easily drained with no possibility of water logging and the distribution of rainfall is extremely variable. In the Sundarbans, land is still below high water level and embankments are necessary to prevent the ingress of salt water. Considerable success has been attained in the Sundarbans tracts. The greatest progress so far has been made in the construction of small irrigation works in the districts of the Burdwan division. Embankments for flood protection and reservoirs to control floods and ensure a constant supply of water for irrigation are beyond the scope of co-operative effort while drainage schemes for the improvement of agricultural and sanitary conditions have so far not been taken up. main features of irrigation societies are: (i) they are on a multiple liability basis; (ii) the number of shares to be subscribed by members is fixed so as to meet full costs and is based also on the

shares as they fall due, (10) a lovy of water-rate or of the capital cost of maintenance provides for the proper maintenance of completed schemes. Madras also has a number of such irrigation societics

Milk Societies .- One of the notable contributions of Bengal to the co-operative movement is the immense organization built up for the cooperative sale and supply of milk, consisting of, in the first place, the 108 rural societies which are the producing centres, and, in the second, the Calcutta Mik Union which is the distributing centre. The rural society which is the unit of the organization, generally covers a village, and its members are bona fide milk producers whose primary occupation is agriculture with milk producton as their secondary occupation. The societies, which are all of the limited liability type, are affiliated to the Milk Union at Calcutta, which is a central society. It supervises, controls, and finances the individual societies, and arranges for the distribution and sale of their milk in Calcutta. Just as only milk producers are enlisted as members of milk societies, so only milk societies can be members of the

group is collected at a depot which is under the charge of a depot manager, whose duty it is to receive the milk in properly sterilized cans, measure it, note the general conditions and the lactometer point, and give a receipt to the carrier. The working of the depots is looked after by the depot supervisor. Above the supervisors there are the depot manager and the society managers. There is also the Veterinary Inspector who examines and treats the cattle belonging to the societies and looks after the milking arrangements and the sanitary condition of the cowsheds. Above them all is a Government officer, placed on special duty in the Co-operative Department He is the Superintendent of Milk Societies all over Bengal and the Chairman of the Calcutta Milk Union. The Union has devised very careful measures to ensure the purity of milk supplied to its customers. These measures include the installation of a pasteuring plant and a boiler. The Union has got a motor lorry and as botter. The Union has got a motor forry and has introduced the cycle forry system of delivery. The milk is also carried by hand carts and coolies for delivery to customers. The Union at present supplies milk to most of the big Calcutta hospitals, to fashionable restaurants and to a large number of individual customers, through a number of depots and distributing centres, located at convenient places all about the city. Besides the Calcutta Milk Union. five other unions have also been formed and two of these, at Darjeeling and Dacca, have already attained a fair measure of success.

The milk co-operative societics are societies of producers, though the desire to make pure and cheap milk available to consumers may have been mainly responsible for their birth. Whenbeen mainly responsible for their birth. ever they had a chance, they have justified their existence by ensuring a better price for producers, while they have proved their utility to consumers by providing pure milk at a reasonable so as to meet full costs and is based also on the rate. Calcutta has set an example which area of land which will be benefited: (iii) funds Bombay, Madras and other large cities may are further raised if necessary by deposits and well follow. Madras has already several milk

societies with a Union in the City for distribu-|a special campaign of rural uplift in the Pipariya tion, and the Bombay Municipality is seriously considering the co-operative solution of the milk problem of the city of Bombay.

Rural Reconstruction .- One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general, rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman dalal and the mer-chant; but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institu-tions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 31 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention; but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made; what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing provincial Governments are devoting considerable. to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare. At Lyalpur in the Punjab also schemes of rural reconstruction have grown out of co-operative societies embarking upon the wider functions of cattle-breeding, improvement of cattle and agriculture, adult education, thrift, better living and arbitration of disputes. The Vishva-Bharati of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has a special department devoted to rural reconstruction which has started 6 co-operative rural reconstruction societies in the villages of the Birbhum District. Sir Daniel Hamilton has developed the deltaic lands of Sunderbans by establishing colonies there on modern lines. In the Madras Presidency the Provincial Co-operative Union runs 8 rural reconstruction centres and the work at Alamaru has been eminently successful. Mr. V. N. Mehta was responsible for the rural reconstruction scheme in Benares. At all the centres, co-operation has been enlisted in the service of rural reconstruction and societies have been started which take up various items in that work. The anti-malarial societies of Bengal are also attempts in the same direction, the effort being restricted to only one aspect of

Circle in the Hoshangabad District, concentrating the efforts of all departments concerned with rural uplift in that area. An agricultural assistant, a veterinary assistant surgeon, and an assistant medical officer were placed on special duty there, while the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sohagpurtaluka, and the circle auditor of Pipariya undertook extra work and special propaganda and the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer toured and supervised the suc-Divisional officer course and supervised the work. The campaign has yielded concrete results. Interesting experiments in a few selected villages are in progress in the Nimar and Betul districts and Government wait only for improvement in financial and political conditions to launch more ambitious schemes. In Bombay by the starting of Taluka Develop-ment Associations and the creation of the Divisional Boards of Agriculture and Co-operation some co-ordination has been brought about between the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation. The Bombay Reorganisa-tion Committee proposed the creation of a Board of Rural Welfare with the Director of Agriculture as chairman and Deputy Directors of Co-operation, Agriculture and Veterinary Science as members. The later part of 1933 saw a considerable impetus imparted to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work will be carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for able thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters: so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on Bengal are also attempts in the same direction, the effort being restricted to only one aspect of the situation.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Conditions in the life of the village. It is Government carried on from November 1929 earnestly hoped that such better living societies

will be started in large numbers in the various; the ravages of malaria. The first co-operative operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position

of the agriculturist.

Educational Societies.—Though the problem of illiteracy is a very large problem indeed and though education is one of the chief responsibilities of Government it is interesting to find that because of the great reaction which illiteracy has on the efficient working of cooperative societies, educational societies have been started in some of the provinces—notably the Punjab. In that province, there are two kinds of societies, one for adult education and the other for compulsory education of children. In the former the members pay a small entrance fee and a small monthly fee to make up the pay of the teacher, who is generally the school master of the primary school receiving a small extra pay for the additional work. Such of these schools as are well conducted are later on taken over by the District Boards. Various other agencies in that province have also started aimilar schools with the result that their number has gone up to about 2,000. The compulsory education schools for children are started by parents, fees are collected as in the case of the adult schools for engaging a teacher and there are about 150 such schools imparting tuition up to the IV Standard. Though such educational societies may not have done all the good they aimed at doing, there is no doubt whatever that they bear testimony to the realization of the marked correlation of education and co-operation. The United Provinces is gradually operation. The United Flowards as parameter following the lead given by the Punjab and they also have started a number of schools. In Bihar and Orissa, the co-operative credit societies Binar and Orissa, the co-operative credit societies give considerable impetus to primary education amongst the members making it possible to open and run a number of path-shalas and schools by adequate contributions. In Bengal many societies spend on education and some of them maintain night schools, as a result of which in one district alone there are 38 such schools, 2 upper primary schools and one English middle school. The Ganja cultivators' societies spend large amounts out of their profits on education and help 3 high schools and 87 primary schools. Societies in Bombay also spend fairly large amounts by making grants to schools and giving prizes and scholarships.

Anti-malarial Societies.—Among other things, the need for improvement in village sanitation, an important constituent of "better living" arrested the attention of co-operators particularly in Bengal, which pays a heavy toll, year after year, from that terrible scourge—malaria and kaia-azar—and where, unlike many other provinces, the rural death rate is higher than the urban death rate. There is some talk at present of experimenting with plasmoquin to render mosquitoes immune from infection and thus prevent the spread of infections. Bengal has thus rendered a distinct service by organising successfully a campaign in rural The Mill-hands' Society are more or less areas for arresting or checking in some measure of a similar type, the differences lying, chiefly

provinces of India or better still that the coprovinces of India or better still that the coanti-malarial society was the Panihaty Society
operative credit societies would take upon registered in March 1918, and in July 1919,
themselves the function performed by these the Central Society was launched. The whole
societies and that the term better living be
movement in this direction owes considerably
given as wide a connotation as possible so that
to Dr. Gopalchandra Chatterjee. The Central Society aimed at organising a anti-malarial and public health network of societies, at carrying on propaganda, at guiding the rural societies and acting as an expert advisory body. Southtes and setting as an expert advisory con-There are now about 600 rural societies, often in inaccessible places and the Central Society now acts as merely an organising body, leaving the function of supervision to local bodies, through whom Government give grants to them. The members of the rural societies pay a monthly subscription of from 4 annas to a rupee, and each of these maintain a medical man on the each of these maintain a medical man on the subsidy system, who attends to the families of members free of charge. They depend for funds on subscriptions, donations, and grants from members, benevolent individuals and Government. They do not pay their way and therein indeed lies their weakness. The actual anti-majoral work considers of 400 are the consideration. anti-malarial work consists of filling up all stagnant pools and ditches within the village areas during the dry season and kerosining all stagnant accumulations of water, immediately after the rains. Many dispensaries and schools are being maintained, some on a share basis, others on a charity basis, and these societies have done the great service of bringing the services of qualified medical men within easy reach of inaccessible rural areas.

Urban Credit Societies .- While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies.-rural and uban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the pro-blems of urban population also. At present there are in all 10,912 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 12,34,095. Of these, 5,255 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

The urban co-operative credit societies for consumers resolve themselves into three types, (i) The salary-earners' society; (ii) the mill-hands' society; and (iii) the communal society. The salary-earners' societies have been generally organised on the occupational basis, the members being employees in the same firm or Government office. The strength of such a society lies in the absence of communal jealousies and factions, in the higher level of culture and intelligence of the members and the spirit of discipline that prevails in a modern well-conducted office. A great accession of strength accrues to the society from the sympathy of the employer or head of the office, through whom recoveries of instal-ments of loan repayments could be arranged from the pay sheet and the danger of overdues practically eliminated. The basis of the society is very good, and the working generally sound. Monthly subscriptions inculcate the habit of saving, so essential and useful to the salarist and the society can well act as a great and useful feeder for the co-operative investment trust, which is the logical development of the thrift-cum-credit society such as this, in essence, is.

The Communal Society as consumers' organisations are not indeed quite sound; where sentiment comes in from the door, efficiency and safety fly away through the window; the ability to save is not properly assessed; the nobler, but the unbusiness like, desire to help takes possession; overdues mount high; procrastina-tion in the matter of recoveries and references to the Registrar for arbitration create great trouble. Despite this inherent weakness, however, several societies of a communal type have done remarkably well and have been serving their communities in more ways than one.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of People's Co-operative Banks promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and business of these banks is snort-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which the still slow every considerable part in the which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,074 non-agricultural credit banks. The Punjab has 1,000 unlimited liability societies and only 107 with limited ment of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 500 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a fulfiedged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, Non-Credit Societies in Urban Areas.—there is no doubt that the various units will The consumers' movement in this country has come into touch with one another and that had a very sorry record excepting in the almost mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated solitary example of the Triplicane Co-operative

in the illiteracy of the members, in their smaller transactions and in the possibility, though experience hitherto has not converted that into actuality, of the whole organisation being wrecked to pieces when the millihands go on a prolonged strike.

The Communal Society as consumers' their share apriled must be pretty large. In organisations are not indeed quite sound; where sentiment comes in from the door, efficiency and fairly successful. The total membership was 1,39,379, the working capital was Rs. 3,57,60,347 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 19,44,622. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

> In 1926 the urban banks of Gujarat formed themselves into a supervising union for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of its banks and helping them in the development of business.
> The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry
> Committee have recommended the formation
> of similar unions for the urban banks in other divisions of the Presidency which will be useful not only for supervision of the existing banks but also for the guidance of the newly formed banks.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually \$ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however Life Insurance Societies have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being bring life insurance within easy reach of the to bring life insurance within easy reach of the to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs. 20 lacs. The now written a business of over Rs. 20 lacs. Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and com-paratively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of about Rs. 20 lacs.

70

of affairs have been discussed by the Registrars in their annual reports from time to time and it seems that there is no immediate possibility of any very great efforts being made at pushing on this form of co-operative effort, which has found such signal success in England. The small capital of the societies when started, the want of experience and business ability of the workers, the inability of the honorary workers to perform efficiently the complicated work of a store society, the absence of any common tie between the members, the narrow margin be-tween the whole sale rates and the retail rates In Indian eities leaving little economie advantage in the store system, the pinning of their faith on absence of adulteration and correct weights and measures, the insistence on eash paymentsall these have been responsible for the failure of the co-operative store movement in this country. The Triplicane Society of Madras forms a splendid exception and from humble forms a splendid exception and from hamble beginnings in 1908 it has attained a position of considerable importance serving its members through numerous branches. The society celebrated its silver jubilee in 1930.

Movement .- Producers' Producers' operation in India is yet in a rudimentary stage. Half-hearted attempts made to apply co-operative methods in the case of the artisans and cottage workers have not been attended with success. People engaged in these industries may be divided into three classes; (i) those working on their own account and selling their finished articles themselves; (ii) those working in their own home on behalf of some merchant or dealer, receiving wages on the piece-work system for the work done by them, and being provided with the raw materials from the mer-chants who give them the work; and (ii) those working in small karkhanas or factories under an employer, generally known as the karkhandar and receiving wages on the time-seale, somewhat on the lines of the workers employed in large scale industries. A large number of artisans are still carrying on their trade on their own account, and these are wholly in the hands of the money-lenders, who charge exorbitant rates of interest. The latter also supply raw materials and purchase the finished articles at prices dictated by themselves. These transactions leave little margin to the worker, who having a running debt with the merchants is obliged to deal with them without being able to resort to the compe-co-ownership or tenant co-partnership systems, titive markets.

What the artisan requires is thus (i) credit facilities, (ii) facilities for the purchase of raw materials and implements, and (iii) facilities for the sale of his product. The only thing that has been so far done is to organise credit societies nas been so far done is to organise credit societies passed into the hands of speculators. In order for some of the artisans, hoping in a half-hearted to remove this defect. Bombay has introduced way for societies for purchase and for sale to remove this defect. Bombay has introduced a new scheme known as the tenant ownership follow later on. The most important cottage system. In this system the society takes a industry being hand-loom weaving, attention large plot of land on lease or by purchase, and was directed early to them and we have several stretched a largedy, divides the land into smaller plots and in the Punjab affiliate themselves to the Co-perative Industrial Bank at Amritisar for some land for common purposes, for erecting finance. Besides this bank, there are six unions a common hall and for a play-ground. The

Stores of Madras. The reasons for this state; in the purchase of raw materials. The business branch of the bank—the sales depot at Lahore—sends to the societies weekly quotations and keeps them in touch with the trend of the market. The indents from societies are received by the Bank which arranges for the purchase of the requirements from Amritaar itself—the most important commercial centre in the Punjab or from Ahmedabad and Bombay. The other six Unions also help in this work through the Lahore sale depot. For the sale of the finished goods, however, the societies are left to hold themselves; the unions and bank help but little, though the depot renders some service by securing orders, keeping goods on deposit and by advising societies to prepare cloth of the pattern most in demand in the market.

> Bombay, Madras and other provinces have also a number of weavers' societies, but nowhere have they developed into producers' societies or have met with any marked success.

> Co-operative Housing Societies.—An important direction in which the co-operative movement has developed in urban areas on the non-credit side is the provision of suitable housing accommodation to the lower middle classes at a fair rent. The housing movement represents a protest against exploitation of tenants by landlords in large cities. It has achieved a considerable measure of success in the Presidency of Bombay, where the Societies in 1931-32 numbered 83 with a total working capital of 89 lakhs. Of the 83 societies, 23 are in the city of Bombay and its suburbs, 21 in Ahmedabad, 12 in Karachi and the rest in other parts of the province. Of the remaining provinces, Madras has 130 societies with a total working eapital of 40 lakhs, and the rest of the provinces have only one or two. Among the Indian States only Mysore has 12 societies. The societies outside the Bombay Presidency are mere lending societies and do not undertake the construction of buildings as those in Bombay

> The housing societies started so far are confined to the middle class men such as clerks, pleaders, traders and the like and are all on a communal basis. No housing societies have yet been started in this country for the working classes. There are two main systems of eo-operative housing, the individual ownership and the

An important drawback of the ownership system is that the members of the society have an unrestricted right to transfer their property to any person, with the result that many houses built with the help of co-operative money, have passed into the hands of speculators. In order nuance. Desires this bean, there are six unions a common half and for a play-ground. The at different centres to which the societies within cost of development is a charge on the members' their areas are affiliated as shareholders. They plots, the price of which varies according to raise their own funds too by shares and compulting the stuation. The members hold the plots on sory deposits. The Co-operative Industrial a lease from the society on condition that in case Bank at Amritsar helps the weavers' societies' of sale of their holding, before or after erecting a building, they will give the first choice to the society or to a member recommended by it. Government undertakes to advance loans to members of this type of society to the extent of twice the capital paid by each member, repayable within 20 years, the maximum amount allowed to a member being Rs. 10,000. When all the houses are built, the society would look after the common property, settle disputes between members and generally to the work of a municipality for the colony.

In the tenant co-partnership system, the society takes up a large area of land and constructs buildings thereon for the residence of its members and makes provision for their common amenties. Members reside in the buildings as the tenants of the society. They contribute capital to the extent of 1/5 to \( \frac{1}{2} \) fototal cost, in proportion to the grossresidential area provided. The remaining capital, in addition to that contributed by the members, is raised by way of a loan. The flovenment of Bombay advances loans to the housing societies of this type to the extent of three-fourths the paid up capital repayable in 40 years by annual instalments with interest at \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. Governments of other provinces have recently commenced to advance long-term loans to housing societies at about 6 per cent. In this system the position of the society as well as of the members is secured. The society holds a substantial stake of the members, and there is no chance of default. Though no member is the owner of any building or its part in which the sownership rests in the community as a whole and not in individuals.

Review.—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the lability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on Cooperation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propagand still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Institutes were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for cooperative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-operative Committees of Enquiry were insti-tuted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have earcfully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras and Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925 incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. In Behar and Orissa, the draft of a new Act is under consideration and the bill will be very likely introduced in the council shortly. The progress of the

movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The non-credit movement has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the co-operative movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through coperation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side, co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the Induan Central Banking Enquiry Committee the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the dovelopment of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for soparate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphassised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have not yet submitted their reports, but there is little doubt that their recommendations would lead to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking an efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative

Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. This Conference was unique in so far as it was not restricted only to the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and their advisers from the various provinces and States, but it also included some ministers in charge of Agriculture and Co-operation from the provinces and a representative of each of the two All-India Co-operative organisations—the Institutes' Association and the Provincial Banks' Associa-tion. This Conference recommended the en-actment of an All-India Co-operative Societies Act so as to permit the registration of Co-opera-tive Societies working in the whole of India or in more provinces than one. It also recommend-ed earnest efforts for the development of land mortgage banks by the Government guaranteeing not only the interest on their debentures but also the capital and suggested the creation of a Central Co-operative Board under the Imperial Government with a small establishment to bring about a closer co-ordination of work between the different provinces and States of This last suggestion has met with some opposition, since after the provincialisation of Co-operation under the Montford Reforms of 1914, the provinces do not much fancy the imposition of control from the centre. And yet, there seems to be nothing wrong in the idea of a central organisation, which would be a clearing house for authentic information and stimulate progress through a careful study of experiments and efforts in particular areas and drawing attention of other areas to the success achieved or the deficiencies revealed.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are; the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904; the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the Maclagan Committee Report, 1915; the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919; the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; and Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its svolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations; apex co-operative banks; propaganda by non-officials; non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; long-term loans and debt redemption schemes; land mortgage banks; co-operative education; rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; and organisation of supervision over primary societies.

Table No 1. Number of Societies for all Indus showing the Increase since 1905-07.

		and the second of the second second the second seco	area wing the Att	Tempe South Tann			
	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10.	Ayerage for 5 years from 1910 to 1914-15.	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20.	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25.	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30.	1931-32,	1932-33.
1	61	တ	4	ıc.	Đ	15	80
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions.)			304	206	282	605	209
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (Including Reinsurance Societies)	11	231	638	1,302	1,394	1,091	න් හි ර
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	1,713	10,891	25,873	51,716	88,003	93,598	92,749
Non-Agricultural	196	<del>1</del> 99	1,662	4,18	8,862	10,756	10,918
Total	1,926	11,786	28,477	57,707	93,936	1,06,050	1,05,262

TABLE No. 2.

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1982-33 only.

Province.	Population. (Millions.)	Central.	Supervising and Guaran- teeing Unions.	Agricultural.	Non-Agri- cultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	61	8	4	ß	9	i-	æ
Madras Bombay Bengal Bihar and Orissa. Punjab	20.1 20.1 20.1 370.1 48.4 23.6	33 120 67 71 119	405 119 71 3	11,993 4,820 21,342 8,599 5,512 17,726	1,439 921 2,185 317 314 3,240	13,870 5,880 23,650 9,054 5,900 21,085	200.1 200.1 200.1 200.2 80.3
Burma Assam N. W. F. Province Coorg Alger-Merwara Cobra Almer-Merwara Delhi	113.1 155.5 88.6 8.6 8.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	11 36 19 1 1 7	325 325 1 13 1	1,849 8,748 1,292 361 281 213 571	151 99 94 94 20 25 108 21 58	1, 8, 9, 9 1, 4, 0, 9, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,	17.8 25.1 16.3 15.9 114.7 22.0 47.2
Total (British India)	269.5	909	957	78,250	8,992	88,705	32.9
Mysore Baroda Hiderabad Bhopal Gwalior Inflore Kashmir Cochin	6.6 11.3 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.2	#8884 : 44-1		1,723 939 2,130 912 4,069 616 2,572 1,401 137	443 199 365 20 20 41 41 357 337	2,180 1,147 2,532 954 4,110 6,75 1,768 1,768 2,48	33.0 47.8 17.6 115.4 117.4 51.9 84.7
Total (Indian States)	8.88	101	31	14,499	1,926	16,557	42.6
Grand Total .	308.3	607	988	92,749	10,918	1,05,262	34.1

Number of Members for all India showing the increase since 1906-07 .

	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10.	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20.	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25.	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1	61	က	4	ro	9	-	00
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking [Unions.)			89,925	163,822	212,093	204,749	200,413
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	1,987	23,677	10,971	24,437	34,621	36,510	37,190
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	107,643	459,096	902,930	1,661,098	2,791,562	3,109,383	3,042,468
Non-Agricultural (including other Insurance Societies)	54,267	89,157	226,031	493,509	897,279	1,184,956	1,240,416
Total number of Members of primary Societies	161,910	548,253	1,128,961	2,154,607	3,688,841	4,294,330	4,282,884

TABLE NO. 4.
umber of Members by Provinces and States for 1932-33 only.

Province.	Population. (Millions).	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions,)	Supervising and Guaranteeling Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies.)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies.)	Non-Agri- cultural (including other Insurance Societies.)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies.	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1	61	က	4	9	9	7	80
	-				00.0	100 000	
: : : : :	46.7	16,430	10,363	8,28,805	2,69,426	5,80,743	26.5
Bengal	1.5	25.1.8	280	5,23,439	2,50,304	7,73,743	12.4
Bihar and Orissa	37.7	11,454	9,721	2,31,232	28,660	2,59,892	
United Provinces	48.4	10,725	108	1,17,763	31,164	1,48,927	
:	53.6	35,945		5.73,756	1,14,332	6,88,088	7.67
:		1,683	1,927	41,705	31,376	73,001	0.4
Provinces and Berar	10.0	51,399	682',	20,311	220,11	66.989	**
Assam		1,887	:	10,311	14,078	11.887	- 7
	* 2.0	340	212	11,769	3,253	15,022	75.1
: :		1,646	120	12,739	6,500	19,230	35.0
Hyderabad Administered Area Delhi	0.0	489	19	5,236	8,541 4,044	8,541 9,280	15.4
Totai (British India)	269.5	1,72,243	33,457	25,81,718	10,44,372	36,26,090	13.4
Mysore	9.9	3,014	:	71,134	70,320	1,41,454	21.7
Baroda		816,1	9	27,582	17,004	41,800	***
:		210,4	2006	16,001	457	17,289	2.76
Charling		7,748	:	71,782	654	71.836	20.2
:		9,113	:	9.595	7.248	16,843	12.9
Kashmir		3,418		47,040	6,693	53,733	14.8
re		3,390	1,633	1,62,256	65,501	2,27,757	44.8
: : :		151	:	11,498	13,555	25,053	20.8
Total (Indian States)	38.8	28,170	3,783	4,60,750	1,96,044	6,56,794	16.9
Grand Total	308.8	9 00 418	37.190	30 49 468	12.40.416	42.82.884	13.8
·· TRACT DIRECT		2110017	20112	200	241621621		

TABLE No. 5. Working Capital for all India showing the Increase since 1906-07.

	S			, and a second s			
	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10.	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20.	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25.	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1	61	က	4	æ	9	7	so
	Rs. (1,000) .	Rs. (1,000)	Bs. (1,000)	Bs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Bs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)
Share Capital paid up	13,19	88,87	2,51,97	5,25,66	9,94,17	12,65,60	12,90,59
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from members	14,12	88,28	96,35	2,54,45	5,03,42	6,83,12	7,53,01
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Societies	13,59	1,93,42	47,81	1,49,98	2,92,88	3,50,98	4,15,29
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central Banks	:	:	5,03,19	12,29,88	24,62,43	27,98,65	27,24,19
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Government	5,86	10,87	25,58	69,69	1,63,34	1,68,72	1,56,56
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from non-members and other sources	19,69	1,41,98	4,70,25	10,96,22	23,59,68	28,58,57	29,85,94
Reserve and other Funds	1.67	25,00	1,23,92	3,12,38	7,13,21	11,43,51	12,58,31
Total	68,12	5,48,42	15,18,47	36,36,26	74,89,13	92,69,15	95,83,89
The second secon							

TABLE No. 6. orking Capital by Provinces and States for 1932-33 only.

	í	į	Loans an	d Deposits h	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from	nd of the	Fear from	1		Number
Province.	ropula- tion.	Suare Capital Paid-up.	Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Govern- ment.	Non- Members and other sources.	Reserve and other Funds,	Total.	of Annas per head of Popu- lation.
1	83	နာ	4	5	9	t-	œ	6	10	11
	Millions.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Annas.
Madras Bombay Bengal Bhar and Orissa Outget Provinces	21.0 20.1 37.7 4.84	(1,000) 2,30,21 1,96,37 2,12,54 57,45 60,75	(1,000) 1,02,36 3,26,16 1,10,26 1,7,76 13,36	(1.000) 1,12,32 1,10,93 30,01 4,17 2,99	(1,000) 5,14,63 3,14,46 5,33,41 2,29,58	(1,000) 30,80 48,03 59 51	(1,000) 5,84.71 4,63,39 6,03.92 1,99.70	(1,000) 1,55,36 1,21,57 2,19,00 62,21 49,39	(1,000) 17,30,39 15.80,91 17,09,73 5,71,38 2,26,03	
Funjab Burma Central Provinces and Berar Assam Arsh. West Frontier Province		883,7.6 4.7.6.6.7.6.7.6.7.6.7.6.7.7.6.7.7.7.7.7.	96,86 19,15 9,35	31,82 2,08 1,08 1,08	6,06.41 36,40 2,10,78 19,41	9,24 9,24 12,8			18,72,50 2,46,34 5,38,99 83,46	127 30 15 15
		86.62.00 86.62.00 86.62.00	2,48 11,11	2,08 10 10	2,81 10,53 7,14	11:	15,55 15,55 35 11.26		12,82 50,93 7,89 26,67	
Total (British India)	269.5	10,95,88	6,84,10	3,82,87	25,40,03	1.02.49	27.62,24	11.06,29	86,73,90	51
Mysore Hyderabad	0.63.44 0.44.4	50,40 6,85 48,66	28,87 12,82 5,48	9,22,8,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0	29,96 12,62 74,96	8,8,8,0 0,010,0	72,56 23,61 52,57	28,08 11,58 34,34	2,23,10 73,40 2,23,30	25 25 25
Gwalior	1.80	15,82	1,81 8,29	9,87 89	15,85	25,08 2,08 2,80	11,59	8,04 23,62 12,33		
Kashmir Travancore	1.2.9	27,63 35,93 3,37	8,07 3,41	- 2,0; 2,0; 2,0; 2,0; 4,0;	29,35 10,23 3,79	4,46	18,91 18,98 7,10	19,89 9,56 3,96		
Total (Indian States)		1,94,71	68,91	32,42	-	54,07	2,23,70	1,52,02		L
Grand Total	308.3	12,90,59	7,53,01	4.15,29	27.24,19	1,56,56	29.85.94	12.58.31	95.83 80	6#

TABLE No. 7.

### Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1932-33.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial	Central	Agricu Socie	iltural eties.	cul	-Agri- tural eties.
	Banks.	Banks.	Credit.	Non- Credit.	Credit,	Non- Credit.
lumber	10	597	81,989	10,514	5,255	5,657
Norking Capital :						
share Capital	67,36	2,90,27	4,40	),56	4,9	2,39
Loans and deposits held from-	}					
Members	4,85,26	19,19,53 {	1	0,56	1	2,42
Non-Members		(	1	8,49	)	4,67 1,82
Societies	74,17	3,08,29	1	1,00	1	.0,12
Provincial or Central Banks .	1 ' '	3,10,94		18,48,97 22,36		38,36
Government	16,59 52,58	49,23 2,63,57	7,78,80		1	33,38
Total .	. 11,50,14	31,41,83	34,38,74		18,	53,16
Loans made during the year to-						
Individuais	2,88,43	95,47	4,3	1,20	11,23,12	
Banks and Societies	1.07.05	8,29,42	6	3,14	87,03	
Loans due by-		!				
Individuals	. 10,43	57,46	27,9	4,72	12,55,33	
Of which overdue			13,0	00,76	2,	26,78
Banks and Societies	. 4,20,84	21,73,50	8	88,64		72,45
Profits	. 5,01	46,63	1,4	3,19		62,80

# Societies: Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGEICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820.
A Class Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class Annual subscription Rs. 12. Secretary: S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. Office Superintendent: R. C. Christian, 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.— Superintendent: T. P. Joyce, Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.— Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. President: H. E. The Governor of Madras; Chairman: Mr. C. A. Henderson, I.O.S. Hon Secretary: Mr. B. S. Nirody, B.A. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. A. Buller, Teynampet, S. W. Madras.

AMTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY;—Founded 1888, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society, Annual subscription Rs. 10. President: G. V. Acharya, B.A. Hon. Secretary: Dr. N. A. Thoothi, B.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.). Office Address: 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs. 10. Annual subscription Rs. 12 (resident members) and Rs. 5 (non-resident members). Life President. Dr. Ga 1esh Prasad, M.A. (Cantab), D.Sc.; Sceretary: Prof. Chandi Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.; Treasurer: Prof. Pashupati Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.;

BHANDAEKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental Antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental Library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R G Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed aiready to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Ball of the Institute. Since the 1st

of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly in charge of the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and Government Oriental Series. Institute has undertaken to edit Mahabharata critically (Editor-in-Chief: Dr. V. S. Sukthankar), at the request of the Chief of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Burma, Baroda and Mysore as well as several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute has a Journal called "Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute" cauca "Annais of the Bhandarkar Institute" published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Con-ference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadh and Ancient Indian Culture. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for lite. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates. Secretary: Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, M.A., Ph.D.

THE BHARATA ITHMAS ASNHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA,—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for Copper plates, sculpture and archælogy and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented discussed and afterwards published. Has published 5 volumes of original historical letters; and other historical

and literary books whose total number exceeds 75. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many chiefs, Jehagirdars and Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription of a particular class. President: Mr. C. V. Valdya, M.A., LL.B.; Vice-Presidents: Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinichli, B.A., Ruler of Aundh. Secretaries: Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M.L.A.; Treasurer: Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B.A.; Readers: Mr. S. M. Joshi and Mr. G. H. Khare.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888; to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Ra. 10; Life member Rs. 100. Hon. Secretary: V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. Office: Secretariat, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. Secretary: J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re. 1, and non-resident members early subscription Rs. 5. President: Dr. Abraham S. Erulkar. Vice-Presidents: Dr. S. J. Meherhomji and D. H. Dudha, Hon. Treasurer: Dr. R. D. P. Mody. Hon. Librarians: Dr. V. B. Desai and Dr. K. S. Bharucha, Hon. Secretaries: Dr. Sorab J. Popat and Dr. M. B. Thakore. Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which

contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofassil. The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophles for members. Annual subscription Rs. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Patrons: H. E. The Vicercy of India, H. E. H. the Prince of Wales. Vice-Patrons: H. H. The Maharaja of Ucth, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.O.S.I., K.O.V.O., H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, K.O.S.I., H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Mr. F. W.-Evaffs, Liverpool; Sir David Ezra, Kt., Mr. A. S. Vernay, London. President: H. E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., Mc., Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E. Honorary Secretary: Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, F.E.S. Curator: S. McCann, V. S. La Personne. Head Clerk: Mr. A. F. Fernandes. Offices: 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SARITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leasicts and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs, 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. Hon. Secretary: Dr. J. S. Nerurker, B. Sc., L. M. & S., D.F.H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madres Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The

Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,238,436 issues in 1933. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Grante of English Scriptures are made to Studentwho pass University examinations, as under:—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

Auxiliaries. 1933. 1932. 1931. 1930. 1929. 1928. 1927. Calcutta 230,657 250,744 211,040 174,833 204.336 230,496 174,924 Bombay 214,544 206,019 185,720 197,193 191,151 197.049 169,593 301,396 251,504 261,549 Madras 264,675 272,403 239.852 223,125 Bangalore 26,077 25,624 18,007 22,179 36,355 29,251 68,936 North India 236,800 203,756 212,457 153,403 193,539 198.898 154,272 Puniab 94,605 89,696 90,212 173,020 120,721 162.560 106,628 Burma 134,357 90,079 85,973 79,506 79,140 74,898 78,613

TABLE, OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

Total .. 1,238,436 | 1,120,422 | 1,005,904 | 1,123,863

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev. J.S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur, C.P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. Secretary: Dr. B. B. Yodh, Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.

CALOUTTA CHESS SOCIETY.—To encourage Chess and Chess contests, open to all. Patrons: J. R. Capablanca and Sir W. E. Graves, Kt., LL.D. President: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Vice-President: Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, Hon. Secretary: G. Dhara, Hon. Treasurer: B. B. Gosh, 93, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Re-

formatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-sid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children halling from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. President: H. E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C. I.E., M.C., Vice-President The Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman: Mr. C. P. Bramble, Acty. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Meyer Nissim; Secretary: Miss M. K. Davis.

1,097,645

1,133,004

976,091

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Employers' Federation of India was registered carly in 1933 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests; to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; to nominate legatees and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the current year are:— President: Mr. H. P Mody; Vice-Presidents: Sir Edward Benthall, Mr. A. R. Dalal, and Mr. R. Fowke.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of European influence in the political life of European influence in the W.W. K. Page, Calcutta. President Mr. W. W. K. Page, Vice-President: Mr. R. H. Ferguson, M.C. (Bengal), and Sir Leslie Hudson, M.C. and Sir Leslie Hudson, M.C. Il Witherington, Hon General Treasurer Mr. E. J. Carter, Publication: "The Review of India" obtainable from the General Secretary.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM .- Chairman, Mr. G. E. Cuffe.

BENGAL, EASTERN.—Chairman, Mr. J W. E Berry; Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. P. Bray.

BENGAL, WESTERN.—Chairman, Mr. D. M. Archibald; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. V. Curtain.

BIHAR, NORTH.—Chairman, Mr. E. G. Munns; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E., M.L.C.

Bombay. -- Chairman, Sir John R. Abercrombie, Kt.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. G. Kennedy.

CACHAR.—Chairman, Mr. G. G. Hills; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Caple.

CALCUTTA.—Chairman, Mr. George Morgan, C.I.E., M.L.A.

CHITTAGONG.—Chairman, Mr. L. M. Crosfield, Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. H. S. Lewis.

DARJEELING.—Chairman & Hon. Secretary, Dr. D. A. Farquharson.

DOOARS.—Chairman, Mr. G. P. Macpherson, Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. R. G. Shephard. KANKINARRAH.—Chairman, Mr. D. I. Duff; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. D. Leitch.

MADRAS — Chairman, Mr. F. G. Luker; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.A.

MANBHUM — Chairman, Mr A. E. Ingeldew; Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Wilson Haigh, M. I. Chem. E.

Punjab -- Charman, Mr P. H. Guest, Hon. Secretary, Mr. I. E. Watson.

SIND —Chairman, Mr L. C. Buss, M.L.A.; Hon Secretary, Mr. M. R. Carter.

SYLHET.—Chairman, Mr. H. A. Bull; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L E. H. V. Houghton.

TRICHINOPOLY — Chairman and Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds.

UNITED PROVINCES.—Chairman, Mr T. Gavin Jones, M L.C; Hon. Secretary, Mr C. E. Cooling.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta).—Honorary Secretary, Dr. S. K. Mitra, D Sc, 210, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as President, located in the University College of Science buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Prof. Dr. N. R. Dhar, President: Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Gilbert J. Fov ler, Prof Dr B K. Singh; Prof. Dr. J. N. Mukerji, Prof Dr B K. Singh; Prof. Dr. J. N. Babanagar, and Prof. Dr. H. K. Sen, Vice-Presidents; Mr P. Ray, Hon. Secretary, Prof Dr. P. Neogi, Hon. Treasurer, Prof Dr. J. C. Ghosh and Prof. Dr. A. C. Sircar, Hony Eddors, Dr K G Naik, Prof. Dr. H. B Dunniellif, Prof. Dr. B. B. Dey, Prof. Dr. J. N. Ray, Prof. Dr. B. S. Joshi, Sir Upendranath Brahmachari, Dr. R. L. Datta, Rev. Father J. Van Neste, Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Mrs. Sheilss Dhar, Prof. Dr. Sudhamoy Ghosh, Prof. Dr. P. C. Guha, Prof. Dr. R. F. Hunter, Dr. A. N. Kappanna, Prof. Dr. V. Subrayanlan, Prof. Dr. A. R. Normand, Prof. Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, Prof. Dr. R. C. Ray, and Dr. P. B. Sarkar, Members of the Council; Mr. G. Banerjee, Asst. Necretary, Dr. S. Choudhury and Dr. D. Chakravarti, Asst. Editors.

Bombay Branch: Dr. Mata Prasad, President; Dr. R. C. Shah, Vice-President; Mr. G. V. Jadhav and Mr. S. M. Mehta, Joint Secretaries.

Lahore Branch Prof R. C. Shani, President; Dr. K. Venkataraman, Secretary.

Mudras Branch. Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath, President, Prof Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, Vice-President and Dr. K. A. Rao, Hony. Secretary and Treusurer.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India. Subscription to Fellows: Rs. 15, Non-Fellows Rs. 16. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particulars

11 15

and Election form can be had from the Hony. Secretary, Indian Chemical Society, P. O. Box 10857, 92, Upper Circular Boad, Calcutta. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.-Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense; to organise free and well-informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions; to formulate considered views on current political and social questions; to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised in the interest of the public; and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. President: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law; Vice-Presidents: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., and Mr. Mavji Govindji; Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Bhende.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION .-- (Central Committee).—The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924 is no longer in existence. The Committee has to be reconstituted. The only two members of the original Committee now in Delhi are Sir Lancelot Graham, K C.I.E., and Mr. U N. Sen

BOMBAY .- (LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION) .-President : Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bt ; Chairmun of the Executive Committee. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay; Hon. Secretary: M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A. J.P. Address: Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1

CENTRAL PROVINCES .- Patron . H

CENTRAL PROTINCES.—Patron: H E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I.: President: Mr. S. B. Tambe, Secretary: M. D. Shahane Address: Servants of India Society, Nagpur Mysore,—President: Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, Vice-President: A. R. Wadia, University Professor of Philosophy; Secretary: K. V. Sastri, Mysore University Address: Mysore University, Mysore.

MASULIPATAM .- Hon. Secretary: Mr. Lanka Satyam, M A.

KARACHI President: Mr Jamshed N R. Mehta, Secretary: Keval Ram Shahani. Rambaug Road, Karachi,

ALCUTTA.— President: Mr. A. K. Roy. Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General. Rengal. Joint Secretaries: Messes N. C. Roy & P. C. Mallik. 99, Bakul Bagan Road, CALCUTTA .- President : Mr Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

PUNJAB—Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. L. Anand, Principal, Law College, Lahore LUCKNOW.—President: Raja Rampal Singh; Hon. Secretary: Dr. V. S. Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society and The Mathematic Student;

the former publishes original papers on Mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics and maintains a library with mathematics and maintains a more, current mathematical periodicals in all languages and new books on the subject. library is located in the Fergusson College, Poons, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 385 members from all parts of India. President: Rao Bahadur P. V. Seshu Aiyar, I.E.S. (Retd.), Peruvemba Palghat. Secretaries: Dr. R. Valdyanathaswamy, M.A., D.Sc., University, Madras, and Prof. S. B. Belekar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics of Science, Nagmy, Librariem. Belekar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Nagpur. Librarian: Prof. V. B. Naik, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOP-MENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Registered Office—41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.—The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with Headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore and Rangoon, each with a Local Committee.

The subscriptions for memership of the Association are .-

per annum. Associate Members Rs. Ordinary Members 10 Supporting Members 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes and methods of transport, to make representa-tions to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications, and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is:

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, J.P. Vice-President.—H. E. Ormerod, J.P.; Member of Council-Major-General Sir Reginald Ford of counter—major-content on K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; S. Guevrek; Sir Nes Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P.; R. J. Watson F. W. Klatt; J. Humphrey, O.B.E., M.L.C. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, J.P.; T. R. §

Kynnersley; R. H. Parker; R. D. Fraser; G. H. Cooke, J.P.; J. Wilson and J. B. Greaves, M.L.C. General Secretary—Lieut-Colonel H. C. Smith, O.B.E., M.C., M.L.C.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore and Rangoon, and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries, of the Branches: Bombay P.O. Box 853, Calcutta P.O. Box 2285, Madras P.O. Box 1270, Karachi P.O. Box 168, Assam P.O. Mohanaghat, Lahore, P.O. Box 165, Rangoon P. O. Box No, 333.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta)—
President: Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Kt.,
K.O.L., K.O.Y.O.; Vice-Presidents: The
Hon'ble Raja Sir Monmotha Nath Roy
Chowdhury of Santosh, Kt.; Mr. J. N. Basu,
M.A., M.L.O., and Mr. G. N. Tagore; Joint Hony.
Scretaries: Mr. P. N. Tagore and Mr. N. N.
Tagore; Hony. Treasurer: Rai F. L. De,
Bajadur; Asst. Secretary: Mr. P. K. Chatterjee.
Office: 11, Samavaya Mansions, 1st Floor,
Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION—The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire. It has six full time workers, both Indian and European. It was founded in Allahabad in 1876. Its General Committee is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, from the Provincial Representative Councils and from local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

liesides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture examinations are organised.

The officers of the Union are as follows :-

President: The Hon. Sir David Devadass, Madras.

Treasurers: W. H. Warren, Madras, and J. G. Fritschi, Coonoor; General Secretary: E. A. Annett, Coonoor; Assistant Secretary: Rev. N. Franklin, Madras.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18,322 Sunday Schools with 30,428 teachers, and 707,204 scholars.

Institution of Engineers (India).—The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H. E. Lord Chelmsford early in 1921. Its objects to promoted and advance the science, practice and business or engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, in the United Kingdom The standard of qualification is the same, Membership is divided into five classes, viz. Ordinary Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members There are also additional classes, viz., Students, Associates and Subscribers, President: Sir Guthrie Russel, Kt., M.E., (Ind.); Secretary: C. C. Seal. Offices: 6, Gokale Road, P. O. Elgin Road, P. O. Box 669, Calcutta.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—Patron: H. F. The Governor of Madras; President: The Lady Beatrix Stanley; Hon. Secretary: C. A. Henderson, Esq., 1.0.8., C/O Development Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIAR OF THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY.—Patrons: H. E. Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G C.I.E., C.M.G., and the Lord Bishop of Madras: Presadent: Sir Justice G. H. B. Jackson, M.A., I.C.S.; Hony. Secretary: M. Ruthnaswamy, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law, and Lubraran: U. S. Phanuel. Address: College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.—Possesses a fine library containing more than 97,000 volumes. Admission by Subscription.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCHETY OF INDIA.—Formed in 1923, by Major-General Sir Bernard James, O.B., O.L.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925. Objects: To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters; to encourage and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement; to improve and standardise the various types of horse-s bred in India; to prepare an Indian etud book; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. Patron-in-Chief: H. E. The Viceroy; President (for 1934-35): Brigadier Sir Teronce Keyes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Secretary: Major-General Sir Bernard James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O. The Society issues the following publications: "Horse Breeding." An Illustrated Quarterly Journal in English, Stallion Register and Supplement, Indian Stud Book, Record of Country Breed Racing, Show Judging Pamphlet. The Second Volume of the Indian Stud Book was published at the end of 1980. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. Registered Office—Delhi.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Founded in 1870. Its objects are :—(a) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in

the people of that country. (b) To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India. (c) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interterence in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagjur and Calcutta. Hon. Secretary, Miss Beck, 21, Cromwell-road, London, Publication The Indian Magazine and Review, (8 numbers a year) which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India, and takes note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East, Life Memebers—Ten Gumeas, Annual Subscriptions Members one Gunea, one Gumea, Subscriptions. Members County Members, Ten Shillings, Students, Seven shillings and Six pence.

Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. (Established in 1915). Head Office—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Foit, Bombay. Objects. (a) To inquire into and ascertain gilevances with respect to passengers in India generally. (b) To petition Government, Local bodies. Railway, Steamship and other companies cirrying passengers and traffic; to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain rediess with regard to the said gilevances. (c) To hold periodical meetings and discuss questions relating to grievances. (d) To start a fund to meet expenses for carrying out the objects of the Association. President—L. R. Taurec, Vice-Presidents—Beham N. Karanja, J.P., and Sheh Purshottandas, Jiyandas, Hon. M. Secretaires—Khan Bahadui P. E. Gimant and Gordhandas G. Moranji Asst. Secretary—N. M. Raija.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed March 1807; Annual subscription Rs 10. Secretary, Dr. K. D. Cooper, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1

Photographic Society of India (Calcutta)
—Annual subscription Rs. 30 (Town members) and Rs. 15 (Mofussil members). Entrance fee Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. The Society is affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London, and holds annual exhibitions, distributes a monthly journal to members, and undertakes developing, printing and enlarging work from its members only. There are excellent work-rooms apparatus and reading room at the Society's Headquarters at 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Hon. Secretair: A. Heain, 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Road, Calcutta. Road, Calcutta.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabar Ranade, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. It is now working independently though for a few years in the beginning it was conducted as a branch of the Bombay Seva Sadan. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for mis-

sionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, the former in backward areas especially and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into 60 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and another for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes. There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi, with a hostel. The number in these three hostels is now about 85. Besides, there is a tull-fledged Training College, named after Bai Motlibai Wadia with about 65 students excluding those in the V. F. Class for being trained as Mistresses for Vernacular schools. This College is probably the only college in India maintained by a non-official, non-Christian missionary body teaching the full course. The results of the Certificate Examinations held in the year 1931-32 under the authority of the local Government Training College for Women were as follows: 1 year senior B and Il year 7. The total number of certificates granted so far is 350 now. The Practising Schools for little guls attached to the Traming Schools for integers attended to the Framing College has now cleven classes with 290 students reading up to the Marathi VI Standard, English being taught in the V and VI standard classes, Primary Classes for grown up women teaching up to the Marathi V Standard are attended by about 100 women. It is here that poor women are recruited for then traming as a teacher, nuise, midwife, or doctor Special classes for teaching English, First Aid, Home Nummy were attended by about 90 students; the Music Classes by 30 students, and the Work-nom Classes for teaching Sewing, Embroidery, Hoslery, Composing, Weaving, etc., by 130 Women Thus, the total number of pupils is about 990 to-day. There are two branches of the Society started at Satara and Baramati which are named after Lady Vithaldas Thakersey, the wife of the greatest helper of the Society so far, the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey. Besides there are branches started at Bombay (Dadai and Girgaum), Sholapur, Ahmedragar. Albag, Nasik, Nagpur, and Gwalior for either educational or medical work or for both Thus the total number of women and girls including about 150 duplications on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is over 1.500 There are in Poona five hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other two in the Somwar Peth for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital The number of resident students is above 200 in these five hostels. One of the three hostels at the headquarters is intended for women of depressed classes. The number of these women at present is 8. In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women,

London, with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. There is an active Infant Welfare centre and ante-natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 50 excluding expectant mothers. The Society has extended its medical activities in Bombay by undertaking, with the help of two charitable Trusts in Bombay, to work out the scheme of Maternity, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and General Nursing for the women and children of the Bhatta Community under the supervision of Mr. G. K.
Devadhar, the organiser of the society. This society was founded in London in scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing 1754. Its recently published history by Sir scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, and three Infant Welfare centres. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Alibau, Nasik, and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. Now Her Excellency the Countess of Inwin, the Countess of Reading, Lady Wilson, Lady Lloyd, Lady Willingdon, Lady Sydenham and Lady Chelmstord are Hon. Patronesses The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance The annual expenditure of the whole organiza-tion now exceeds Rs. 2,50,000. President: Shrimant Saubhagyavati H.H. the Rauisaheb of Sangh; Honorary Organiser and General Secretary: Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M.A., C.I.K.; Local Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs Yamunabai Bhat; Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections Secretary for Development and Collections
Mrs. Janakhal Bhat (Kaiser-I-Inid Silver
Medal); Joint Lady Superintendents: Mrs.
Saralabai Naik, M.A., and Miss Dwarkabai
Bhat, B.A., B.T., Hon Secretaries, Nursing and
Medical Education Committee: Joint Hon
Secretaries: Dr. V. C. (lokhale, L.M.&S., Dr. N. L. Ranade, BA, Dr. V. R. Dhamdhere, MBBS. BA, MBBS, and

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay-RESS-OWNERS ASSOCIATION, DOMOSY—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office: - Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. President .- Shet Pandurang Javjee, J.P. Secretary: -- Mr. Manilal C. Modi.

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY .- Patron . H E The Governor of Burma; President J. M. Symns, Esq., M.A., IFS, Director of Public Instruction, Vice-President Dr. H. B. Osborn, Road.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.—This Institu-tion was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaily Dharmic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal, etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, ezo-nomic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with that

intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. structive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 150 inmates, industrial works, domestic industries, sales depots, clubs, libraries, etc. t also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers, The Ismatly (a weekly) and The Nizari (a monthly). Hon. Secretary, Gulamhuscin Virjee.

Henry Trueman Wood, late Secretary of the Society, gives the following account of the Indian Section. In 1857 a proposition was made by Mr. Hyde Clarke, who wrote to the Conneil suggesting that "a special section be formed for India, another for Australia, one for English America and so on." It was suggested that the Indian Section should meet once a fortught for the reading of papers. Nothing came of the suggestion until ten years later when Mr. Hyde Clarke returned to England, and in 1868 he renewed his proposal, but only proposing the formation of a Committee which should organise conferences on Indian subjects. This time the suggestion was taken up more warmly. Mr. Hyde Clarke himself was placed on the Council, and the Indian Conferences, which soon developed into the Indian Section, were started. "The Indian Section thus established became a most important department of the Society. It has had great results in India by spreading information as to the directions which the development of Indian manufactures and Indian products could most usefully take, and in England by giving similar in-formation as to the industrial resources and progress of India itself. The Section has received great help from the Indian press and it has in return been of service to the Indian press in supplying useful information to it. It has been of great value to the Society itself as the means by which many members have been added to its list, so that in lact, thanks to a very large extent to the work of the Indian Section and of the allied section for the Dominions and Colonies, a large proportion of the present number of members come from the dependencies of the Empire abroad." Secretary of the Society ( K. Mengies, C B E., M A., Secretary of the Indian and Dominions and Colonies Sections: W. Perry, BA., 1.0.8. (retar-ed) 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W. C. 2

Hon. Secretary. Mrs. C. Peacock, 35, York SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY -The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon Mr G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 21 Ordinary members, 8 members under truning, I permanent assistant, and 1 probationer The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at

Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Dohad in Gujerat; Mayanur, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency; Lucknow in U. P., Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Bihar and Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures the non-official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda. The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was in the old Imperial Legislative Council and in the new Council of State till 1924 and has to his credit many achievements. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru was a member of the U. P. Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly. He takes special interest in the questions of the Indianisation of Army, public services, education and Indians overseas, Mr. N. M. Joshi has been a nominated member of the Assembly since 1921 and has to his credit many a labour legislation Mr. N. A. Dravid was for three years a member of the C. P. Council, Mr. Joshi was a member of Bombay Municipal Corporation and Mr. R. R. Bakhale a member of the Board of the Port of Bombay for a short period. Mr. Kunzru has been the General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation of India, and Messrs. Joshi, S. P. Andrews, Dube and K. P. Kaul are Secretaries of its Provincial branches and have all done the work of organising political conferences. Messrs. Sastri and kunzru were members of the Liberal Party's deputation to England during the Reforms period of 1919-20. Mr. Sastri again toured some of the Dominions in 1921 on behalf of the Government of nions in 1921 on behalf of the Government of India to secure legitimate rights for Indians there; attended as India's representative the Assembly of the League of Nations and the Washington N val Disarmament Conference; went to England in 1923 as a Leader of the Kenya Deputation of the Indian Legislature; went in 1927 to South Africa as Agent-General of the Government of India under the now famous Cape Town Agreement for eighteen months; and lastly went to Kenya in 1929 on behalf of Government to place the Kenya Indian's case before Sir Samuel Wilson. His achievements in South Africa are a marvel to the world and brought the White and Indian convenities accessing communities together. Mr. Kunzru went in 1929 to Kenya to preside over the East African Congress and to England as the spokesman of the Kenya Indians to put their case before the British Government. Mr. P. Kodand Rao was in South Africa with Mr. Sastri and in Kenya with Mr. Kunzru and has mastered the question of Indians there. Mr. Joshi was a member of the Nehru Committee which is the author of the now famous Nehru Report on Constitutional Reforms. Messrs, Sastriand Joshi were members of the Round Table Conference and Mr. Joshi of the Consultative Committee and a Delegate to he Joint Select Committee.

of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan. of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Sombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U. P. Seva Samiti, the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samitis an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitalia by the public and Government, Mr. Chitalia conducts the Bhagini Samaj for social educational work among the Gujarati ladles. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities at Calicut. In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such has floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. Mr. Sastri was for many years a member of the Madras University Senate. Mr. Kunzru is a member of the Allahabad and Benares University sity Senates and Syndicates and Mr. Dube, a member of the Lucknow University Court and of the Lucknow District Local Board.

The Society has taken equally prominent part in various labour activities. Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale have been General and Assistant Secretaries of the All-India Trade Union Congress since 1925 and are greatly responsible for the shape given to the labour movement and for They have been President and General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union since 1926 and have conducted many Textile strikes. Mr. Joshi attended five times the International Labour Conference at Washington and Geneva as Indian Worker's Delegate and the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in 1925. Mr. Bakhale went to Europe in 1928 to attend Mr. Bakhale went to Europe in 1923 to avenu on behalf of Indian Labour, the Geneva Inter-national Labour Conference, the British Commonwealth Labour Conference, the Inter-national Textile Worker's Congress, the Labour and Socialist International Congress and the British Trades Union Congress. He studied the Trade Union movement in Great Britain. Germany and Russia. Mr. Parulekar and a few other members of the Society are doing similar labour work. Messrs. Sastri and Joshi were members of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour

The Society conducts three papers.-The Servant of India, an English weekly of which Mr S. G. Vaze is Editor, the Dnyan Prakash the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr In the field of social, economic and educational Limaye is the Editor and the Hitawad, a bi-week work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders Union Bulletin, and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan the Sansthani Swaraj, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, S. G. Vaze, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E., is the President and Mr. H. N. Kunzru, is the Vice-President and Mr. S. G. Vaze, the Secretary. Messrs. V. Venkatasublaiya, Joshi, Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN.—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeiess: (2) Ashrams (Training Homes); (3) Marathi Normal Classes with a primary School (4) Home Education Classes; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embroddery are among the chilef industries taught. Total number of women in the different classes is nearly 300.

Secretary, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

Consumptives' Homes Society.—This Society was started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1860. Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patilals, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 90 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirolial R. M. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation

Hall is called "The Sir Brupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about 1 s. 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charliable Endowments, under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs. 2,93,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc, and the current annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000 The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri is the Hon. Treasurer.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga.

Founded—To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals; to take action for the enforcement of the laws for their protection, and, if necessary, to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws; to provide and maintain an organization for these objects; to promote education; and to do all other lawful things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. Subscription for annual membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100. President: Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt.

Honorary Secretaries: Dr. Mrs. D. A. D'Monte, Mrs. R. P. Masani and Mrs. K, Kania. Hon. Treasurer. Khan Bahadur H. S Katrak.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—
(8, Queen's Road, Bombay).—'The objects of the Association include, the encouragement and development of motoring, the improvement of road communications; the provisions for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of piotection and delence of their rights as motorists, free legal advice and defence, facilities for toming abroad and the use of International Touring Documents Tel. Address:—"Windautias" Phone No. 22482.

Patron · H E. The Rucht Houble Lord Brabourne, G.C.L.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay; President : H. E. Ormerod, J. P., Vice-President N M Chmoy and S Guevrek; Members of the Managing Committee A. W. Barker, Ranchhoddas Jadavii, J. M Kamadar, P. Kapadia, F.R.I.B.A., B.A., B.E., J.P., M.D. Karaka, M. K. Kaul, T. R. S. Kynneisley, M. O., M.I. C., L. A. Nadushah, R.A., B.E., B.S.C., S. N. C. Patuck, A. M. D. Pitt, M. W. R. Sell, and C. H. Reynolds. Secretary. A. H. C. Sykes, B.A.

OTHER MOTORING ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA BURMA AND CEYLON, are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta; Burma Motor Association, Graham's Building, No. 80 Strand Road, Rangoon, The Automobile Association of Ceylon, Chamber of Commerce Building, Fort; Colombo; Nilgiris Automobile Association,

Ootacamund, Nilgiris, The Automobile Association of Notthern India, 75, The Mall Lahore; Automobile Association of Southern India, Post Box No. 352, Madras, and The United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, polley and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means o full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pampillets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Laberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and Distillet Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.O.I.E., Ld. D.; Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, K.T., O.B.E. and Sir Cowas-ji Jehangir (Jr.), K.O.I.E.; Hon Secretaries Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jeepeebhoy Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. D. G. Dalvi Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. R. Bhende.

Office .- 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (PANTHEON GARDENS, EGMORE, MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Obvets:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India To secure for every gul and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of childmarriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalties, Taluk and Local

Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol 11) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a mouthly magazine titled Stri-Dharma, now edited by Mrs. Meheron H. Dadabhov for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All-India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as tar as Kashmir and Jashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and self-expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore The Madras Seva Sadan and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montesson School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, which have been entorced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatric Stanley.

Young Men's Christian Association,—
This Association, which was founded by the
late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a
world-wide movement, well established in
almost every country in both the hemispheres.
The aim of the Association is, through its
religions, social, educational, and physical
work to answer the fourfold—spiritual,
social, mental and physical—needs of young
men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association. though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention

elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters —Allahabad; Alleppey; Rangalore; Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Coimbatore; Colombo; Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karach; Kuunamkulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madura; Magpur; Naini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Risalpur; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Welliugton. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full-time Secretaries A feature of the Y.M. C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 7 Americans, 2 Canadians, 5 Englishmen, 3 Seotchmen, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 Danc, 2 Austrahans, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceylonese.

The classes of people reached by the Indian Y. M. C. A. and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows:—

Generally:—1. Literature:—Publication of original works and reprints Six series:

- "Heritage of India;" "Religious Quest of India;" "Religious Life of India;" "Builders of Modern India," "Education of India;" "Heritage of Ceylon," "Women of India."
- 2. Lecture Burcau:—Many thousands of shdes on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India.
- 3. Physical--Training Physical Directorfor schools and colleges, fostering plays ground movement, Olympics.

Boys: - Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps, etc.

Students:—Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres.

Indian students in Britain:—Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

"Citizens":—(i.e., English-educated Indians. Ceylonese and Burmose): Reading Rooms, Librarles, Lectures, Group Conferences; Study-Circles; handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious.

Soldiers: —Institutes and Holiday Homes for British Soldiers in a number of centres including the N. W. Frontiers.

Anglo-Indians:—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Europeans:—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Labourers in Mills :- " Welfare" Work.

Rural Communities.—"Bural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education in four Selected Centres.

A monthly magazine, the Young Men of India, Burma and Ceylon is issued at Rs. 2-8-0 per annum, including postage.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y.M.C.As.) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs. 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta The officers are .—

Patron:—His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I. GMIE, GCMG, G.B.E, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President of the National Council:—The Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India.

General Secretary :-B. L. Rallia Ram, B.Sc., B.T.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings:—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsech Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is The Hon. Mr. Justice K Barlee and the General Secretary is Mr. H. W. Bryant, M.B.E. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, splitual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The am of the Assicution is to unite women and gurls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellow-ship and mutual scrvice for their spititual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for Indian, Anglo-Indian and European girls and women. There are

members in the following branches: General 35, are manned by a staff of trained secretaries, Schoolgirl 22, Student 29, Girl Guide Companies some of whom come from Great Britain, America, 35. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and classes, Bible study and devotional meetings, and meetings for Social intercourse, Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21 including 8 Holday Homes in the hills. These transfers of the holds are the charge with the charge of the control of the charge of the control of the charge hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benifits of a comfortable home, good tood and wholesome The holiday homes provide Surroundings cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to holiday homes Summer Conterences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conterence estatew oned by the Association, in Octacamund Special Guls, Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs employment bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train guls for office and business life. These large Associations the Association.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The others are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by volun-tary workers who render faithful service year by year. The Student Department is affiliated to the World's Student Christian Federation and has 43 branches in the various Schools and

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and interdenominational, Active membership is open to all who declare their taith in our Loid Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H. E. The Lady Willingdon.

Copies of the Annual Reports and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leadet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of

# ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects

- (1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.
- (2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federa-tion of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.
- To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates; but Associate Member-Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows :-

#### Hony. Local Secretaries.

Bombay

.. Mrs. C. M. Scott, Divisional Engineer's Quarters, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Punjab

.. Mrs. Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India ship is open to women who have studied at a to the League of Nations. They have been British University for two years and each the means of introducing women on to University Branch may admit as Honorary Members Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social great. The CI Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

During 1922 a

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

## Federation of University Women in India.

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India, Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now affiliated to the F. U.W. I. and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit: and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world service, will easily be imagined.

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women: they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service: they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept torthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone, into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them. Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

of the gave free tuition, board and residence at Women's certain Colleges to students for a degree residuccessful. The control of the gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree residential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable uccessful. Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America.

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under-graduates from India.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit. The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union offers membership to a graduate of any recognised University in the whole world.

Subscriptions.—Each Unit pays capitation at 8 as. per head.

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal. Each Branch has its local Committee. But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee with Headquarters as Calcutta for the years 1928 and 1929. Headquarters are at Bombay from 1930.

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

President Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.B., C.M.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay .. Mrs. C. M. Scott.

Miss I. Baptist.

Punjab .. Mrs. Skemp.

Madras .. Miss Joseph.

Kodaikanal. . Mrs. C. McClalland.

Honorary General Secretary: Mrs. Doctor, Hirji Mansions, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 6.

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same by the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain.

Hon. General Secretary: Mrs. Gulbanu J. R. Doctor, Federation of University Women in India.

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA —This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was tounded in 1931, and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay.

President of the Association: Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., 63, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

# PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

		1	1	Sul	oscript	ion.	-	
Name	of Club		Esta- blished		Ent.		Mon- thly.	Secretary.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ABBOTTABA	D	••		Abbottabad, N. W. F. Provinces.	40		20	Capt. F. L. Roberts.
ADYAR AGRA	••	••	1890 1863	Madras Agra Cantonment	75 75	12	6 12	Cayley. Capt D. O. Cook.
AHMEDNAG	AR		1889 1893	Lushal Hills, E. B. &	40 32		16 15	Major E. M. Ashton Capt. E. G. Sutten.
AJMERE	••		1883 1870	Assam. Kaiser Bagh	100		15 15	E. White
AKOLA ALLAHABAD		::	1868	Aliahabad	100		12	L. S. Johnson. Major D. B. M. Rawbone.
Amraoti Amritsar	::	::	1894	Amritsar	100 30		$\frac{13}{12}$	G. L. Watson, ICS. Walter Dawson.
Bangalore Service.	, Unii	TEL	1868	38, Residency Road	100	İ	12	T. S Kemmis.
BAREILLY	••	••	1883	Municipal Gardens	50	•• !	9	Major M. Hurford- Jones, I.A
Barisal Barrack pot	RE.	::	1864 1850	Backergunj, Barisal Grand Trunk Road, S. Riverside.	32 50		13 15	W. K. Hodgen, J. Wilson,
BASSEIN GY	MKHANA	١.,	1881	Fytche Street, Bassein, Burma.	50	••	11	A. H Watson
BELGAUM Benares	::	••	1884	Close to Race Course	50 20	••	13 16	Maior R. H. Coad. J Bolam
BENGAL	••	••	1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	500		18	F. S Cubitt.
BENGAL SERVICE-	UNIT	E D	1845	29, Chowringhee Road.	150		16	H. Greenfield.
BOMBAY	••		1862	Esplanade Road	100	1-	10	M J Dickins.
BOMBAY GY BYOULLA	MKHANA		1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	A. W Puttick. H. F. Hobbs, D.S.O., M.C.
CALGUTTA	••	••	1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200	120	10	Hon. Mr. J. Ghosal C.S I., C.I.E., I.C S (Rtd.) Mr. D. G Anderson.
Cawnporn Chittagong	::	::	1844 1878	Cawnpore Pionecr Hill, Chitta-	50 75	iż	10 10	(f. Rose. H. J. Garrett.
CLUB OF INDIA.	CENTR	AT.	1885	Mhow	60		15	Lt. R. L. Lane.
CLUB OF INDIA.	Westr	RN	1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	J. H. Michell.
COCONADA			1876	Coconada	100	18	10	B. H. Whitehorn.
COIMBATORE COONOOR	••	::	1868	Coimbatore	75	9	11 10	J. M. Balmforth, E. F. H. Gerrard, A. K. Weld Downing
DACCA			- 1	Dacca	50 50	12	1	
DALROUSIE	••		••	Dalhousie, Punjab		is	20 7	C. W. Tandy Green. W. L. Stevenson.
DARJEELING DELHI		::	1868 1898	Auckland Road Ludlow Castle, Delhi	100 100	16 15	71 15	G. Wraugham Hard G. C. L. Wadley.
IMPERIAL GYMKHANA	DEL 1	11	••	Delhi	100	15	1	Capt. E. France.
							!	

	Esta-	!	Sab	script	ion.	<b>a</b> .
Name of Club.	blished.	Club-house.		An- nual	Mon- thly.	Secretary.
	-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jearsi	1887	Next to Public Gar- dens, Jhansi.	50		12	Captain T. Edmond.
MADRAS MADRAS COSMOPOLI TAN.	1831 1873	Mount Road, Madras Mount Road	250 150	20 24	12 5	J. A. Thomson. Rao Bahadur Dr. A Lakshman as wa mi Mudaliar, M.D.
MALABAR	1901	Beach Road, Calicut  Mooltan	100 100 50	12 	12 20 12	Major T C. Bell, M.B E Major J.M. Mackenzie R.A.M.C.
NAINITAL	1864		150	12	10	Col. J. de Grey
OOTACAMUND	. 1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri	150	18	12	Major Arthur Johnson
ORIENT		Hills. Chowpaty, Bombay	159	72	6	Mr. I N. Mehta and Captain A. C. Rich ards
PEGU PESHAWAR	1983	Prome Road, Rangoon Peshawar Upper Mall, Lahore	300 50	20 15	12 12 12	R O B Perrott Major E. E Hills. Capt. R. G. Saulez.
QUETTA	. 1879	Quetta	120		21]	Major W. H. Preston
Rangoon Gymkhapa Rangoon Boat Club		Halpin Rd., Rangoon Royal Lakes, Rangoon	75 48	6 12	10 5	R. H. Hughesdon, M.C Edward Thomson.
RAJPUTANA	. 1880 1880	Mount Abu Apello Bunder	50 300	iš	8 12	R. E. Coupland. LtCol. C. Cobb, C.B.1
ROYAL CALGUTTA TUR CLUR.	F 1861	11, Russell Street	500	25		P. V. Douctil.
ROYAL WESTER INDIA GOLF CLUB.	N	Nasik	75	15	12	II. G. Lang.
SATURDAY		7, Wood Street, Cal- cutta.	175	12	12	E. P. J. Ryan
SECUNDERABAD .	. 1883	Secunderabad(Deccan)	50		14	Major H.S Morris, M.
Shillong	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100	12	23	J. C. Ritter.
SIALROT		Sialkot, Punjab	32		21	Capt. M C B Steel
SIND	. 1871	Karachi	200	12	12	H. L Walker.
TRICHINOPOLY .	. 1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	E. Geoghegan.
TUTICORIN	. 1885	Tuticorin	50	6	10	R. S Kemp-Scriven.
U <b>nited Service Clu</b> i	1866	Simla	100	12	12	Major L. B. Gran
United Service Civil Lucknow.	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	100		12	A. L. Mortimer
UPPER BURYA .	. 1889	Fort Dufferin, Man- dalay.	50	12	20	A. Douglas Marshall
Western India Turi	y	Bombay and Poona	150	25		C. C. Gulliland.
Willingdon Sports.	. 1917	Cierk Road, Bombay.	500	120		W. Botterill.
WHELER LTD.	. 1863	The Mall, Meerut	50		15	Capt W. J. A. I

#### ROTARY IN INDIA.

ROTARY

F. E. James, Esq., O B E , M L.A., Honorary General Commissioner, Middle Asia Region,

200, Mount Road, Madras.

H. W. Bryant, Esq. M. B. E., J. P., Honorary Commissioner, India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan, 12, Wodchouse Road, Fort,

#### INDIA.

AMRITSAR: President: Capt. H. F. Maneckshaw. Honorary Secretary A. C. Mullen, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays of each month at 8-30 p m from 15th October to 14th April; at 8 p.m. from 15th April to 14th October at the Amritsar Hotel.

sar Hotel.

BANGALOBE: President: R. Rowatt. Honorary
Secretary J. Munro, 17-A, South Parade,
Bangalore Every Wednesday at 6-30 p m
at the West End Hotel.

BOMBAY: President: W. H. Hanmond, M.A.
Honorary Secretary R. G. Hugham, M.I.E. E,
P.W.D. Secretariat, Fort. Every Tuesday at
1-30 p.m., at the Green's Restaurant
CALCUTTA: President: D. J. Honor. Hungary

CALCUTA: President: D J. Horn. Honorary
Secretary C Warren-Boulton, Stephen House,
Valhousie Square. Every Tuesday at 1-30
p.m. at the Great Eastern Hotel.
KARACHI. President: Ghulannali C Chaela. Ho-

norary Secretary B. T. Thakur, c/o The Central Bank of India, Ltd. First and third Saturdays of each month at 1-15 p.m. at the Central Hotel.

LAHORE : President: Dr. Vishwa Nath. Honorary

Secretary Des Raj Sawhuy, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, High Court. Every Friday, 8-30 p m. at the Nedou's Hotel.

MADRAS: President: R. D. Richmon. Honorary Secretary C. Rajagopalchan, "Ardin', 45, Spur Tank Road, Egmote P. O. Every Friday at 1-30 p m. at the Gymkhana Club.

#### BURMA

RANGOON. President: Ba Lwin Honorary Secretary L. Ritchie Vincent Every Tues-day at 1 p m at the Strand Hotel

THATETMYO: President: U Than Tm, BA, B.C.S. Honorary Secretary U Yon, Secterary, District Council, Thayetmo Every Saturday at 5 p.m at the Rotary Club House.

#### CEYLON.

COLOMBO: President: The Bishop of Colombo Honorary Secretary R. A. Haines, P.O. Box 88, Colombo. Every Thursday at 1 pm. at the Grand Oriental Hotel.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

MALACCA: President: E. C. Martin. Honorary Secretary Ho Seng Ong, B.A., F.R.G.S., Anglo-Chinese School. Tuesday (1st & 3rd) 1 p.m., Rest House. Thursday (2nd). 8 p.m., Rest House. Friday (4th). 5 p.m., members homes. Pranarg : President. Dr. Kamil Mohamed Ariff. 8 Jt. Honorary Secretaries Dr. Subbiah Rasanayagam, Govt. Health Department and G. Maund, Borneo Motors Every Tuesday at 1 p. m., at the Eastern and Oriental Hotels.

CLUBS IN MIDDLE ASIA SINGAPORE. President: L. L. Goodman. REGION.

5. Esq., O B E, M L.A., Honorary temperature: Middle Asia Region to the Adelph Hotel.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

IPOH. President: Haji Mohamed Eusoff. Honorary Secretary: John Pestell, Gopeng Road. Every Wednesday at 1 pm. at the Grand Hotel.

KLANG AND COAST. President: Goh Hock Haut, J. P. Honorary Secretary . C J. H. Lowe. Every Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Chinese Merchants' (Tub.)

Merchands (Ind.)

TALALAMPUR President: R. Boyd, M.C.S.

Honorary Secretary John Hands, M. C. H.,

Suleman Buildings. Every Wednesday at KUALALAMPUR

Suleman Bulkings. Every w canesday at 1 p.m. at the Majestic Hotel.

SEREMBAN. President H. P. Bryson. Honorary Secretary S. S. Chelvanayagain, Circulai Road. Corresponding It Honorary Secretary C. G. Fry, 4, Juhan Dato Klana. Thursday. 1st at 7 p.m., 3rd at 8 p m., at Rest House.

#### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

BANDOERG, JAVA. President In. C. Hillen. Honorary Secretary J. A. C. DeKock van Leeuwen, Groote Postweg Every Thursday

Leeuwen, Groote Postweg Every Thursday at 8 p.m., Societelf, Concordia.

BATAVIA, JAVA President: Prof. Dr. C. D. Langen Honorary Secretary J. Th. Dorren boom, Tanah Abang, 146, Batavia Centrum, Every Wednesday at 8-30 p.m., Hotel des Indes

BUITENZOIG, JAVA. President: Di. P. van Hulstign. Honorary Secretary Dr. J. G. J. A. Maas, van Inhoffweg 16. Every Tuesday at 7-30 at Buitenzorg.
CIRTIBON, JAVA President: O. van de Gronden, Honorary Secretary Di. C. van Dillewign, Experiment Sta. Every Wednesday at 8-30 p. m., Club Phoenix.
DJOKJAKARTA, JAVA. President: O. Tracago and

DJOKJAKARTA, JAVA. President: O. Janssen van Raay. Honoranji Secretary: C. Rissik, Merripilana 3. Every Friday at 8 p.m., Societeit de Vercenging.

Societett de vereeniging.
Makassak, Cellebis. President: Ur. J. Boes
Honorary Secretary: A. Th. van Elk, Mirandolle Voute & Co. Every Monday at 8 p.m.,
Societeit "de Harmome"
Malang, Java. President: Dr. J. P. de Jong,
Honorary Secretary: L. S. A. M. von Romei,
Rampal 15. Every Wednesday at 8 p.m.,
Soc. Comenda.

Soc. Concordia.

MEDAN, SUMATRA. President: S. J. Schoorl.

MEDAN, SUMARRA. President: S. J. Schootl.

Honorary Secretary W. J. Venmeer. Monday
(1st and 3id), 8-30 p m., Grand Hotel.

PADANG, SUMARRA. President. W. P. Weeth
Honorary Secretary: H. Houwink, Belantoeng
15. Every Thursday, 7-30 p.m. Oranjehotel.

SEMARANG, JAVA. President: Jhr. Ir. F. E. C.

Everts Honorary Secretary H. L. F. Rincker, N. V. Ned. Ind. Gas-Mij. Every
Monday at 1 p.m., Harmony Club.

SOERARAJA, JAVA. President: G. A. Ph. Weyer
Honorary Secretary: Ir. K. K. J. L. Steinmetz,
Harbour Board's Office, Tandjong-perak
Every Thursday at 8 p.m. at Oranje Hotel.

SOLO (SOERAKARATA), JAVA President: I.

SOLO (SCERARARTA), JAVA. President: 1r L. G. Langguth Steurrwald. Honorary Se-retary: Dr. H. F. Fischer, Villapark 168. Every Wednesday at 8-30 p.m., Societeit de Harmonie.

# The Church.

March 1, 1930, a self-governing branch of the Anglican Communion. Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal. It is composed of fourteen sees, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, lahore, Rangoon, Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevelly and Madura, Nagpur, Dornakal, Assam and Nasik. Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1920. Vacancies 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930. Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election, each diocese electing its own bishop. The Bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of representation to the whole body of the faithful. The foundation of the system is the Parochial Council of which the Parish Priest is the convenor and chairman. Every baptised, and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes, in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church, is a member of the Parochial Council of the ecclesiastical area in which he resides and is called a Qualified Elector.

Above the Parochial Councils come the Diocesan Councils. All Priests holding the Bishop's license are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent Lay Representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council. General Councils are on the General Council. General councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three "Houses," Bishops, Priests and Laymen. Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops. The other two Houses are formed by the elected.

The Church of England in India became on | but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its if it desires to do so in order to formulate its polley or classify its opinions. A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses. In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Rishops alone without the concurrence and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects. But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment.—At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of Indian church acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India. These responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians— Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Churches. The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Anglicans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman. They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service. Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors. The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments. The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station pastoral care of all the inflantants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their parishioners. Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services. The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representations. residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church. Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer Book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian Church Act.

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations. These the Chapter of Columb Meters representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The are the Bishops of Calcutts, Madras, Bombay, three Houses usually sit and vote together, Lahore, Lucknow, Bangoon and Nagpur.

before 1930 they formed part of the Establishment. One of the difficulties which the Church

desperate atten pts to cope with the needs of moment, as these statistics are taken from the community in spite of lack of real support community in spite of lack of real support of the community in spite of lack of real support of the community in the hands of the Christian per annum. denominations though there are a few The Protestant Churches made no serious institutions such as the La Martiniere attempt to evangelise India till 1813. They Schools, on a non-denominational basis, have thus been at work in the Indian mission but they are exceptional. In all the field for over 110 years, and the statistical large centres there exist schools of various results of their efforts are given above. It is large centres there exist schools of various results of their citorts are given above. It is grades as well as orphanages, for the education now, however, generally recognized that Christof Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the tran missions are producing indirect effects in control of various Christian bodies. The India which lend themselves only incompletely Romain Catholic Church is knonumably disto any sort of tabulation. The main agency tinguished by much activity and financial of this more diffusive influence of Christianity generosity in this respect, lifer schools are to is the missionary is considerable part in the following property of the considerable part in the property of the control of the lighty Empires and they maintain all the selementary education of the country. of the Indian Empire; and they maintain is the elementary education of the country high standard of efficiency. The Anghean According to the 1923 Report of the National Church comes next, and the American Methodists have established some excellent schools in the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterians mostly situated in villages. The majority are also well represented in this field, particularly by the admirable institution for destrute Christians. The same is true also of the secondary by the admirable institution for destrute Christians. The same is true also of the secondary schools and the sum of the secondary schools and in a still greater degree of the of all denominations receive liberal grants-in-aid from Government, and are regularly inspected by the Education Departments of the colleges affiliated to Universities, containing various provinces. Thanks to the free opera-20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Ution of the denominational principle and its these as many as 14,148 are non-Christian frank recognition by Government, there is no From the standpoint of missionary policy much of the Indian Empire; and they maintain a the elementary education of the country

#### Christian Missions.

ment. One of the difficulties which the Church is facing is that the Government Block Grant is not large enough to provide for all the needs of these bishops. In consequence the Church is struggling to raise Diocesan Endowment Funds to make up deflerts. More serious still, however, is the situation brought about by the action of Government in 1924, when in pursuance of a general policy of economy necessitated by post-war conditions it cut down the number of its chaplains by sixty. This set the dioceses a very difficult task. It became necessary suddenly to provide the salaries of Diocesan Chaplains and to furnish funds for the upkeep of the churches of many civil stations previously maintained by Government. Realising the magnitude of this burden Government agreed to help for a period of seven years by means of a very generous Block Grant. The question of the reduction of this grant is now under consideration. If the grant is considerably reduced the situation in most dioceses will be very serious. Either the Church must have and devote to its European work a greatly increased sum of money or many of the churches in up-country stations will be very serious. Either the Church must have no be closed. The chief sufferers will be the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community which on account of "Indiansation" is less able than ever to carry the burden which it seems must invitably be land upon it This difficulty of raising imads for the education of the children of this community is less able than ever to carry the burden which it seems must invitably be land upon it This difficulty of raising imads for the education of the children of this community is the barkshone of the Church in India and it is through this community in the development of the children of this community is the barkshone of the Church in India and it is through this community in the conversion of India nurse considerable and it is through this community in the conversion of India nurse consequence of the children of the churches in India have not bee The tradition that St. Thomas, the Apostle, The Churches in India have not been wholly blind to these facts and have made bably exceeds that figure at the present

"religious difficulty" in the schools of the importance is attached to these agencies for the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

preparing students for University degrees greatness of the gulf which separates Christian But the proportion of Christian students in from non-Christian, the differences of "contheir institutions is very much larger than those of the Protestant bodies. The proin those of the Protestant bodies. The pro-portion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts; but compared with Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously Ingher. The Roman Catholics have some 5,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 which is a group union of five of the principal boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in Uni-versity colleges about 5,000 students of both, sexes. These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasjans, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant as seems probable the negotiations are suc-cessful the result will amount to a union of mission schools and colleges.

their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great tradition of the Anglican Church. Stimuus was also given to medical missions.

Anglican Missionary Society of the Anglican Church. Hospitals and dispensaries have sprung up in effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant socie-ties in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social activity under missionary suspects the social missionaries of the C. M. S. in India according to most marked. It has awakened the social missionaries of the C. M. S. in India according to the non-Christian public, and is 160, European laymen 30 and European laysuch movements as "The Servants of India" women 258. The Society claims a Christian and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of adult communicants. Society for the propagation of the Gospelagrand the outward the society are not considered the society and the society are not considered the society and the society are not considered the society and the society are not considered the society and the society are not considered the society and the society are not considered the society and the soc operations.

statesman and the publicist are chiefly interseted in the excellent moral effect produced and disadvantage of the divisions of Christenby these institutions amongst the educated classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs. The principal mointained by their staffs. The principal political causes, and in the political conflicts University colleges under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College; the Duff College, Calcutta; the Wilson College, Bombay; the Forman College, Lahore, and three women's Christian College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Luchnow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Luchnow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Luchnow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Luchnama. The Roman Cathohes have a large foundation seem to be of very little account of Dindan converts. For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mahommed or Shiva and Vislinu. Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Circle. cessful the result will amount to a union of More recent, but producing even more wider all the Christian bodies in South India, except spread results, is the philanthropic work of the Roman Catholes, on the basis of the last Christian missions. Before the great familie Lambeth encyclical. This will mean that a of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon will retain the freedom of development characteristics of Protections will hear that a factoristic of Protection of Protecti tensice of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the Historic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic

# Anglican Missionary Societies.

The Unurch Missionary Society carries on work all parts of the mission field; and leper asylums in India in seven different missions—the United are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary in India in seven different missions—the United are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary in India in seven different missions—the United are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary in India in seven different missionary society carries on work Provinces, South India, Travancore and Cochin, Bengal, Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana. The names are in order of semonity. Work was begun in what are now called the United Pro-Work was vinces in 1813, in Bombay in 1820, in the Punjab in 1851, and in the Central Provinces in 1854. The Society has always kept Evangelistic work tion Army hold a prominent place; and the confidence of Government in their methods medical missions, especially on the N.-W. Froncing dense shown by their being officially dense shown by their being officially and high standards. The Church of England entrusted with the difficult work of winning Zonana Missionary Society is an offshoot of the over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry.

[C.M. S. controlling the work of 162 missionary bedden The number of ordained European ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the C. M. S. in India and Ceylon

easily ascertained, as much of it is done through Reunion.—For very many years Indian Diocesan institutions, which, while financed and Christians have shown that they felt much in many cases manned by the S. P. G., are entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities. The best known of the S. P. G. missions is that Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, carrying on educational work at St. Stephen's College and Rchool. At the at St. Stephen's College and Rchool. At the instruction, and at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students Missions to the depressed classes exist in Burma, in the Ahmednagar District and in several parts of South India, especially in the Diocese of Tinnevelly-Madura. The S. P. G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribes also maintains an important Criminal Tribes Settlement at Hubli, in the Bombay Carnatic. There are 116,000 Indian Christians under the aegis of the S. P. G.; 90 ordained European missionaries and 98 European lady workers.

Other Anglican Societies.—The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880 It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Barisal. There are 11 mission priests of this Society, and 16 Sisters. In addition to its work amongst the poor, the Oxford Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called *Epiphany*, which is known all over India.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (com-

12-18

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society carries on work in India in three missions—the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Burma. Work was begun in all of these Provinces in 1924. The work of the Society is primarily Lvangelistic and this work is carried on by means of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools and Camps. The Society has 17 principal Stations of which 5 have Hospitals and 7. Schools tions of which 5 have Hospitals and 7 Schools, the latter including the School for the Deaf in Rangoon. The number of Ord ined European missionaries of the B.C. M. S. in India and Burma is 11, Doctors 4, European laymen 11 and European laywomen 61. There are 54 Indigenous workers including 3 Doctors. Statistics of the Christian community from all Stations are not available.

An interesting development has lately taken place in the Anglican communion. In 1922 the foundations were laid of a new Religious com-munity called the Christa Seva Sangh or the Society of the Servants of Christ. The aim of its members is to enable Indians and Europeans The Society of St. John the Evangelist (community called the Christa Seva Sangh or the multy known as the Cowley Fathers) has house at Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Ronkan. In Bombay its missionary to live together a common life based upon the work centres upon the Church of Holy Cross to live together a common life based upon the Umarkhadi, where there is a school and a dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn glous life along lines peculiarly suited to India. From the very poorest classes of the Bombay indians appreciate fully the value of "renuncia-population. At Poons the Society co-operates with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with claimty to India by presenting it with a concrete the All-Saints' Sisters. Other Anglican sister hoods represented in India are the Clew All-Saints' Sisters. Other Anglican sister hoods represented in India are the Clew All-Saints' Sisters. The Saints with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with the Wantage Sisters and the Sisters of the Christa Seva Sangh or the munity called the Christa Seva Sangh or the munity called the Christa Seva Sangh or the munity called the Christ. The aim of the Society of the Servante of Christ. The aim of the very poorest, which is members is to enable Indians and Europeans to live together a common life based upon the white together a common life based upon the white members to live together a common life based upon the white members is to enable Indians and Europeans.

### Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

.. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D. ... India, Burma and Ceylon.

#### SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Birch, Ven'ble Ormonde Winstanley, M.C. Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta. Thomson, Rev. Thomas Albert ... Williams, Rev. Henry Frank Fulford, M.A. (On leave). (On leave). Wilkinson, Rev. Ernest Roland, M.A. (On leave). . . Lee, Rev. Canon Percy Erskine, M.A. Chaplain, St. Stephen's, Kidderpore. Chaplain, Fort William, Calcutta. . . Young, Rev. Ernest Joseph, B.A. Chaplain, Shillong, Assam. Higham, Rev. Phillip, B.A.

Pearson, Rev. Canon Cyril Greenwood, M.A. (On leave).

### JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Boulton, Rev. Walter, M.A. Chaplain, Darjeeling with Lebong. Metropolitan's Chaplain. Chaplain, Barrackpore. Chaplain, Dinapore. Chaplain, Kasauli, Punjab.

Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A. Halliday, The Rev. Sydney Lang On leave from 4th December 1934 for 3 months and 11 days.

Garrod, The Rev. William Francis Chaplain, Dacca (Lent by the Diocese of Lucknow).

· + - 4,2"

# BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

#### PROBATIONARY.

Randolph, Rev. T. B., M.A. .. Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal. (On leave, ex-India prepara-Dodd, The Rev. George Edward, M.A., B.D., J.P., H.C.F. tory to retirement). officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. Lee, The Rev. Robert Ewing, M.C., B.D., J.P. .. St. Andrew's Chirch, Calcutta.
Senior Chaplain. (On leave)
Junior Chaplain. Attached 1st Battalion, The
Black Watch (R. H.), Barrackpore.
Chaplain on Probation, Second Chaplain, St.
Andrew's Church, Calcutta. McLellan, The Rev. Duncan Tait Hutchison, M.A. MacEdward, The Rev. Lachlan, M.A. Buchanan, The Rev. George, M.A. CHURCH OF ROME. .. Archbishop, Calcutta. Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail Bryan, Rev. Leo. S.J. Bombay Ecclesiastical Department. Acland, The Right Rev. Richard Dyke. M.A. .. Lord Bishop of Bombay. Ashley Brown, The Ven'ble William, L.T.H. Archdeacon. Arthur Patrick Lillie Registrar of the Diocese. Eastley, C. M. .. Registrar of the Diocese. (Officiating). SENIOR CHAPLAINS. Dart. Rev. Canon John Lovering Campbell, M A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay. (On leave). Wormald, Rev. Robert Leonard, M.A., M.B E. . . Chaplain of Belgaum. (On leave). Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona. Archdeacon of Bombay (in addition) and Chaplain of Mahableshwar (in addition). Ashley-Brown, Rev. W., L.T.H. . . . Dossetor, Rev. F. E , M.A. Chaplain of Deolali. (On leave). Fortescue, Rev. C. F., L T.H. (Dur ) (On leave). Seaman, Rev. Alfred Jonathan, M.A. Chaplain of Ahmedabad. Johnston, Rev. G. F. Chaplain of Karachi. Chaplain. Hyderabad (Sind). Bartels, Rev. R. C. JUNIOR CHAPLAINS. Chaplain, Kirkee. Harding, Rev. J. A. Cowburn, Rev. F., B.A. Chaplain of Colaba. Elliott, Rev. T. R. H., M.A. Chaplain of Ahmednagar. Barnes, Rev. J., B.A. Chaplain of Crater, Aden. Ball, Rev. Henry, M.A. Chaplain of Belgaum. McPherson, Rev. K. C. Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay. Stansfield, Rev. H. R. Chaplain, Steamer Point, Aden. . . Lewis, Rev. O. G. .. Chaplain of Deolali. Ruddell, Rev. J. F. W., B.A. Chaplain of Ghorpuri. Lindsay, Rev. W. T., M.A. Garrison Chaplain, Bombay. FIELD SERVICE POST. Nul. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Chanlains. MacKenzie, Rev. D. F., M.A. Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay Presidency Senior Chaplain. (On leave).
The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's McCaul, Rev. M.

### CHAPLAIN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

. .

Church, Bombay. Officiating. Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Karachi.

Lima, The Most Rev. Dr. Joachim R. . . . .. Presidency.

Ingram, Rev. J. W., M.A., B.D.

Matheson, Rev. R. W.

# Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

( 'sr	4 TOT 4	INS.
1.71	4 111.1	LINE.

Highain, The Rev. Phillip, M 4 . . . . Shillong.

Mathew, The Rev. F. W . . . Lakhimpur \
Waite, The Rev A., B A. . . . . . . . Silchar . . \
Wyld, The Rev. F., B A. . . . . . . . . . . . . Sibangar. . \

## Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

#### CHAPLAINS,

## Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

Thursfield, Rev Gerald Arthur Richard ... Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral. Delahay, Rev William ... ... (On leave).
Lee, Rev Arthur Oldfield Norus ... Chaplain, Maymyo.

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN.

Stevenson, Rev George E. . . . . Chaplain, Mugaladon Cantonment.

CHAPLAIN ON PROBATION.
Higginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer . . Chaplain, Mandalay.

# Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Wood, The Right Rev. Alex, MA, PHD., DD., Lord Bishop of Nagpui. O.B.E. Martin, Ven'ble Frederick William, MA Archdeacon of Nagpur. Day, Rev. Edward Ridlay, MA Chakrata, U P. Warmington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M A (On leave). Streatfield, Rev S F , B. Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore. Sanders, Rev Harold Martin, WA (On leave), Eastwick, Rev Rowland, B v 2nd Garrison Chaplain. Gash, Rev. I. J. Kamptee Williams, Rev. W. P. B. A Nasirabad Heber Clare, Rev. .. Central India, Mhow.

#### Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, D.D. Lord Bishop of Madras. Crichton, Rev. Walter Richard . . . . . Archdeacon.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Edmonds, Rev. Canon Hebert James, M.A.

Mortlock, Rev. A. G.

Langdale-Smith, Rev. Richard Marmaduke, B.A.

Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M.C

Chaplain, Gt. George's Cathedral, Madras.

Chaplain, Wellington.

Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore,

Coldman, Rev. A. T. . . . . . . . . . . . . Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount.

# MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

#### JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hayward, Rev. W.	G.	 			Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral.
Wilson, Rev. G. A.		 			Chaplain, St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George-
Clarke, Rev. M.					Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.
White, Rev. Jack		 			Chaplain, Bolarum.
Fry, Rev. E. II.		 			Chaplain, (On leave).
James Phys, R.					Chaplain, Trimulghery.
			CHURCI	н оғ	SCOTLAND,
McLean, Rev. L.		 			Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras,
Short, Rev. G. M.	<b>)</b> )				Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore.

# North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Nu.

#### JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Devlm, Rev. T. S	 	 	Chaplam of Kohat.
Bradbury, Rev J H.			Chaplam of Nowshera.
Nicholl, Rev. E. M .		 	Chaplam of Peshawar.
Lawrence, Rev (f	 	 	Chaplam of Razmak
Salisbury, Rev. Dr.			Chaplam of Abbottabad.
Rose, Rev. T. P.			Assistant Chaplam, Peshawar.
Morgan, Rev B. 1			Chaplam of Risalpur.

# Puniab Ecclesiastical Department.

i dujub deciesius	uoui bepui unent.
Barne, The Right Rev. George Dunstord, M.A., CIE, OBE., VD.	Lahore Bishop of Lahore,
Carden, The Ven'ble H C, M.A	(On leave).
Mckelvie, Rev. Robert Fritz Stanley, D.D.	(On leave),
Laster, Rev Canon J. G., MA	Ambala
Marshall, Rev. Canon Norman Edwyn, M.A.	Rawalpındı,
Johnston, Rev. Canon G. F., MA	Karachi
Devenish, The Ven'ble R C, S, M,A	Lahore Archdeacon of Lahore.
Tambling, Rev. F. G. H	(On leave cx-India),
Renmson, Rev Eric David, MA	Jullunder.
Gorrie, Rev J., M , TH L	(On leave ex-India,)
Jones, Rev. G. W., B.A	West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
Storis-Fox, Dev. E A , M.A.	Murree
Nicholl, Rev. E. M., M.A., M.C.	Peshawar.
Mckenzie, Rev D S, MA	New Delhi,
Morgan, Rev B 1, M A	Risalpui.
Evers, Rev. M. S , M A , M C.	Quetta
Devin, Rev T S, MA	Kohat
Salisbury, Rev. Mark, LL D .	Abbottabad
Waterbury, Rev F G, BD.	Dalhousie
Bartels, Rev R C, B.A	Hyderabad, (Sind.)

# United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev. Charles John Godfrey,	Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad.
Bill, The Ven'ble Sydney Altred, M.A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Nami
Westmacott, R., v.D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Head- quarters, Calcutta.
SENIOR CHA	PLAINS.
Bill, The Ven'ble Sydney Alfred, M.A	Namı Tal.

Cohu, The Rev. Canon Clifford John, M.A
Talbot, The Rev. Alfred Dixon . . . . (On leave).
Maynard, The Rev. Bertram Martin, A K.C (On leave).

Broughton, The Rev. Arthur Hardwicke, M.A. . Dehra Dun.

#### UNITED PROVINCES ECCLESIÁSTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

#### SENIOR CHAPLAINS-contd.

Hare, The Rev. Canon Arthur Neville, M.A. . . . Fyzabac Patrick, The Rev. Alexander, M.A. . . . . Jhansi. Porter, The Rev. John, L.TH. . . . . . Agra.

Douglas, The Rev. Percy Sholto, M.A. . . . Muttra.

Southern, The Rev. Gerald Holte Bracebridge, Allahabad Garrison.
M.A.

Luckman, The Rev. Sydney, B.A. . . . Cawnpore. Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, B.A. . . (On leave).

### Methodist Church.

#### BENGAL.

Revnell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse Senior Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi-Frost, The Rev. George Levesley, Hon. C.F. Rawalpindi. Kerr, The Rev. Robert Thomas, Hon CF Lahore. Poad, The Rev. Frank Edger Meerut. Kelly, The Rev. John Dwyer, Hon C.F. Quetta. Thorpe, The Rev Percival Edward Mhow. Glanville, The Rev. J. E. On leave. Wright, The Rev. Raymond B , B D. Jhansi. Bryson, The Rev. G. M. . Jubbulpore. Caunter, Rev. J. Govett. ... Peshawar. Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley Calcutta Rolfe, The Rev. Herbert E. Lucknow

#### MADRAS.

Whittread, The Rev. Arthur .. . . Secunderabad. Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J . . . . Bangalore.

### BOMBAY.

Cullwick, The Rev. William Edward, Hon. c F. Bombay. Munro, The Rev. James Henry, Hon. c.r. . Kirkee

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the Catholic Directory of India gives the following tables:—

2 4			1911	1921	1931
St	sh India and I	ndian			
(a	) Latin Rite .	• •	1,814,620	1,851,408	2,164,918
(b	Syriac Rites.		364,686;	440,488	549,981
2. Free	ch India .		25,918	25,480	25,492
3. Port	uguese India .		296,148	288,741	326,690
Tota	l, India .		2,301,346	2,606,117	8,067,081
4. Ceyl	on		322,163	363,986	394,993
Tot	al, India and Ce	ylon	2,623,509	2,970,103	8,462,074

NOTE (1):—In 1860, the total for India and Ceylon was 1,170,854. In 1880 it had risen to 1,610,265 and in 1900 to 2,201,674.

NOIE (2):—In 1860 there were 1,504 priests. In 1921 there were 3,156. In 1931 there were 3,625.

- The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements:—
  - (i) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. Converted by the Aposte St. Thomas, They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.
  - (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
  - (8) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
  - (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
  - (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 50 priests and Some 10,000 laity have been "united" to the Catholic Church.
- The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this all belong to religious orders, congregation or mission seminaries, and in the great majorathy and the property of the pr the Congregation de propaganda fide, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole sountry was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda elergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double at the conflict was set of the Concordat of the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double agreement of 1928, abolishing "double the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double the conflict of the conflict of the concordation of the conflict of the co jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—
- Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:
  - The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory).
- Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches: ~
- The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with Suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry. Kottayam and Trichur.
- Immediately subject to the Holy See :-
- The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.
- Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:-
  - The archbishopr'e of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere.
  - The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

- The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.
- The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam and Nagpur, the Prefecture-Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Missions of Cuttack and Bellary.
- The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Combatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.
- The archbishopric of Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture-Apostolic of Kashmere.
- The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vijayapura m.
- The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.
- Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture
- rity are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number about 1,300 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,200, and probably about 2,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's the most important institutions are st. Asver's College, Csicutta, St. Peter's College, Aga, St. Kavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, later figures being unavailable. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ah-meduager district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and rallway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the coll stions of the Society for the Pro-

pugation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local misascented from nome by the different local mas-sionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism except for infante or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The ne Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels. D.D. appointed in 1931.

### THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have become one. The Union, offected in October 1929, has already exerted a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed of his Scotlash fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three breatdency towns was celebrated: Calcutta, 1914: Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. Since antienty of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scotland to Churche in the Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European in the Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European in the Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European in the Churche in the Churche in the Churche in the Churche in the collection of the Churche in the collection of the Churche in the collection of the Churche in the collection of the Churche in the collection of the collection of the Churche in the collection of the co they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment. There are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been tuilt, in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubbulpore. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such Church of Scoulant, and cheef are serving in such stations as Rawaipindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Quetta, The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousic, and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was slosed in 1819 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres under severage of the United Free Church carries on Mission work in severage and Chinara); the Santal Pargand with five stations; Western India (Bomba Poona and Alibag); Hyderabad State (Jahr Bethel and Parbhanl); Madras (Madras (Madras City, Chingleput, Sriperumbudur and Country of the Central Provinces (Nagpu

three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India. Its two Churche in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalor and in Madras the local congregation support the school for poor children. The Ayrelief Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simis. The now well-known St Church. Simia. The now well-known St Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiate work of the Church of Scotland, were include by and are being locally managed by mission aries of that Church. The homes exist fo the benefit of the domiciled European Com-munity, and are doing magnificent work There are now twenty cottages, and about 60 children in residence. Further informatio may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of th Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons: "Th Church of Scotland Year Book" and "Th Handbook of the Church of Scotland in Indi and Ceylon,"

Though the former Churches of the Unite Free Church now belong to the Church Scotland they remain independent of the est blishment recognised by Government. The have only three purely European congregation in India, two in Calcutta, and one in Bombay.

Wardha, Amraoti); Rajand putana, where the stituted by the Unit the extensive work in United Presbyterian Church now carried on in 1860 is from eleven

The work falls into three main divisions, evangelistic, medical, and educational. The Christian community has been organised in all the chief centres into congregations which form part of the Indian Presbyterian Church, and this Church is seeking to take an increasing share in the work of evangelism. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's

Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta and Wilson in Bombay the Mission has given a prominent place to education. It has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher contribution to the work of higher reducation through four Christian Colleges.
The Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, is well known. The Madras Christian College, which owes so much to the work of Dr. William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, and Hislop College, Nagpur.

## BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT INTAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the Churches connected with the Society, but chorts of Dr. Wm. Carcy, operates mainly in Bengal, Bibar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Coylon. The Baptist Zenana been united with this Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Coylon numbers 206 missionaries and about 978 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 299 Printing Presses for both Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 376 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 299 Printary Day Schools, 20 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1983 stood at 23,245 and the Christian community at 59,812. The membership during the past ten at 59,812. The membership during the past ten years has increased by about 53 per cent. and the community by 50 per cent. in the same period. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on

tion with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION .- Was commonced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 22 stations and 608 outstations with a staff of 102 missionaries including 10 qualified physicians, and 1,371 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,536 villages. Organised Churches number 123, communicants 26,885 Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore Volume 1945 and adherents 19,000 for the past year. Forty-school to Colleges. Serampore College with 19,284 children, 15 boarding schools, a lible Training School for Women, a Theological Section of the Serampore of Serampore of Serampore Training School. There are 6 Hospitals, two Bible Training Schools, a Bible Training Schools, a Bible Training Schools, a Bible Training Schools, a Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Edustrial schools, and to become a part of its Missionary Edustrial schools, and to become a part of its Missionary Edustrial schools, and to become a part of its Missionary Edustrial schools, and to become a part of its Missionary Edustrial schools, and to become a part of its Missionary Edustrial schools, and the school of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and cational operations, in Arts and Theology It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised community. ionary Edudi Theology children. During the last decade membership
the newlyreorganised community by 20 per cent., the Christian
tonda lailfied Theoattornal basis American Baptist Forence Mission So-

logical Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

ARBRICAN DATABLE PORBIT FORBIT AND ALLEST OF STATES OF STAT In Arts and Science the College prepares celebrated Adoniram Judgon. Until 1910 the for the Calcutta Examinations.

Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers all forms of missionary enterprise come within and Bible schools in several centres.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and anguages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens, whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1932 the field staff numbered 387 missionaries, 6,876 indigenous workers. There were 2,732 organised Churches of which 1,979 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 2,80,964. In the 2'414 Sunday Schools were enrolled 95,949 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,739 schools of all grades, one of which being Judson College, Rangoon, with 07.489 stylenge are self-size. with 97,422 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 33 dispensailes treated 8,389 inpatients and 1,22,254 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works contributed over Rs. 6,75,055 or this religious and benevolent work during the year,

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION, was opened in 1836, and has 12 main stations staffed by about 50 missionaries. There are: District. 1,038 native workers, 891 organized churches, 53,186 haptised members, 342 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and represent 14 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 1,561 in-patients and 24,147 outpatients during the year. Mission carried out in 10 different languages. work is

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary: Miss Marion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam,

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION commenced in 1836. Area of operation: Midnapore district of Lower Bengal, Balvsore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Mission staff 36, Indian workers 310. Two English Churches and 32 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 2,686. Educational: Two Boys' High Schools and two Girls' High Schools and 115 Elementary Schools, pupils 4,220. One Industrial School, known as Balasore Technical School, Kovilpatti, Tinnevelly District,

for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary-Mr. W. S. Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION -Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial departments maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Organized Telugu Churches number 337, with 110,690 baptized communicants. There are 78 missionaries, and 2,720 Indian workers. The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore. A total of 37,077 receive instruction in 1,270 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools. In Medical work 7 Hospitals and 11 Dispensaries report 5,391 in-patients, 95,108 out-patients, and 115,073 treatments during the year.

Secretary-Rev. T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MIS SION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 35 Australian workers. There are 3,081 communicants and a Christian community of 5,697.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. W. G. Crofts, B.A., Biri Siri Mission House, P. O. Hatshibgan, Dist. Mymensingh.

THE STRICT BAFTIST MISSION.—Has 21 European Missionaries, and 222 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts. Communicants number 1,487; organised churches 54; elementary schools 85, with 2,905 pupils.

Treasurer and Secretary: Rev. D. Morling,

### PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION,-Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 36 Missionaries, of whom 13 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 2 Nurses, The Indian staff numbers 524, of whom 15 are Pasters, 87 Evangelists, 4 Colporteurs, 41 Biblewomen, and 348 are Teachers. There are 19 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,358, and a Christian Community of 7.739. In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Dispensaries, with 1,714 in-patients, 17,377 new cases, and a total attendance of 67,819. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 131 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,724 pupils; also 1 créche, 4 Chrome Merica.—The Sialkot Mission of this Corphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a civil districts in the Punjab and two in the Teachers Training College for Women at Borsad, civil districts in the Punjab and two in the

a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached.

North-West Frontier Province. Its missionaries number 113, including married ladies and its Indian workers 316. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, seven Middle schools and 134 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1930 was 13,209. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and four Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established was 44,753 in 1931 and the total Christian community 95,218.

General Secretary: Rev. H. C. Chambers, D.D., Gordon College, Rawalpindi.

THE AMERICAN PRESETTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections known as the Punjab North India and Western India Missions. The American staff, including women, numbers 256, and the Indian staff 1,135. There are thirty-four main stations and 229 out-stations Organised churches number 100, of which thirty-two are self-supporting. There are 13,826 communicants and a total baptized community of 61,487.

Educational work as follows—Two men's colleges and an interest in the I-abella Thoburn and Kınnaird Colleges for Women, students about 1,820; one Theological College, students thuty-four; two Training Schools for Village Workers, students about 180; twelve High Schools, students about 3,400; three Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; five Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, students about 170; 230 Elementary Schools, 241 Schools of all grades, pupils about 12,023.

Medical Work:—Seven Hospitals; twentyfour Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work:—331 Sunday Schools, with an attendance of 11,503 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, Rs. 71,254.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and now under the care of C. E. Vail, is well-known throughout the whole of S.W. India, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore, under the punicipalship of Dr. S. K. Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (Dr. C. H. Rice, Principal) has grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India:—Rev. J. L. Dodds, D.D., "Lowriston", Dehra Dun, U. P.

Secretary, North India Mission:—Rev. W. L. Allison, B.A., B.D., Gwallor, C.I.

Secretary, Punjab Mission:—Rev. J. B. Weir, N.A., Ewing Hall, Lahore.

Secretary, Western India Mission:—Rev. D. B. Updegraff, M.A., D.D., Nipani, Belgaum District.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary: Miss B. J. Hardie, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 80, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory:—Organised churches 22; Unorganised churches 8; Communicants 2,241; Baptised non-communicants 5,836; Unbaptised adherents 821; Total Christian Community 8,898.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Malwa Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, talloing, carpently and motor mechanics.

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and outstations.

General Secretary of Mission —Rev. A. A. Scott, M A., B.D., B Paed, Indore, C. I.

Associate Secretary of Mission —Miss F. E. Cleniline, Khaina, C. I. (Via Mchidpur Rd. Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council:—Rev. F. H. Russell, M.A., D.D., Rutlam, C. I.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the five central stations are located in the States of Alirajpur and Jobat and Barwani, but the Mission comprises within its area the States of Jhabua and Kathiwara, also part of Chhota Udalpurin the Bombay Presidency and parts of Dhar, Indore and Gwalior States bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The Staff in Central India consists of 20 missionaries and 42 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central and vernacular School for boys and girls at Amkhut and Alirajpur States. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home and dispensary and a General Hospital for the area is located at Jobat. In the district there are five organised and 3 unorganised chuiches with 273 communicant members and a baptised community of over 1,800.

Secretary — Thomas Draper, M.R.C.S. (Lond), M.R.C.P. (ED). Jobat, Via Dohad, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of twelve missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in 'each. There is also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary and an industrial school for boys There is an agricultural settlement at Esaguih where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a

communicant membership of 150. Secretary .- The Rev. A. A. Lowther, M.A., B.D.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBY-TERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar The Khassia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 35,896; the total Christian community 92,923; organised Churches 721: Elementary schools number 678, Scholars 20,243: in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3, Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 822 and Scholars 54,047. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10.000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. F. J. Sandy, Durtlang, Aijal. India.

THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.—In America organised in 1853 occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor districts in S. India with a staff of 55 Missionaries and 801 Indian workers. Churches number 16, Communicants 7,452; Total Christian Chemical Conference of the Conference number 16, Communicants 7,452; Total Christian Community 26,442; Boarding Schools 17, Scholars 1,129; Theological School 1, students 31; Voorhees College, Vellore, students 137, High Schools 4, Scholars 1,887; Training Schools 2, students 120; Industrial Schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 280; Elementary schools 225, Scholars 9,716. Two Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 provided for 2,617 in-patients and 29,571 out-patients excluding the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle, Aroglavaram, P.O., Chitteor District.

Secretary: -Rev. W. H. Farrar, Arni, S

## CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS! THE AUGUSTON MISSIONS.—Has two large Missions, the American Marathi Mission, and the Madura Mission rovers a considerable part of the Hombay Presidency, with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur. It was commenced in 1813, the first Americe Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1933 consisted of 52 missionaries in all, and 503 Indian workers operating in 9 stations and 90 outstations. Organized churches number 69 with 6739 communicants, and 1,8311 unbaptized adherents. There is a work for lepers at Sholapur. The educational work includes 10 secondary and training schools, with 1,151 pupils; and 68 primary schools, with 4,145 pupils three-fifths of whom are non-Christians. Zenona work and industrial work are vigorously carried on, the latter embracing carpentary and lace work. A school for the blind and industrial lines. In the hospitals and dispensaries of the Mission last year, 57,797 patients were treated. This Mission was the first to translate the Christian scriptures into fhe Marathi tongue. At Sholapur a settlement or Criminal Tribes is carried on by the Mission under the supervision of Government. Secretary Rev. W. Q. Swart, Ahmednagar,

MADURA MISSION.—The Madura Mission celebrated its centenary in January, 1934, and at that time turned over administration of work under its control to the Madura Mission Sangam. The Mission still exists to deal with certain matters relating to the maintenance of missionaries. The Secretary is Rev. W. W. Wallace, Madura.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.-The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church Council is in charge of 33 pastorates, about 250 village schools and five large Elementary Higher Grade Co-educational Boarding Schools The Secretary of this organization is Rev. Paul; Raj Thomas, Pasumalai.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM -- The Madura Mission Sangam was formed in January, 1934, to take over work in the Madura and Ramnad Districts which had intherto been under the control of the Madura Mission. This work consists of a Hospital for men and a Hospital tor women and a large High School and Training School for Girls in Maduia a school : for girls at Rachanyapuram three miles from Maduta a High School, Traming School, Trade School and Theological Semmary at Pasumalai, together with some responsibility for the village work under the immediate control of the Madura Church Council.

The Madura Mission Sangam consists of a little over forty members more than half of whom must by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rev. R. A. Dudley, Tirumangalam.

The American College, Madura.—The American College, then located at Pasumalan was affiliated with the University of Madra as a second Grade College in 1881. In 190 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the noitl side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of th Mission, the American College became organicall independent under its own Governing Counci United Church, and is in charge of the Christian of the same year it was granted affiliation as a community that has developed through the work of Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty The present college stee comprises about vory acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zimbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalors and athlete fields. additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by sixteen missionaries, and 39 Indian workers. There are 292 church members in good standing with 741 in Sunday Schools. 14 Elementary Schoo's provide for 368 pupils.

Secretary :- Miss Olga E. Noreen, Amalner East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION .- Working among Bails, Rindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh, has 22 missionaries and 49 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,021 of whom 466 are communicants. There are 12 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools are 507.

Secretary :- The Rev S Ohlsson, Mandalwar, Via Taloda, W. Khandesh

FREE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION -Total Mission staff is represented by 6 Missionaries 1 native pastor, 2 Catechists, 3 teachers There ne about 118 communicants and total commumity 200 Three day schools, 1 evening school, dispensaries and weaving industry.

Secretary - Rev E A, Ollila, Ghum, D. H Railway.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every from of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 87, Indian workers 2,450, Organised Churches Communicant. 25,311 and Christian Community 177,795. There are 1 Christian College, students 159: 2 Theological Institutions. munity 177,795. There are 1 christian cones, students 159: 2 Theological Institutions, students 70: 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114; 12 high schools, pupils 4,849. 25 Boarding schools, scholars, 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europages 29 Augustants 14 qualified dectors 9 peans and 33 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 9 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10,413 inpatients and 206,276 out-patients for the 3 car.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W M. S., C. M. S. and I. M. S. has been opened in Benarcs City with the Rev. J. C. Jackson of the L. M. S. as Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made atmorpst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 959 outstations. At Nageroil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 985 students, a Chuich and congregation and to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract S ciety.

Bengal Sceretary - Rev. II. A Wilson, B A., 16, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, Calcutta,

South India-Secretary and Treasurer-Rev. George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Benares Superintendent,-Rev J. C Jackson. Ramkatora, Benarcs Cantonmont U. P.

#### ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

of the International Missionary Alliance, but in number of its missionaries were at work Berar Province much earlier. Work is cartied on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 80 Iudian workers. The number of mission stations is 16 with additional outstations There is a Christian community of 2,088 adults, there are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls 1 Training School for Indian workers and 1 English congregation at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary: - Rev. K. D. Garrison, \kola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 40 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 200 Indian workers. The Baptized (immersed) membership stands at 5,213. Education is carried on in 7

THE CHRISTIAE AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE. Schools having 200 teachers and a total enrol-lates from the year 1893 under the name mont of 4,947. There were 44,459 calls at mis-Schools naving 200 teachers and a total enrolment of 4,947. There were 44,459 calls at mission dispensaries in 1932. The foreign medical statt consists of 2 doctors, 3 nurses. Industrial work is carried on in eight of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for love and a gable of practical art for related. chers training, vinage trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Anklesvar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

> Secretary -L. A. Blickenstaff, Bulsar, Surat District

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION-THE PO NA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—FOUNDED IN 1893. Mission Stations:—Khed Shivapur, Poona District, Nasrapur (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, MSM. Ry., Satara District; and Pandharpur and Nateputa, Akhiz Sholapur District. The Staff consists of 46 European and 47 Indian Workers, with a community of about 67 Indian Christians and their families. The main way to companying the villages as wearen. main work is evangelising in the villages, women's Giris Roarding Schools, 7 Boarding Schools for Jeanan work, and primary education Medical Boys, and 123 Village Day Schools. Females work is conducted at each station, with a under instruction number 796, males 2,962, total lospital at Pandharpur. Headquarters 44, under instruction 3,758. There are 125 Sunday Secretary :- J. W. Stothard.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION -Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Khananpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District.

Executive Secretary :- Rev. II. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, E.B.R.

Recording Secretary :-- Rev. A. E. Myers, B.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations, 1,759 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Injustrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Station at Dodballapur near Bangalore, S. India, also Colony for young people of inixed parentage, Champawat, via Almora, U. P. stations also in Nuwara Eliya Mulpotha Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon; Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya; Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya. Total Christian community 4,092. Magazines — English Missionary Notes and Telugu I.C M. Messenger.

Directors:—Rev. Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U. P. and Mis A. L. Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION .-Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School, In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At present there are six missionaries in India and a force of 31 Indian Preachers, teachers and Bible women.

President of the Council .- Rev. P. L. Beals, Buldana, Berar.

THE HEPHZIBALE FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCI-ATION.—Has five missionaries in India. They are Rev. S. V. Christensen, Rev. and Mis. W. J. Brown, and Rev. R. A. Dodd at Adra, B. K. Railway, and Miss E. K. Landis at Raghmathpur, Manbhum District.

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 3 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. Secretary—Miss J. Ferguson, Darjeeling,

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNE-VELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)-Opened in 1903

upwards of 6,500 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India over 8,005 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India is received from Britain, although the provincial Government give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lopers, of which H. E. Lady Brabourne, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice-

Hon. Treasurer: -P. B. Morris, Esq., P. O. Box 164, 6, Church Lanc.

Hon, Treasurer, Bombay: —R. C. Lowndes Esq., C/o Messrs, Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H. P. Anderson. 7, Bloomsbury Square. London, W. C. The Secretary for India is Mr. A Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION—An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Mothihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champeran and Saran Districts, with a stat of 17 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and of 17 European and 2 Indian missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission main tains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M. E. School with 20 pupils. Communicants number 80. Secretary

Laukaria Hospital, Bagala (Vacant) P. O, Champaram District.

THE RAXAUL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions beyond Missionary Union ha 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 2 European Nursin Sister, and 7 Indian workers.

Secretary-Dr H. C. Duncan.

operates in the Warangal District of the Nizau's operates in the Warangal District of the Nizau's Dominions as well as among the hill tribecalled Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevelly. There are now nearly 8,020 Telugu Christians in 185 villages and 416 Paliyar Christians in 185 villages and 416 Paliyar Christians in 185 villages and 416 Paliyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly The Missionary Intiligence containing information about the Society's work in both the fields. Secretary—Rev. D. Bavid, Palamcottah.

THE MATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY On Missionaries and 100 helpers and Voluntar Workers operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Strathu and Khaga, (U.P.), Haluaghat Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsuguda (S. & O.), Murwahi (C.P.), North Kanar Mirajgaon and Karmala, Talukas (Bombay Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) and Thipattur Taluk (N. Arcot) Thirty-four Element are proposed to the stablishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their than the fields. Secretary—Rev. D. Shavid, Palamcottah.

THE MATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY On Missionaries and 100 helpers and Voluntar Wilsionaries and 100 helpers and Voluntar Missionaries and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 helpers and 100 hel

Address: -N. M. S. Buildnig, Royapettah, Madras.

President:— The Rt. Rev. Abraham Mar Thoma, M.A., D.D.

General Secretary:—Rai Bahadur A. C. Markerji, B.A. Associate Secretary: Thos. David, B.A. B.D.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—
The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of five hundred and seventy-seven workers. European and Indian, including one hundred and seventy ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English speaking peoples in the large cities For administrative purposes, there are five branch organizations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (J. S. James, Superintendent.) Office Address: 6, Dhondy Road, Devlali, Nasik District.

Seventh-Day Adventist Mission—Burma. (J. L. Christian, Superintendent). Office Address: 30, Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Burma.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (G. G. Lowry, Superintendent.) Office Address · 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow.
Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northwest India. (G. C. Lowry, Superintendent) Office Address · 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow.
Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India (E. M. Meleen, Superintendent). Office Address · 10. Cunningham Road, Bangalore

The general head quarters for India and Burma is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. A. W. Cormack, President; C. L. Torrey, Secretary and Treasurer. (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted entirely to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacula and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie. European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

Eight physicians, one maternity worker, (C.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 4,400 organized into 105 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 278 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 8,870.

The Bombay address is "Sorab House," Garden Road, Colaba, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.— Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces, Mission staff numbers 37, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,400, adherents 717, Industrial Training institutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Vernacular Schools 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Widows' Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Ilome for untainted children of lepers 2, Leper Clinic 5.

Secretary: A. C. Brunk, Dhamtar, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 23; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational work carried on. Secretary: Rev. P. W. Penner, Janigir, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers 20, Churches 8, Communicants 327; Christian Community 560; 2 Boarding Schools with 62 boarders and 2 elementary schools.

Secretary.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.— Established 1802, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts and also stations in Horana, Ceylon. Mission staff 36; Indian workers 130; Churches 13; Communicants 900; Christian community 3,100; Orphanages 4; Elementary Schools 35; Punils 1,300.

Secretary.--N. F. Silsbee, 7, Pottery Road, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOWE MISSION.— It owes its existence to a period of famine, was commenced in 1899. Mission staff about 10, Indian workers about 125. There are elementary schools with three orphanages, one for boys and two for girls, industrial training being given in all three.

There are three main stations—At Dhond in the Poona District and at Orai and Benares in United Provinces. At Benares there is an Industrial Training Institution for leaining Motor, Electrical and Carpentry trades. It is for Indian young men but a few English, or European, young men have received training also. There are some out-stations. Director Rev. John E. Norton, Dhond, Poona District. Rev. W. K. Norton, who opened the North India work and who was Secretary of the Mission, died while on a visit to America. His work goes on under his widow, Mrs. W. K. Norton.

### Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.— This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 75 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 32 Assistant Missionaries, 235 Indian teachers and nurses and 52 Bible women. During 1933 there were 5,119 in-patients in the three hospitals supported

by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 23,515 out-patients, 88,609 attend ances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 ances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under schools were 3,129 pupils and there is a the United Christian Missionary Society, University Department at Lahore. The Indianapolis, Indians, U.S.A., began work in evangelistic side of the work is largely done India in 1882. It works in the Central Proby house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,256 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £41,535.

President .- The Lady Kinnairel.

Miss Liesching.

CHRISTIAN influences to Indian Women. Doctor Edith and trained students for various Missionary

Clinical work was at first given at the Charlotte Hospital which belonged to the Ludhiana Zenana and Medical Mission. The Memorial struction. Hospital was opened in 1900, and has now 220 beds. In 1913 non-Christian Students were

In 40 years 276 medical students qualified as nuises and 549 as dais and indwaves

At present 275 are in training-137 medical students, 26 compounders, 51 as nurses and 61 as nurse dais.

New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology, for Physiology, and for Chemistry and Physics. New quarters for Sisters, Nurses, Assistant staff and also a new Babics' Ward. The new Dispensary for out-patients has now become very popular.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER-SITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre is located at the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden :- Miss R. Navalkar, B.A., Reynold's Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in and 7 on furiough a 1925) the well-known work of the late Pandita living in the district. Ramabal, shelters about 600 deserted wives, The mindinal activiwidows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Eunice Wells, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Disciple Societies.

vinces and South United Provinces. There are 60 missionaries, including missionaries wives, and 266 Indian workers. There are 17 organized churches with the membership of 2,524. Hon. Treasurer: The Lord Meston of Dunottar. There is a Christian community of 5,000. There are 6 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, in which 2,298 in-patients, and 31,289 out-patients were Secretaries.—Rev. E. S. Carr, M. A. (Hon.) 2,298 in-patients, and 31,289 out-patients were Rev. L. B. Butcher, Miss E. Marriner and treated last year, with a total of 1,34,414 treatments. There is an orphanage for children under 8 years of age, with the older orphans provided MEDICAL COLLEGE, for in the boarding schools and hostels. Three WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE PUNJAB boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—In 1894 the 1 hostel for boys show 644 immates. There North India School of Medicine for Christian is one Leper Asylum with 120 immates. A Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients give a Medical Education under Christian during the year. An Industrial School is during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D., was its Founder and Which a 400 acre farm is used for practical Principal. The School was Inter-denominational, work

The Mission Press at Jubbulpore printed last year about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Laterature. 1 Normal, 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools, with about 2,330 under in-

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations also admitted for training, and the name was in the Poona District. The Great Britain and modified to its present title given above. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two doctors, besides 138 as compounders, 187 as have no organised connection with the India

> Secretary and Treasurer: D. A. McGavran, Ph D., Jubbulpore, C. P.

#### Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION. Founded 1895. Head Office 53 Victoria Street, London. S.W.1, base on the N. W. Frontier at Mardan. advance stations at Malakand Pass, Chakdara Baramula, Bandapur, Gurez, Kargil, Shigra and Khapalu. Protestant, Evangeheal, un denominational. Ten European Missionaries denominational. Ten European Missionaries Acting Chairman of Committee, Colonel G Wingate, C L.E."

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE Council.—Th Friends' Service Council works in seven station of the Hoshangabad District, and in Nagpu where there is a Hostel for College and Hig School boys.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Month! Meetings united in the Mid India Yearly Meeting is largely organised on the lines of the Societ of Friends in England.

There are 19 missionaries, 12 on the fiel and 7 on furlough also 3 retired missionare

The principal activities are a hospital wit dispensary and a Primary School and an Angl Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi. A Boaring school or Girls with Primary and Angl Vernacular Middle Departments at Schagpi A Home for women in Sohagpur where toys a made for sale. A Boys' Hostel at Hoshgab for boys attending Primary, Middle and Hi

schools there. Two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

In 1935 an Ashram is to be opened near ltarsi by Miss Hilda Cashmore late Warden of the University Settlement, Ancoats, Manchester. The work there will be of an educational and social nature.

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khera, Italsi, where hand loom cloth is made

There are 169 members and 1,332 adherents. Mission Secretary T. R. Addison, Itarsi, C. P. Church Secretary · Dhan Singh, Friends' Mission, Sohagpur, C. P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Harpalpur, Orphanage, evangelistic and industrial work at Nowgong.

Secretary: Miss E. E. Baird, Nowgong, C.I. THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. Hon. Secretary: E. C. Jackson, Esq., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHEER—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Godaven, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevelly, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgin Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

#### Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts Foreign staff on the field in 1934, 76: Indian staff of all grades, 2,784; Baptised membership, 163,955; schools, 1,064; pupils, 40,655. There are a First Grade College, three High Schools for hoys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricultural School, N. Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculus Sanatorium, and a Printing Press.

President of the U. L. C. Mussion: Rev. A. Gotwald, Chirala, Guntur District.

President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church. Rev. J. R. Fink, Rentichintala, Guntur District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 2,450 Church members School 1; onstituted into an indigenous Church called the byvangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Trovinces. The European and Indian Staff Organised numbers 31 and 176 respectively. One Theological Seminary for training of Pastors and Catechists, and one Training School for training Women Workers. 25 Primary and Anglo 2,037 girls.

Vernacular Middle Schools with 1,173 Children. 12 Sunday School with 675 Christians and 1,145 non-Christian Children, 9 Dispensaries with 36,035 patients during 1929. 3 Workshops, one of them with an aided Carpentry School. One Female Industrial School. One Widows' Home with 63 Women. 9 Orphanages with 158 boys and 236 girls. One Boarding School for Christian Girls on the Middle School Standard. Three Farms where the S. C. Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. G. A. Bjork, B.D., Chhindwara, C. P.

The Basel Evangelic Mission with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris It has at the bigming of 134, 28 chief stations and 84 not stations with a total missionary staff of 45 European and about 900 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 24,468. Educational work embraces 109 schools, among which a Theological Semmary, a second grade college and 7 high school. The total number of scholars is 18172. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Maharatta, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work and a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S. Kanara, and is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary:—Rev. Dr J. C. Meyer, residing at Mangalore, South Kanara.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded, in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts with diaspora congregations in Geylon. In conjunction with the Leipzing Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church which was constituted an autonomous Church on 14th January 1919. The C.S.M. maintains an eye-hospital at Tirupatur, high schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, conducts in conjunction with the L.E. L. M. a high school for girls, at Tanjore.

The European staff is 37; Schools 125; Teaching staff 246, Pupils, boys 4,491 and girls 1,635.

President —The Rev H. Fry Kholm, D. Lie, Palladam, Combatore District.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.— European staff 14; Schools 10; Teaching staff 88; Pupils, boys 1,205 and girls 800.

President.—Rev. R. Freelich, D. D., Kilpauk, Madras.

Institutions common to both Missions.— School 1; Teaching staff 18; Pupils, boys 15 and girls 316.

TAMIL EVANGELIOAL LUTHERAN CHURCH..— Organised Churches 47; Ordained Indian Ministers 39; other Indian workers 92; Baptised membership 30,613; Schools 230; Teaching staff 23; Pupils, 8,645 boys and 2,037 girls. Ban ..

nopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSOUR, (MELIM).—Is located in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi), Salem (Krishnighi), Tanjore (Tanjore, Negapatam), Madura (Madura, Aralsuran patti, Pathupatti, Velikulam. Pekulam), Tinnevelly (Valiloor Vadakangulam) Districts, in Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields), in Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Alleppey).

There are 43 missionaries (6 of these on furlough in America), 1 nurse, 2 zenana workers (1 of these on furlough), 2 lady educationists (1 of these on furlough), 1 American teacher in charge of a school home for the children of missionaries, 1 male doctor (Indian), two training institutes for teacher-catechists, 1 Seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics, November 1934: Souls, 16,081; baptized, 10,407; catechumens, 2,021; adherents, 3,654: 4 native pasters: 19 evangelists; 82 3,654; 4 native pastors; 19 evangelists; 82 catechists, 166 teachers belonging to the Mission; 28 other teachers; 10 boarding schools.

General Secretary. The Rev. George C. Schroeder, Virudhnager, Ramnad District, South

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1863 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervarol Hills, and in Madras, has a total staff of 34 1 Indian and 37 European workers, communicants 2,718, Christian community 6,737, one High School, one Secondary School, one High School for Women, three Boarding School, three Industria rial schools, one Orphanage, one hostel, 97 Elementary schools, and two Hospitals; total scholars 5,838.

President .- Rev. C. Bindslev, Nellikuppain. Treasurer .- Rev. K. Heiberg, Madras.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinappur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals. Mission staff numbers 46 of whom 3 medical missionaries. Indian pastors 31, other Indian workers 500 Christian community in organized congregations 18,500. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 1 leper colony with 300 lepers, 1 tea garden. Acting Secretary: Rev. J. Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

President:—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M. A., D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichipopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA (MELIM).—Is located in North Arcot Act shall extend to the property, movable and immovable, of these missions or religious associations."

In June, 1919, the Government of India stated:— Effect is already being given to the suggestion that enemy missions in India should be taken over by British societies. The proper-ties and undertakings of hostile missions have been vested in the Provisional Custodian of Enemy Property with a view to their transfer to boards of trustees composed partly of non-official members nominated by the National Missionary Council of India with the approval of the Government of India and partly of Government officials, and those Boards of Trusttees will in due course transfer the undertakings and properties to a missionary society to be selected by them with the approval of the Governor-General in Council."

#### Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organised into 7 Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods. In constitution of the Indian Synods. nection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 ministers giving their whole time to Military and English work.

The Districts occupied include 149 Circuits in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan. Central Provinces, United Provinces and Nizam's Pominions. The European staff numbers 130 with 74 Indian ministers and 903 Catechists. There are 349 Churches with a Christian community of 151,296 and 26,133 Communicants. There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organised and self-sup-porting Educational work comprises 3 Chrisporting tian Colleges with 89 teachers and 1,763 students, 5 Theological Institutes with 42 teachers and 373 students; 9 High Schools with 206 teachers and 4,539 students, 6 Industrial Institutes with 29 teachers and 263 students, 7 Boarding Schools with 103 teachers and 1,856 scholars, 1,141 Elementary Schools with 1,982 teachers and 38,282 Scholars.

Medical work is represented by 12 Medical Institutions with 6 European and 10 Indian doctors, 3,090 In patients and 139,567 Out paitents.

The Women's Department of the Society also Parganas.

MISSIONS AND ENEMY TRADING ACT.—In May 1918, the following notice regarding Missions as published in the "Gazette of India":— are declared companies under Act 2 (the Enemy Trading Act) of 1916:—The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Hermansberg The Women's Department of the Society also carry on an extensive Work in the place occupied by the Methodist Missionary Society. There is 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are declared companies under Act 2 (the Enemy Itheration 1818) (and 181 Bible Women's Department of the Society also carry on an extensive Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor with 473 teachers and 12,095 scholars, while there are 45 Boarding Schools and Training Trading Act) of 1916:—The Leipzig Evangelical Institutions with 190 teachers and 2,505 boarders Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Gosner Evangelical Lutheran Hission, Madras, the Hermansberg The Women's Department of the Society also carry on an extensive Worker; the Lordon Hission are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctor are 104 Women Workers, including 16 do The Methodist Episcopal Church is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spreads until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan, isurma, Malaysia, Netherlands, Indies and the Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of 525,668.

The avowed task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of tact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extending.

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1,100 schools of all grades, including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal fraining and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 40,000.

Special effort is made for the instruction and development of the young people of the Church there now being 336 chapters of the Epwo th League with 13,394 enrolled members, and 4,021 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment 139 422.

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Publishing House at Lucknow doing work in English, Undu Hundi and other Vernaculars. The periodicalisated cover the interests of both the evangulation and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Christian Education being in English, while the Kaukapi-Hind, and other periodicals are said in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conferences held quadrennially in America in which the eleven conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-four delegates. The polity of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the general governing body, there at present being but about two hundred American men and women as compared to 600 ordained and 4,000 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by three Bishops, elected by the General Conference, and residents as follows; Bishop John W. kobinson, Delhi: Bishop Brenton T. Badley, Bombay and Bishop Jashwant Rao Chitambar, Jubbulpore.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters. Stations with Missionaries, Dandi Maroh, via Nargole, District Truma Pardi, District Surat Eight Missionaries on field. Two on fulloughl, Four main stations. Two Boarding schools. One industrial school one Bible School. One village farm project Eight village schools. Chahman of Field Committee, Rev. P. D. Doty, Sanjan, District Thana.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT MISSION began work in India in 1913, has a staff of six missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka, with one Main station, Dhulia. There are two boarding schools, district evangelistic work and medical work Secretary: Mis. Paul Cassen, Dhulia, West Klandesh.

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 11-Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 5, 1 Theological school, 1 Guls' Boarding School, 1 Vennacular Middle school, 8 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary: Persis M. Phelps, Yeotmal, Berni.

# THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late commissioner Booth-Tucker; and was for many terms under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purses into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial commander; and one smaller Command.

Vorthern Territory, with Headquarters at those.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at mbay.

Malras and Telugu Territory, with Headnters at Madras.

outhern Territory, with Headquarters at wandrum, in Travancore State.

Crylon Territory, with Headquarters ombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters cutta.

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced), and also in the Punjab, great progress has been made. A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 centres in the salvation and social tion of 1,800 has been settled. The land will uplift of the people ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals,

one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dis-

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding have recently been commenced. Schools, Weaving Schools, Agricultural Colonics, a Hospital for British Military Soldiers, and Civilians at Delhi

Village centres at which the S. A. 1,776 Works .. . . Officers and Employees . . ٠. 22 Social Institutions

Territorial Headquarters: Ferozepur Road, Lahere, Punjab.

Territorial Commander: Commissioner N Muthiah.

Chief Secretary I.t.-Colonel W. D. Pennick.

Western Territory - The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Maharastra.

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army. Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander. Colonel Guana Dasen (Alfred H. Barnett).

Corp. 283; Outposts 259; Societies 478; Social Institutions 16.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations, there are established a large General Hospital— Emery Memorial, Anand—and several Inspenses

Emery Memorial, Anand—and several Inspenses

saries; 222 Day Schools; 4 Boarding Schools; a Home for Juvenile Criminals, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women; conditionally Released Prisoners' Home; the management of the Board Memory Comm. Womber Memory Comm. Womber Memory Comm.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madias and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Chrony of the Median Particles Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, viz. places in which work is systematically done, both evangelical and education and social.— 290 Corps and Outposts; 116 village primary schools; 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement, 2 institutions for the training of Officers; 1 Leper Colony at Bapatla taken over by us in 1928, a Women's Industrial Home in Madras; a Boarding Schools for girls, and another for boys of the Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters: The Army, Broadway, Madras. G. P.O. Box 206. Colledge.

General Secretary: Brigadier H. H. Rawson. The South India Territory.—The South Kuravanconam, Trivandium, (India) Territory embraces the whole of Travancore which has a population of more than 5,000,000, the work penetrating Cochin State in the North and the Tinnevelly District Chief Secretary: Lieut.-Col of British India in the South,

Definite efforts are being made from more

The erection of two Central Halls; six village Halls and a number of improved Officers' Quarters during recent months have provided increased facilities for service and make for consolidation. Operations in 20 new villages

A highly successful work is conducted in 3 Boarding Schools, where under the guidance of experienced Officers some 150 Boys and Cirls are cared for. Many trained in these schools have become successful Officers and Local 580 Officers.

In nearly 300 Day Schools primary education and religious instruction are given to a large number of children while activities at the English and Vernacular Middle Schools at Nagarcoil, and the English Middle School in Trivandrum are highly appreciated,

Medical work at the Catherine Booth Hospital and 7 Branch Hospitals is attended with increasing success and is of vital importance to the State At the Catherine Booth Hospital a splendid new administrative Block has just been opened by the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy fyer, Constitutional and Legal Advisor to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore The Sankaran Thampi Memorial Tuberculosis Block has just been completed, also other extensions which make for more effective service.

Last year more than 12,000 patients were treated at the Catherine Booth Hospital, representing all sections of the Hindu, Mohammedan

Released Prisoners' Home; the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp, Weaving Adoor, Cochin State, are happy and show Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, marked improvement resulting from export Warping and Recling Machines, and a Land treatment State and other visitors have expressionly having a population of about 309 sed then unqualified appreciations of the Salvationists. the Hospital.

> A new Leper Colony is now in course of crection in North Travancore which will meet a very real need in this region.

> An Industrial Department at Nagarcoil, producing lace, fairly and other needlework, continues to function satisfactorily and girls received as boarders and others are benefited. Boarding School boys are taught book-binding at Trivandium Industrial Department.

> Copies of Vernacular 'War Cry' are distri-buted in the Central Prison, Trivandrum, and meetings held weekly are attended with encouraging results.

The Home League has recently been launched and is making a splendid contribution towards Territorial Commander: Colonel Herbert B. the spiritual and social advancement of women and the general home-life of the people.

Territorial Headquarters: The Salvation Army

Territorial Commander: Lieut. Commissioner

Chief Secretary: Lieut.-Colonel Anand Singh (Bowyer).

# Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are in extricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, secure the highest attainable standard of by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of the Standard of last m should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some is law consolidation and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the 10und in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Fct, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English extract watch to English extract the act of the Carlothe English. English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Preare to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans. while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary lawiving functions have from time to time been giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

## Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown

of rendered desirable by the enactment of the the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach here-after to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

#### European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of pro-cedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." In the first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving of India announced that they had decided "to spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years clapsed before it became law, during subjects in such a way as to remove from the which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Here is the subject of the subject of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The subject of the subj be tried for any offences by magistrates of the

for trial before the district magistrate or sessions the subordinate courts. Returns are regularjudge has the right, however trivial be the ly sent to them at short intervals and the High
charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which
courts are able, by examining the returns, by
not less than half the number shall be Eurosending for proceedings, and by calling for
peans or Americans..... Whilst this change explanations, as well as from the cases that
was made in the powers of district magistrates, come before them in appeal, to keep themselves
the law in regard to other magistrates remained to some extent acquainted with the manner
unaltered." Since 1836 no distinctions of race in which the courts generally are discharging
have here recognized in the civil courts through, their durites have been recognised in the civil courts through- their duties. out India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the mentary provisions were substituted. has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians

recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one-third of their number are barristers, onethird are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held cer-Government concerned without prejudice to tain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified the superior power of the Crown.

Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal Service. tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial and Mu.

provision however is subject to the condition Committee of the Privy Council in England, that every European British subject brought The High Courts exercise supervision over all for trial before the district magistrate or sessions the subordinate courts. Returns are regular-

#### Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every Indians and Europeans in the matter of the consisting of one or more districts, and even trial and punishment for offences, a committee consisting of one or more districts, and even trial and punishment for offences, a committee consisting of one or more districts, and even and a should be made in the provisions of the Code essions division has a court of session and a should be made in the provisions of the Code essions judge, with assistants if need be. of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmarecommendations of the Racial Distinctions the province. Magistrates' courts are of three Committee the law on the subject was further classes with descending powers. Provision Committee the law on the subject was further classes with descending powers. Provision modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment is med, and largely utilised in the towns, Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter for the appointment of honorary magistrates; XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supple- deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

under the Code.

High Courts.

The highest legal tribunals in India are the High Courts of Judicature. These were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has recently High Courts have been constituted for Idea to the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a followed the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a followed the punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a followed the punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a followed the punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a followed the punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeated to the punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeated to the punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More has repeated to the punjab supersed the punj Trials before courts of session are Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons connected of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in those original or appellate (riminal Jurisdictions, The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local

tail Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. Trial by jury is the rule in original The constitution and jurisdiction of the criminal cases before the High Courts, but inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking juries are never employed in civil suits in one district and sessions judge is appointed for India.

For other parts of India High Courts have its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, have its principal civil court of original jurisdiction. been formed under other names. The chief his functions as Sessions Judge have been dedifference being that they derive their authority scribed. For these posts members of the Indian from the Government of India, not from Parlia-Civil Service are mainly selected though some ment. In Sindh, N. W. F. Province and the appointments are made from the Provincial ment. In Sindh, N. W. F. Province and the appointments are made from the Provincial Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, Towns, where the Chartered High Courts baye except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial pose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As InCourts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsawhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers remainder Indian." Needless to say that this unaided by jurors. unaided by jurors.

### Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into isation of the legal profession. Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts, and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts.

### Organisation of the Bar.

At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay there is a Bar Committee presided over, ex-officio, by the Advocate-General. This body is elected by the barristers practising in each High Court, and its functions are to watch the interests of the Bar and to regulate its cliquette. At Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, and Rangoon a similar Bar Committee exists, but the electrate is extended to include the vakila or native pleaders, and the president is either the senior practising member of the Bar or the Government Advocate. In the larger Districts and Sessions Courts, an organisation representing sions Courts, the Bar is usually to be found, and in the sub ordinate Courts, including the Revenue Courts similar machinery is generally in use. Pending an opportunity of detailed inquiries in India, these general descriptions must suffice. The recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee of 1923 relating to the constitution of Bar Councils for the several High Courts in India Councils Act, XXXVIII of 1926. The aim and purpose of this Act is to abolish, as far as practicable the distinctions between the various classes of legal practitioners and promote the creation of a uniform Bar.

#### Composition of the Bar.

A considerable change is occurring in the composition of the Indian Bar. The following extract from an informing article in the Times (May 25, 1914) indicates the character and incidence of this development. "During the

solvency Courts the chartered High Courts of ed to the Bombay High Court in 1871 there Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction were 33 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian in the Presidency towns. In the mofusiil and 28 English, and 12 4 advocates, of whom similar powers were conferred on the District 7 were Indian and 17 English. In 1911, attached to the same High Court, there were 150 solicitors, of whom more than 130 were Indian and the remainder English, and 250 advocates, of whom 16 only were English and the the 20 years that have clapsed since 1914, both in the direction of expansion and of Indian-

#### Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. all Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal And convernment of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Bervant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister); the United Provinces are equipped with a Civilian Legal Personnessens and practising the second with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Covernment Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Bill it is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

#### Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published In seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High on the Times Court. These appeals raise questions of very character and great importance, and the Council of Law "During the Reporting for England and Wales show their last forty years, a striking change has taken appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals place in the professional class. The bulk of in a separate volume, and have also compiled practice has largely passed from British to a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period Indian hands, while, at the same time, the 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States profession has grown to an enormous extent, have series of reports issued under the authority One typical illustration may be quoted. Attach- either of the Judiciary or the State.

Legislative Power.

The supreme power of Parliament to legislate for the whole of India cannot be questioned in practice, however, this power is little used, there being a majority of officials on the Imperial Legislative Council—a majority deliberately reserved in the India Councils Act of 1909—the Secretary of State is able to impose his will on the Government of India and to secure the passage of any measure he may frame, regardless of the opinion of the Indian authorities. Legislative Councils have been establed both for the whole of India and for the

## Bengal Judicial Department.

						u timent,
Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Bar-at-Law	Sir I	Tarold.	, Kt.	кс,	мc,	Chief Justice,
Mukharji, The Hon'ble M M A., B.L.	r Justi	ce Mar	matha	Nath,	Кt.,	Puisne Judge
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. M A., LL B , Bar-at-Law	Justice	Leona	rd Wil	fred Ja	mes,	Do.
Lort-Williams, The Hon'		Justic	e John	K e		Do
Jack, The Hon'ble Mr. Jo	istice B	obert	Ernest.	108	•	Po.
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr	Justice	Dwarl	anneth	M A 1	5 L	Do.
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mi	. Justi	ice Sa	rat Ku	mar,	M 1 .	100.
Panckridge, The Hon'bl Bar-at-Law.	e Mr.	Justice	ling	h Ral	iere.	Do.
Patterson, The Hon'ble M	fr. Just	ice Da	vid Cla	rke 10	15	Do.
Ameer All, The Hon'ble N	ir Just	ice To	rick, Ba	r-at-L	aw.	Do.
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr.	Justic	e Mahi	m Chai	ndra, I	C S	Do.
13ar-a1 - Law.						1
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr Bahadur						i
Bartley, The Hon'ble M						l '''
McNair, The Honbile Mr at Law.						Do.
Cunliffe, The Hon'ble Mr Bar-at-Law.				nliffe,	Kt,	Do.
All, The Hon ble Mr. Just	ice Sye	d Nasi	m			Do. Additional.
Henderson, The Hon'ble	Mr Jus	tice Al	len Ger	ald		Do.
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr J	ustice .	Rooper	adra Co	omar		Do.
Asoke Kumar Roy, Bar-a	t-Law			• •		Advocate General.
Bose, S. M., Bar-at-Law	••	• •	•	• •		Standing Counsel.
Basu, A K., Bar-at-Law	• •	• •	• •	• •		Government Counsel.
Hodson, S. S.	•		••	• •		Government Solicitor.
Edgley, N. G. A., 1 c.s.	••	••	••	••	••	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government. On leave from 2nd to 26th January 1935.
Roxburgh, T. J. Y., C.I.E.,	I.C.S.	• •	••	••		(Officiating).
Khundkar, N A., Bar-at-I		••	••	••		Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra			• •			Senior Government Pleader.
Sadhu, Rai Tarak Nath, Ba	uhadur	, C.J.E.	••	••		Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta.
Sen, Binod Chandra						Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar		••				Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, Mr. A. L						Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Bar-at-						Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	••					Assistant Master and Referee.
			-	••		AMBUUL WING ANDIDECT

Ghosh, J. M., Bar-at-Law			Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal		:.	Deputy Registrar.
Palsett, F			Assistant Registrar.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Bhusan, M.A., B.L.		٠.	•
Ahmad, O. U., M.A. (Cal.), LL.B (Bel.), Bar	-at-Law		Do.
De, Jatindranath	•	•	Do.
Ghatak, Niroj Nath, Bar-at-Law	•	•	Do.
Sen-Gupta, Subodh Chandra	• •	٠.	Do.
Badr-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B 4		••	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department (Officiating).
Moses, O., Bar at-Law			Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
Hindley, N. L., M.A., I.C.S.	•	•	Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction.
D'Abrew, P. A.	•	• •	Deputy Registrar.
Badr-ud-Dm Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, BA		•	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, English Office. (Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble Chiet Justice).
Young, J. J.	• •		(Officiating).
Young, J. J.	• •	• •	Assistant Registrar (Paper Book and Accounts Departments).
Basu, Anukul Chandra			(Officiating)
Chakrabatti, Bijay Krishna	•	••	Senior Bench Clerk and ex-officio Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side (On probation)
Morgan, C. Carey		٠.	Administrator-General and Official
Surita, O. R.			Trustee.
	•		Deputy Administrator-General and Offi- cial Trustee
Falkner, George McDonald, Bat-at-Law .			Official Assic 1cc.
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)	• •		Official Receiver.
Bombay Ju	idicial I	Dep	ertment.
Beaumont, The Hon'ble Sir J W. F., K			
(Cantab). Blackwell, The Honb'le Mr. Justice Cecil Pa			
Rangnekar, The Hon'ble Mr Sajbha Shanka Bar-at-Law	11, B.A , J.L	.в.,	Do. (On leave).
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mt Justice R. S. Law, i.c.s.		at-	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bomanii J:	amshedji		Do.
(Dub.), Bar-at-Law 1 Cs	William, E		Do,
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harilal			Do. (On leave).
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsidhbl M.A., LL.B.		- 1	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naoroji Jehs Law, 1 C.S.		at-	Do.
Macklin, The Hon Mr. Justice A S. R., I.	.c s	. [	Do.
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F. B., M.A., F	Bar-at-Law	٠	Do. (Offg. Addl Judge).
Chitre, The Hon. Mr Justice A A	•••		Do. (Acting).
Kemp, Kenneth Mc I., Bar-at-Law			Advocate General.
Sen, K. C., J.C.S.			Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Louis Walker, G	•	- 1	Government Solicitor and Public Pro- secutor. Clerk of the Crown.
O'Gorman, G. C., Bar-at-Law			Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Mallabari, Khan Bahadur F B. Bar-at-Law			Official Assignce.
Abuvala, N. B.			Deputy Official Assignee. (On leave).
Vesuvala, N. A	••		ist Assistant to Official Assignee.
Vaidya, G. A	••	:	2nd Assistant to Official Assignee,
shingne, Dewan Bahadur Padmanabh Bhask	ar, LL.B.	]	Officiating 1st Assistant. Government Pleader, Bombay.

450	Laws and the Aun	ministration of fusitee.
Lobo, C. M., LL B .		. Government Pleader and Public Prose-
Mitchell, H. C B		cutor, Karachi.  Administrator-General and Official Trustee, in addition to his duties as Registrar of Companies.
	at Patel, R. B., MA, LLB.	
at-Law G. R. Khairaz		Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator.
Vakil, H A , Bar-at-Law	•	. Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Sequena, A F , B A , LL	в , Attorney-at-Law	Taxing Master
S. J. Rahimtoola, B 1 , L	ьв, Bar-at-Law	. Insolvency Registrar.
Tahir Ah Fatchi, LL B.		. First Assistant Master.
Majumdar, J. H., Bar-at-	-Law	2nd Assistant Master.
Nakra, N. B., K. S.		3rd Assistant Master.
Gadre, J. G.		Associate
Mahadevia, M.A., LL M.		Do (Officiating)
Ayyar, A R N.		. Officiating Associate.
Kirtikar, A. H., Bar at-L	aw	Do,
Shapuru Bahamanji Billi	moria, Sn. Kt., M.B.E.	. Sheriff.
Nemazie, M. K.		. Deputy Sherifi
Baydekai, R. S., BA (Bo	ombay, Cantab ), i.e.s	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side
Dhirajlal Lafbhai Mehta,	B. V., LiB	Deputy Registrar and Scaler, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee
Athalye, K. A., B v , LL.F		. Assistant Registrar.
сов в	T OF THE JUDICIAL (	COMMISSIONER OF SIND.
G F S, Collas 1 c S		Undical Commissioner of Sind.
Rupchand Bilatam, BA.	LL B	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind
Mehta, Dadiba C, Y 1.	LL B	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Smd (Officiating).
Haveliwala, MA Bar-at-	·Law	. Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (Officiating).
CCURT	RECEIVER AND LIQU	UIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.
Wadia, H. H. M. V. Bat-	at-Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator,
Chmoy, A. F. J., LL B.		First Assistant to do.
Appabhai G. Desai, Bar-a		Second Assistant to do
Engineer, S. E., B. v. LL.	в	Thurd Assistant to do.
	Madras Judicia	l Department.
Beasley The Houble	Justice Sh H O C.	kt., Chief Justice.

Beasley The Houble Justice Sir H O C, Kt.,	Chief Justice.
Bar-at-Law,	İ
Ramesam, The Hon'ble Su V , Kt	Judge.
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble M1. Justice M, B.A., B.L.	Do.
, ,	
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble M1. Justice C., Bur-at-Law	Do.
Jackson, The Hou'ble Mr Justice G H B.108 .	Do (On leave)
Panduranga Row, The Hou'ble Mr. Justice, 10 S	Do
Curgenven, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A J , 1.c s.	Do.
Cornish, The Hon'ble Mi, Justice H. D	Do.
Sundaram Chetti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K, Diwan Bahadur.	Do. (On leave),
Stone, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gilbert	Do.
Walsh, The Hon'ble M1. Justice E. P	Do.

Varadachari, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	S , Rac	Bah	adur.	Judge.
Lakshmana Rao, K P The Hon'ble M		ice	• • •	Do.
Vere Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice		• •		Do
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S , I C S		• •	• • •	Do,
King, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., 1.0		• •	• • •	Do
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sir Alladi, Kt., B				Advocate-General
Rangaswami Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L.	• •	••	• • •	Administrator-General,
Small, H. M	77.1			Government Solicitor.
Nayudu, Venkataramana Rao P., Ra B.L	o Bani	actur,		
Rama Rao, K. W	•	•	٠	Law Reporter.
Bewes, L. H., Advocate	• •			Public Prosecutor.
Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	••	•		Editor, Indian Law Reports Madras Series.
Rajagopalan, G, B.A, ML.				Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A S, BA., BL				Do.
Sesha Ayengar, K. V.				Secretary, Rule Committee
Balasundaram Nayudu, M				Sherifi of Madras.
Anantaraman, T S				Crown Prosecutor
White, G. S				Registrar, High Court.
Srinivasa Ayyar	•			2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Appa Rao, D , Bar-at-Law				Master, High Court
Satyamurti Alyar, R, M.A., M.L.		•	•	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., LLB, Ba	r-at -La	ıw		Official Referee.
Ganapathi, K. N., Bar-at-Law		• •		1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side,
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L	• •	• •	• •	'Assistant Revistiar, Appellate Side.
Assam	1 Jud	icia	i De	partment.
Lethbridge, M. H. B., I c.s		••	٠	Officiating Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Officiating Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remem- brancer of Legal Affairs, Administra- tor-General and Official Trusteef Assam.
Lodge, Ronald Francis, 1 c.s			•	District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.
Masih, Syed Mahomed, Bar-at-Law			••	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachai
Ghosh, Praphullah Krishna				Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Mukharji, Satya Charan			•	Offg 2nd Additional Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Barua, Srijnt Jogendra Nath	•	•	••	Temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts
Barua, Iswar Prasad	•	٠	••	Second Additional Judge, Assam Valley.
Bihar and O	rissa	Juc	iicia	I Department.
m 11 m 15 -11 1 - 01 - 01 - 11 - 1714				
Terrell, The Hon Die Sir Couriney, Kt.				Chief Justice.
Terrell, The Hou'ble Sir Courtney, Kt. Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Bar-at-Law.	Willia	 ım E	wait,	Chief Justice. Prusne Judge.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Bar-at-Law. Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kt., ct.E. I c.s., Bar-at-Law	l Willia Thoma	 am E is Ste	 wait, wart,	Chief Justice, Piusne Judge, Do.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Bar-at-Law. Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kt., C i.E. i C.S., Bar-at-Law Fazlali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sayıd	l Willia Thoma , Bar-a	 am E is Ste t-Lav	wait, wart,	Chief Justice. Prusne Judge. Do. Do.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Bar-at-Law. Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kt., c i.e. i c.s., Bar-at-Law Fazlali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid Khawja Muhammad Nur, c B.E., The Ho Khan Bahadur.	l Willia Thoma , Bar-a on'ble l	 am E is Ste .t-Law Mr. Ji	wait, wart, v ustice	Chief Justice. Piusne Judge. Do. Do. Do.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Bar-at-Law. Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kt., C. I.E., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law Fazlali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sayyid Khawja Muhammad Nur, C. B.E., The Ho	l Willia Thoma , Bar-a on'ble l	IIII E  IS Ste  It-Law  Mr. Ju  Is Wil	wait, wart, v ustice	Chief Justice. Prusne Judge. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bar-at-Law.	CHff	ord M	anmol	an,	Puisne Judge.
Sukhdev Prashad Varma, The Hon'l at-Law.	ble M	r. Jus	tice, I	lar-	Do.
Francis, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ge	orge	Rowla	nd	1	Do. Acting Additional.
Meredith, J. R , 1.c.s					Registrar.
Ramesh Chandra, Mitra					Deputy Registrar.
Naresh Chandra Ray, M.A., B.L					Assistant Registrar.
Rudra Prasanna Misra, B I	•	•	••		Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties
Salyid Sultan Ahmad, Sir, Kt., Bar-a	t-Lav	N			Government Advocate.
Salyid Jaffar Imam, Bar-at-Law					Assistant Government Advocate.
Rai, Guru Sharan Prashad					Government Pleader.

# Burma Judicial Department.

						•
Page, The Hon'ble Sir Art						
Bu, The Hon'ble Mr. Just					٠.	
Raguley, The Hon"ble M Law, 1 c.s.	r. Just	ice Joi	ın Mır	ty, Ba	r-at-	Do. do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Just	ice Sur	endra I	Nath, 1	Bar-at-	-Law	Do, do.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr.						Do. do.
U., The Hon'ble Mr. Justi						Do do.
Leach, The Hon'ble Mr. Bar-at-Law.	Justic	e Alfre	d Her	ıry Li	onel,	Do. do.
Dunkley, The Hou'ble M	lr. Jus	tice II.	F., I	Bar-ut-	Law,	Do do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr	. Justic	e Herb	ert H	oddy, 1	LC S	Do. do. (On leave).
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr. waite, Bar-at-Law.	Justice	Henry	y Bene	dict L	inth-	Do. do.
Eggar, A., M.A., Bar-at-La	w					Government Advocate.
Dun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	••	••		•	••	Deputy Government Advocate and Secretary to Burma Legislative Council.
Lambert, E. W., Baat-L	aw					Assistant Government Advocate,
Byu, U Tun, Bar-at-Law						Do. do.
Pe, U On., Bar-at-Law						Administrator-General and Official
						Trustee, Burma, and Official Assignee and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon, (Officiating).
Thein, U Myint, M.A., L.S., B	., Bar-	t-Law	• •	• •		Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Tun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	• •	• •				Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Eusoof, Khan Sahib M., B	ar-at-L	aw				Public Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Lutter, Henry Millard, v.n	•	••	••	••	.	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay. (On leave).
Mitter, K. L., B.L	••	••	••	••		Officiating Public Prosecutor, Mandalay
Murphy, J. J. C., Bar-at-L	aw, f.c.	ж.			.	and Kyaukse Districts. Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.
Goldsmith, W. S					- 1	
Maung, U San, I.C.S					"	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon.
	• •		••	••		Deputy Registrar, General Department.
On, U Po (B.) Sein, L. Hoke, B.A., B.L.	••	••	••			Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Kirkham, G. P., B.SC., B.L.	• •	••	•			First Deputy Registrar.
Kyan, L. Hone, B.L.		••	••	•	:	Second Deputy Registrar.
•	••	••	• •	• •		3rd Deputy Registrar.
Thein, U Ba (5)	••	••	• •	• •	.	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Khin, Daw Me Me, B.L.	• •	••	• •	• •		Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Kha, U	• •				- 1	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Monteiro, R. P. W., B.L.	••	••	••	••	$\cdot$	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (Officiating).

# Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Central Provinces Judicia	l Department.
Macnair, Sir Robert Hill, Bar-at-Law, Kt., I.c.s	Judicial Commissioner (On leave, preparatory to retirement).
Grille, Frederick Louis, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.O.S.	Officiating Judicial Commissioner.
Subhedar, Ganpat Laxman, Bar-at-Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Niyogi, M. Bhawani Shankar, M.A., LL.B	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Staples, F. H., M.A (Oxon.). Bar-at-Law, I.C S, J.P	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Pollock, R. E	Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Gokhale, G. H., Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B	Legal Remembrancer. (Officiating).
Deo, V. N., B.Sc., LL.B	Assistant Legal Remembrancer.
Lobo, P	Government Advocate and ex-officio Standing Counsel.
Burgress, G., I.C.S	Registrar.
Mehta, V. S	Deputy Registrar.
NW. Frontier Province Jud	icial Department.
Middleton, L., I.C S	Judicial Commissioner.
Mir Ahmad Khan, Qazi, K. S., B.A	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Narain Dass, L	Registrar.
Punjab Judicial Dep	artment.
Young, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Douglas, B.A. (Cantab ), Bar-at-Law.	[
Addison, The Hon'ble M1. Justice James, MA., B.Sc, (Aberd.).	
Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A., LL.B., (Pb.).	Do.
Coldstream, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	Do.
Jai Lal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (Pb.).	Do.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Agha Haidar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed, M.A. (Alld.), M.A., IL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Monroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H., B.A., LL.B.,	Do.
(Dublin), K.C., Bar-at-Law. Stemp, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. W., M.A. (Manchester),	Do.
I.C.S. Bhide, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V., B.A. (Bombay and	Additional Judge, High Court.
Cantab.), 1 c.s. Currie, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. M. L., B.A. (Oxon.),	Do.
I.C.S.  Hilton The Han'ble Mr Justice (1 (1 D. 4 (1) cm) Late	President, Sikh Gardwara Tribunal.
Hilton, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C., B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S. Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.),	1
Bar-at-Law. Rangi Lal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rai Bahadur,	Do.
M.A. (Pb.). Din Mohammad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan	Do.
Bahadur, Shaikh, M.A., LL.B. (Pb.). Blacker, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. A.C., B.A. (Cantab.),	Do.
I.C.S.	Dogistrar
Creagh Coen, Mr. T. B., M.A. (Oxon.), L.C.S	Registrar. Deputy Registrar.
Webb, Mr. Kenneth Cameron	Assistant Registrar.
Evennette, Mr. George Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar.
Elwin, Mr. R. B., B.A. (Cantab.), 1.C.S.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla.
Shaukat Hussain, Sayad, B.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Judge, Small Court, Lahore.
	Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

## United Provinces Judicial Department.

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Sulaiman, The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt., M.A LL.D , Bar-at-Law.	Cluef Justice.
Kendall, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Henry Bayley, Kt , J.P . 1.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Thom, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Gibb, M.A., LL.B., D.S O, M.C.	Do,
Niamat-Ullah, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL B.	Do.
Bennet, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward, B.A. LL.D., Bar-at-Law, J.P., LC.S.	Do.
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, BA, LLB.	Do.
Kisch The Hon'ble Mr Justice Barthold Schlesinger, B.A , C.I.E , J.P., 1 C S	Do.
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Tievor, Bai-at- Law.	Do.
Rachlpal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur (Bar-at-Law).	Do.
Bajpal, The Houble Mi Justice Uma Shankar, MA, Li. B.	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold James, J P $_{\rm 1.0.5}$	Additional Puisne Judge. (On leave)
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J.P. (1988)	Additional Puisne Judge,
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice BA, LLB	Acting Additional Puisne Judge.
Joshi, Dr. Lachimi Dat, Rai Bahadin, B.Sc., El D. Bar-at-Law	Registrar (Offg ),
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis	Deputy Registrar.
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Assistant Registrar.
Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Wali-Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, WA (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, MA., LLB	Law Reporter.
Mukhtar Ahmad BA, LLB	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt. K. O., w.v. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law, w.r. c.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

## CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

King, The Hou'ble Mr. Justice Carleton Moss, CIE, JP, 1 C.S.	Chief Judge.
Srivastava, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bisheshwar Nath, B A., LL B , O.B.E	Judge.
Nanavutty, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erach Manckshah, B.A., 1 CS.	Do.
Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Hector, Bar-at- Law.	Do.
Zia-ul-Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan Bahadui, B.A.	Do.
Upadhya, Rai Baliadur Pandit Manmatha Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Registrar.
Phillips, Samuel	Deputy Registrar.
Gupta, H. S., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law .	Assistant Government Advocate.
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, Babu, B.A., LLB	Law Reporter.

INSTITUTED.
SCILS
CIVIL
0F
VALUE
AND
NUMBER

ĺ			NOMB	EK AND V	ALUE OF	TIAIT OF	AUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SCIIS LATITUTED	CIED.		Xumbor		
				4	Number of Suits instituted.	Suits insti	tured.			of Surfs	Total	_
			Value	Value	Value	Value	Value Value	Value	Value	the value	Number	Total
	Administrations.	ŝ	ronding	to t	P.S. 20	100			R* 5.000.	cannot be	instituted.	Suits.
			Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 500 Rs 1,000 Rs 5 000			estimated		
			(E)	(3)	<u>e</u>	<del>(</del>	(2)	 (g)	 ©	in money. (8)	6)	(10)
-	Renosl		199 963	354 188	157.668	153.314	14.103	8 637	1.941		870 178	Rs. 14.58.72.379
i	Bihar and Orissa	: :	37.634	•	37 271	46.135		+ 000 t	808		213058	6,38,58,121
က်	United Provinces	:	7,606		68.188	94,179	12 062	9 868	2,203		270.766	11,71,70,200
4, 1	Punjab		10.267	55.085	56.390	92.513		S.740	1.33	315	242,684	8,83,69,736
o e	North West Frontier D	. oviing	1 220		# 60 P	1000	000	001	o cx		19,001	70.07
	Burma		1.171	11.660	11.271	24.542	4 596	3.319	668	ŧ09:	58,062	3,60,07,502
œ	Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	8 369	41.760	30 321		6.086	4.631	£78	:	136,980	4,13,88,448
6	Assam		3,417				1.532	£19	88	103	52,024	98,01,154
9;	Ajmer-Merwara		1 069				157	107	<u>10</u> 2	₹; -	10.503	13,42,117
-i-	Voorg Madras	:	104 83 070			139.666	18.311	13.846	9.03	633	616.279	11.65.09,326
5. <del>1</del> .	Bombay British Baluchistan	. : :	16 411	76.389	51,560		13.486	9.130	1.282	3.753 195	252.751(a) 4,621	6,66.142
		TOTAL, 1932		802,230 1,005.314	",	702.823	95.836	64.483	11,890	6,406 (	a)2.711,306	70,78,89,810
		( 1931	288,661	196,046	496,126	674 531	94,823	63,956	11.640	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,80,330
			~ 000 020				901.90	800 99	01001	5 613	(g) 9 504 086*	80 61 78 048
		1429	979,604	862.00	188 856			69,598	12,990	6.307	2 510,151*	70,50.07,505
		1928	255,191			677,207	97.800	70.303	13,217	6,815	*2,431.276	79,69,43,759
	TOTALS	4 1927	958,452		458.360	639.470		67,539	12,682	7.216	*2,349,155	72,50,41,516
		1926	246,508	791 116	130,346	603.587		64,441	12,756	7,585	*2 246,938	82,46.99,560
					471 970	644 536		66 737	12.77	7.761	*2,415.356	71.39,35,486
		1924	243 786	166 162	423 613	563.777	84,169	60,301	19.245	7.374	2.187.256*	63,56,48 827
				11.5	415 058	541.405		57,955	11,,86		(0)2,121,908	
1											0 0000	1000

\* Details not given of 6,574 Bombay surts in 1923 6,014 in 1924, 5 628 in 1925 4,899 in 1926. 4,581 in 1927. 4,047 in 1928. 3,693 in 1929, 3,786 in 1930, and 3,304 in 1931.

(a) Excludes 2,829 suits of "Superior Courts."

(b) "45 sass transferred to Settlement Courts."

(c) "45 suss transferred to Settlement Courts."

(c) "5 suits instituted in the court. of one Hony. Munsif.

(d) Includes 800 suits not shown in details.

### THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Muthny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Muthy led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "A Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working.—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exception of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned, subject only "to the general control" of the Governor-General.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary; and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P.

The D. S. P. is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of lawand the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Inspector-General of Police, and Home Department. Generally speaking, the D. S. P. has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C. I. D.—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as Criminal Investigation Departments and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the Crime Gazette, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux.

Headquarters and Armed Police.—At the chief town of each District the D. S. P. has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accountements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D. S. P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles. At most head-quarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars.—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police are instead in the terminal thanadar. The public with the public whether it be in a large city or in a moiussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and Investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors.—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a prima facte case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to conduct police cases in the lower courts. Cases committed

to the Sessions are conducted by the Public Prosecutor or one of his Assistants, and the reports of these officers and the comments of the judge are a means for the D.S. P. to know whether his Thanadars are doing their work properly.

Out Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion .- Ordinarily the constable may aspire to become a jamadar, or with ability and luck, a Police Station Officer or even Inspector. The directly recruited matriculate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from lingland, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D. I. G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents got his pensioned and the pendents and the pendents are the pendent services. get his provident fund.

and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is supersed. ed in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, the without formal recording. i.e., without formal record of proceedings; and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

Round Figures .- The process of reorganisation and retrenchment goes on ceaselessly, annual administration reports for the ten major provinces and four minor administrations appeared tardily, and there are no unified statistics for the police of India and Burma. The following figures are therefore merely to be regarded as approximations, giving a general idea of the numbers of police and the volume of work put through yearly:—There are about 25,000 Military Police, chiefly in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and these cost about one crore. The maintenance of them is a departure from the principles laid down by the 1860 Commission and the 1861 Act.

Provincial Police including Burma total about 200,000 and cost eleven and a half crores or an average of over one crore per major Province.

There are about 10,000 Thanas or Police Stations which annually investigate from five to six thousand murders, four thousand dacoities, twenty-five thousand cattle thefts, one hundred and seventy thousand ordinary thefts and as many burglaries. They place on trial every year about three-quarters of a million persons, of whom about half a million or more are convicted. Presidency Police.—In the Presidency The jail population of India, which is over a Towns there is unified police control for the Provided Commissioner is responsible for both who on release proceed to prey on the public law and order and for departmental training until such time as the police again secure their conviction and incarceration.

Statement (1)" Military Police" for 1932. Assam Rifles.

Commandants.	Assist. Comm.	Sub. and Jam.	Hav. and Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Cost. Rs.
4	14	67	340	3,060	3,485	16,20,755
1	East 3	ern Front	ier Rifles	(Bengal	Battn). 843	4,00,159
		Bihar 13	and Oris	<b>sa</b> . 415	479	2,79,700
11	41	Burma 288	Military 1,040	Police. 10,947	12,327	75,88,600
5	6	Baluchist 234	an Milita	ry Police. 4,087	4,860	24,68,556

T ~ T												
Proportion of Police	to population.	1 to 1,965.06	1 to 2,091.02	1 to 2,622	1 to 860		1 to 1,370	1 to 1,659	1 to 390.62	1 to 1,035		1 to
ortion	ea.	11.7	2.9	1.	5.3	17.14	9.1	5.1	6.	÷.3	63	1-19
Proj	to area.	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to
Grand Total	Cost.	Rs. 24,13,227	1,67,49,182	81,47,468	1,32,01,162	1,25,96,282	56,61,879	1,58,88,442	34,02,713	1,17,90,996	1,42,00,135	10.40,51,486
and the second second	.luto'T	4 389	24,511	14,455	24.086	13,352	11,312	28,169	7,619	22,770	33,637	184,300
•8	Constable	3,494	19,650	11,458	18,004	9,548	8,602	23,283	6,574	18,166	28,664	147,413
stubles.	Head Con	529	2,612	1,548	5.022	1,579	1,730	2,871	773	3,483	2,533	22,680
	Seigeants.	-	47	17	<del>1</del> 9	17	31	202	4	0#	40	89 <del>1</del>
• <b>£101</b> 3	թոր-լուգն.	979	1,821	1,158	58.	1,839	872	1,411	<del>1</del> 05	841	2,022	11,056
	Inspectors	0.6	455	188	181	223	147	276	35	134	107	1,685
perinten Police.	Deputy Su	19	ន	8	30	99	#	47	1,	84	10	360
Superin- of Police.	Assistant etnobnot	=	2#	77	11	34	13	63	9	11	42	238
esta obi	Superinter	11	45	53	35	0#	23	35	00	36	82	323
ալ Հայու	Inspector-1 qod bas D-10300qs	1	~	10	10	9	4	^	H	70	9	47
	<b>.</b>	:	uding	:	cclud-	uding	:	:	:	:	:	
	Province.	:	Bengal (excluding Calcutta.)	:	Bombay (excluding fing Bombay.)	Burma (excluding Rangoon.)	: -	:	Ŀ.	:	:	
	H	Assam	Benga Calc	Bihar	Bomb fng	Burm	C. P.	Madras	N. W. F.	Punjab	U. P.	

The figures have been brought up to 1932.

## STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undestrability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the ments of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the police carry out that important branch of evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by the figures below may be given as some persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of undua. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas; but they the conditions and the statistical results in cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking

Admin	istration	ns,		Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.	Number in custo- dy pend- ing trial or investi- gation or on bail at end of year
Bengal			••	8,487	222, 331	201,822	187,361	14,458	9,625
Binar and Oris	sa		٠٠,	2,897	46,478	35,424	27,267	8,157	4,682
United Province	ces	••	;	12 081	131,977	107,105	93,191	13,914	15,333
Punjab	••		••!	10.489	66,060	71,196	45,425	25,736	5,494
North-West Fr	ontier P	rovince,	!	2,310	11,718	18,761	12,652	6,112	1,916
Burma	• •			6,932	73,434	74,946	48,842	26,104	5,232
Central Provin	ces and	Berar	••	3,259	45,035	26,820	16,663	5,849	4,308
Assam	••	••	. !	1,393	14,141	10,735	7,019	3,717	1,900
Ajmer-Merwar	d	••	:.;	372	5,414	4,032	3,824	208	420
Coorg	••	••	•••	138	530	625	311	154	158
Madras	••	••	.	15,732	195,12ນ	185,144	167,907	17,537	6,179
Bombay	••	••	••	8,83	129,926	137, 344	114,846	22,498	12,376
Baluchistan	••	••	. !	139	3,512	3,141	2,788	340	302
Delhi	••	••	•••	392	7,278	6,298	5,072	1,226	171
	Total,	1932	!	73,455	955,993	883,696	733,171	146,010	68,096
TOTALS	{	1931 1930 1929 1928 1927		68,396 70,759 67,540 63,079 57,630	898,977 1,018,522 941,955	795,456 867,949	657,044 730,459 661,755	134,176 134,529 133,268	78,309 71,245 68,233
		1926 1925 1924 1923	•••	57,412 56,554 54,997 56,314	858,777 877,780 887,747	711,493 712,697 703,553	582,346 578,908 570,729	126,215 176,423 130,112	61,607

ďΩ
1
¥
ã
OFFERCES
1
0
ы
POLICE
3
6
щ
. 7
7
ñ
H
×
PRINCIPAL
Æ
-

Administrations.	against the State and Public Tranquility	gainst the state and Public ranquility.	Murder.	£.	Other serious Offences against the Person.	rious against son.	Dacoity.	ty.	Cattle Theft.	heft.	Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-break- ing with intent to commit Offence.	House-trespass nd House-break- ing with intent to commit Offence.
	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	·betroqe5	convic- tion tooid botained.	Leporteu.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	hetroqsA	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.
Bengal Jalcutta Town and	2,555	1,1	1.88. 8.82		7.199	1,907	1,885	27 8,73	**************************************	389. 20	3 1 +11	4,363	34,655	2.256
Suburos. Bihar and Orissa	1,843	-	384	18	4,386	1,117	513	132	275	196	13.037	2.881	19,256	1.594
Punjab	2.694	898	1,962	*068	9,547	3,318	199	8 8°	3 487	\$ 9 <del>1</del>	7 421	2,462	20,217	4,094 3,518
NWest Frontier			575	172	415 2,878	1,118	17.13	<del>`</del> †%[	206	95,	1,144	232 426	871 3.148	121 334
Frovince. Burms Rangoon	838 78	593 31 375	1,126 28 320	284 4 126	11,623, 1,306 3 517	4,929 286 1 256	1,654 46 58	736.	1,165	1,629,	12 339 *3.280 20,934	4,070 *711 2,133	8,849 1,021 10,445	3 238 195 1.600
Assam	1,070 16 2,183 1,528	343 703 595	119 1,081 616	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2,068 7,322 6,591	653 1.828 2.003	310 310	37. 888.	251 18 3,441 2,866	97 1 319 1 123	5 460 114 17 756 10 148	1,073 25.25.4 3.984	6.896 78 10 102 11.507	735 11,943 2,358
	22 22 22 22 24		18		102		17.7	: '	115	13.8	461, 461, 4.014	1,125 1,20 1,20 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00	2.068 266 837	253 55 107
TOTAL, 1932	17,466	7,006	7,329	2.055	67,347	21,856	6.594	1 810	22,122	6 339	138.863	33,471	167,939	22.693
1930 1930 1929 1928	17,095 18,519 14,752 15,070	6,292 7,804 5,400 5,384	6,7833 6,762 6,422 6,451	1,960 1,785 1,896 1,896	65,733 64,303 64,438 64,799	20,769 20,406 20,053 19,348	Q 4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1,388 716 779 718	24,410 25,179 27,196 27,645	7,861 7,782 8,573 8,498	1522		1	
		5,048 5,207 5,217 4 913	6,227 5,939 5,899 7,899		58,986 57,791 56,597 54 113	17,295 15,818 15,465 14,528		719 878 874 875	28,652 24,281 25,549 21,876			37,329 38,177 39,564 37,734	169,611 169,611 180,123 190,878	21,429 21,786 21,620 20,405

## JAILS.

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penul Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1880. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India. is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected ab initio as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; se-condly, district jails at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The fail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superin-rendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jalls, a Deputy Superintendent to super vise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists medical omeers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petity officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in October, 1915, says.—"The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent, have been repeatedly revised and intendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee,—Since the introduction of the reformed constitution the maintesphere of provincial Governments and is subject among the prisoners, for which purpose paid

to all India legislation. The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jalls' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing epoin the necessity of improving and increasing existing pail accommodation; of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing education for prisoners; and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of the different properties. ration of civil from criminal offenders; the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents; and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners; the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial; the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison popula-

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while caro is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian iail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence, In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture Punish. ments are now scheduled and graded into major duction of the reformed constitution the mainte-nance of the Indian Prisons falls within the blems is the internal maintenance of order warders and convict warders are employed. Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A With this is bound up the question of a special number of reforms were advocated but, owing class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 on wards in the Thana Jail.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with other-wise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school. discipline.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jall is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore in cligible for admission to the reformatory school. for going beyond this by treating young adults seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable which he was released should not be imposed looked. 1905, a special class for selected juveniles and voung adults was established at the Dharws young adults was established at the Diarway pai to Bombay; in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal; in 1909 the Meiktila jail in Burma and the Tanjore iail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Barelly in the United Provinces; and in 1910 it was decided to con-custiate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District jall, which is now worked on Borstal lires. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases; a special reformatory system for "juven le adults" had, for example, system for "liven.le adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjah since the early years of the decade, and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the tormation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employ-ment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation.-Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A comnittee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with by their presence. special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report, cess in dealing with the criminal tribes is the published in 1921, was summarised in the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a convicion occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Ses-sions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who voluntered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to rickase to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement, but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities. It has recently been found necessary to send to the Andamans certain convicts either sentenced to transportation for life or to long terms of rigorous imprisonment for permanent incarceration in the Cellular Jail. Such prisoners will not be

comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first as- private agency for the control of settlements.

certaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1932 are shown in the following table:—

	1932	1931	1930	11 29	1928
Jail population of all classes on 1st January Admissions during the year	154,871 896,876	163,298 739,840	137,129 771,187	140,142 598,568	136,424 585,206
Aggregate	1,051,747	903, 138	908,316	738,710	721,630
Discharged during the year from all causes	DOFATA	748,266	744,946	601,581	581,512
Jail population on 31st December	165,797	154,872	163,370	137,129	140,118
Convict population on 1st January	126,580	136,552	115,184	118,970	116,161
Admissions during the year	267,239	207,568	223,538	167,697	167,013
Aggregate	393,819	344,120	339,722	286,667	283,174
Released during the year Transported beyond seas Casualties, &c	1,492	216,807 1,685 2,503	196,996 1,599 2,541	163,796 1,821 2,514	160,375 566 2,497
Convict population on 31st December	139,708	126,580	136,552	116,187	118,790

More than one-half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1932 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, about 190,000 out of 267,000 were returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners fell from 14 to 12, while the number of youthful offenders rose from 480 to 1,024. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to iails in 1930 to 1932 -

Nature and Length of Sentence.	1932	1931	1930
Not exceeding one month  Above one month and not exceeding six months.  , six months , , one year  , one year , , five years  ### Exceeding ten years	43,196	39,284	35,773
	120,656	89,647	109,714
	54,253	39,373	40,878
	38,673	30,584	29,950
	5,598	4,740	3,935
	705	575	533
Transportation beyond seas—  (a) for life	2,348	1,933	1,592
	94	100	37
	1,648	1,331	1,126

The total daily average population for 1932 was 144,004, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 310, and by Superintendents 97,736. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 121,900; 195 and 114,545, respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments showed a slight increase, viz., from 174 to 190. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without cellular confinement) was prescribed was 4,669 as compared with 3,684 in the preceding year.

expenditure increased Total Rs. 1,75,48,041 to Rs. 1,77,91,758, while total cash earnings decreased from Rs. 25,72,343 to Rs. 24,01,285; there was consequently an increase of Rs. 4,14,735 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate decreased from 12.42 per mille in 1931 to 10.19 in 1932. The admissions to hospital were higher, and the daily average number of sick fell from 23.73 to 23.12.

## The Laws of 1934

В¥

## RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, Advocate. High Court.

AND

## MANHAR R. VAKIL, Barrister-at-Law.

- 1. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.— on behalf of the shareholders on the various During the past year certain industries which registers; and (4) one Government Official nominated by the Governor General in Council. under normal conditions could not fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission for the grant of substantive protection were subjected to competition of an exceptional nature which proved a menace to their continued existence. The present Act affords assistance to each of the following industries by the imposition of minimum specific duties applicable against all countries. The industries concerned are: Fish oil, sugar-candy, heavy chemicals, cotton hosiery, glass globes and chinneys, paints, soap, enamelled ironware, electrical earthenware and porcelain, domestic earthenware, lead pencils, parasols and sun-shades, tiles, cast iron pipes and woollen hosiery and tabrics.
- 2. The Reserve Bank of India Act.—The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference recommended the establishment of a Reserve Bank for India for the management of Indian Currency and Exchange. In the report of the Financial Safeguards Commutee of the third Round Table Conterence it was placed on record that "the Secretary of State undertook that representative Indian opinion would be consulted in the preparation of proposals for the establishment of the Reserve "ank including those relating to the reserves." A representative committee was set up in order to give effect to that undertaking. The present Act follows the recommendations of that Committee.
- S. 3 provides for the establishment and incorporation of the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act. S. 4 deals with share capital, share registers, shareholders and the manner of allotment of shares. The share capital of the Bank will be five crores of rupees divided in shares of one hundred rupees each. Separate registers of shareholders will be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon. Bombay, Calcutta, Delli, Madras and Rangoon. A shareholder will be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business but no person will be registered as a shareholder in more than one register. Under ss. 7 and 8 the general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business will be entrusted to a Central Reart of Directors consisting of (1) a Covernor.

The Governor and a Deputy Governor may hold office for a term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and is eligible for re-appointment. A nominated or elected Director holds office for five years. S. 9 provides for the constitution of Local Boards for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, namely, the Western area served by the Bombay Register, the Eastern area served by the Calcutta Register, the Northern area served by the Delhi Register, the Southern area served by the Madras Register and the Burma area served by the Rangoon Register A Local Board will consist of five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area. The elected members of a Local Board must elect from amongst them-selves one or two persons to be Directors representing the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted. A Local Board must advise the Central Board on such matters as may be referred to it and must perform such duties as the Board may by regulations delegate to it. S. 13 provides for meetings of the Central Board which must be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter. Any three Drectors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time. The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorised by the Governor to vote for him, must preside at meetings of the Central Board, and in the event of an equality of votes has a second or casting vote. S. 17 enumerates the various kinds of business which the Bank may transact. Under S. 20 the Bank has the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period fixed by the Gover-nor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council. S. 30 empowers the Governor General in Council to supersede the Central Board if in his opinion the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to such agency as Board of Directors consisting of (1) a Governor the Governor General in Council may determine.

and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council may determine. When action is taken under this section the Directors, to be nominated by the Governor General in Council must cause a full General in Council; (3) eight Directors elected action and of the action taken to be laid before the Governor General in Council may determine. When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council must cause a full

from the issue of the notification superseding the

78 W 1

- 3. The Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act.—It was recognised, since the plan of setting up a Reserve Bank for India was first considered, that, with the transfer to a Reserve Bank of the purely central banking functions which are at present performed by the Imperial Bank of India, the latter should be freed from some of the restrictions which are at present imposed upon it. The present Act secures this by amending the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920. It modifies the control of the Governor General in Council over the management of the Bank, removes certain restrictions on the transaction of business by the Bank and provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Reserve Bank of India. S. 3 of the present Act by repealing s. 9 of the original Act removes the limitation on the business which the Bank may transact at its London office and s. 5 empowers the Bank to open branches outside India, in London and elsewhere. S. 4 authorises the Bank to enter into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India to conduct Government business as agent of the Reserve Bank. S. 12 substitutes a new section for s. 28 of the original Act regarding constitution of the Central Board. The number of Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council is reduced from four to two. The right of the Governor General in Council to appoint the Controller of the Currency to be a member of the Central Board is removed. The Governor General in Council must nominate an officer of Government to attend the meetings of the Central Board and to take part in its deliberations but without any right to vote on any question arising at any meeting.
- 4. The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act.— The present Act extends the life-time of the Wheat (Import Duty) Act. 1931, so as to continue the existing duties on wheat and wheat flour for a further period of one year, viz., up to the 31st March 1935.
- 5. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment)
  Act—S. 2 of the present Act makes the Rangoon
  University a British Indian University within
  the meaning of s. 2 (a) of the Indian Medical
  Council Act, 1933, and enables persons enrolled
  in the Provincial Medical Register of Burma in the Provincial Medical Register of Burma and possessing medical qualifications granted by the University, to exercise the privilege of participating in an election to the Council under s. 3 (1) (c) of the Original Act. 8. 3 enables the Council of the University to elect one member from amongst the members of the Board of Studies in medicine to the Indian Medical Council, under s. (1) (b) of the Act.
- 6. The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Ameadment) Act.—This Act continued the protection granted to the industry by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, as subsequently amended, for a further period up to the 30th April, 1934.
- 7. The Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act.—This Act continues the protection granted to the industry by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1927, as subsequently

- the Central Legislature at the earliest possible amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

  3. The Inversal Rank of India (Amendment)
  - 8. The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act.—
    This Act regulates the use of the words
    "Khaddar" and "Khadi" when applied as a
    trade description of woven materials. Under
    s. 2 these words when applied to any woven
    material are deemed to be a trade description
    within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise
    Marka Act 1880 indicating that such material Marks Act, 1889, indicating that such material is cloth woven on hand-looms in India from cotton yarn handspun in India.
  - 9. The Indian Finance Act.—This Act continues for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act, 1933. Ss. 2, 5 and 6 provide for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty, rates of income-tax and super-tax and the credit to revenue of interest on securities forming part of the Paper Currency Reserve. S. 3 provides for a uniform duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem and in addition either eight rupees and two annas per thousand or three rupees and four annas per pound whichever is higher. The import duty on manufactured tobacco is raised by rupee one and annas four per pound; the standard rate of duty will thus be Rs 3-4-0 the standard rate of duty will thus be Rs 3-4-0 per pound and the preferential rate for British Colonies Rs. 2-12-0 per pound. Under s. 3 the import duty on silver is reduced to sive annas per ounce without any surcharge. Section 3 (1) abolishes the export duty on hides S. 4 reduces the postage on letters not exceeding half a tola in weight from one anna and three pies to one anna and increases the uninnum ples to one anna and increases the minimum charge on book, pattern and sample packets from half an anna to nine pies. S. 7 provides for the reduction of the excise duty on silver corresponding to the reduction in import duty.
  - 10. The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act.—This Act gives effect to the recommendation made by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly by extending the life of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1001 for a further pured of thursage. Duty) Act, 1931, for a further period of thirteen
  - 11. The Indian States (Protection) Act.-The forthcoming constitutional changes make it desirable that the authorities in British India should have power to protect units of the Federation from agitation directed against them from British India. Such agitation may involve (1) attacks in the press, (2) the organiza-tion of the actitivities directed against State authority, and (3) the organization of move-ments for the entry into a State of bodies of persons from British India. The present Act affords protection against such activities to the Administration of States in India which are under the sugarainty of His Malesty under the suzerainty of His Majesty.
  - S. 2 prescribes punishment which may extend to imprisonment for seven years for a conspiracy to overswe by means of criminal force the Administration of a State in India. S. 3 provides for protection against attacks in the press which bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection towards the administration

established in any State in India. Statements of facts made without any malicious intention and without attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection are exempt from the operation of this section. S 4 empowers a District Magistrate or in a Presidency-town the Chief Presidency Magistrate to prohibit within a specified area the assembly of five or more persons when he is of opinion that attempts are being nade within his purisdiction to promote assemblies of persons for the purpose of proceeding from British India into the territory of a State in India and that the entry of such persons into the said territory is likely to cause obstruction to the administration of the said State.

Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act.—By the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, the Indian industry was given a temporary measure of protection In accordance with the undertaking given when the Act was passed, the claims of the industry to substantive protection were examined by a Tariff Board The Tariff Board found that the Indian cotton textile industry had established a claim to substantive protection, but the Government of India, while accepting this conclusion, have found it necessary to review the measures of protection recommended by the Tauff Board in the light of events subsequent to the submission of its report—the denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Convention and the subsequent conclusion of a new trade agreement with Japan together with the unofficial agreement between representatives of the Indian and the United Kingdom textile industries. The present Act gives statutory effect to these agreements The Act also incorporates the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board appointed to investigate the claims of the sericultural industry to protection

13. The Trade Disputes (Extending) Act.— The Trade Disputes Act, 1929, expired on the 7th May, 1934. The present Act converts it into a permanent measure.

14. The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act.—This Act provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar produced in factories in British India. S. 2 is concerned with defini-tions. "Khandsari sugar" is defined as sugar in the manufacture of which neither a vacuum pan nor a vacmim evaporator is employed and "palmyra sugar" is sugar manufactured from jaggery obtained by boiling the juice of the palmyra palm. 8–3 provides for the imposition of an excise duty on sngar at the following rates, namely '-(1) on Khandsari sugar at the rate of ten annas per cwt; (2) on all other sugar except palmyra sugar at the rate of one rupee and five annas per cwt., (3) on palmyra sugar at such rate as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council S. 4 deals with the recovery of duty with penalty for non-payment of duty 8 6 empowers the Governor General in Council to impose a customs duty on sugar brought into

information, is imprisonment which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees. S 9 empowers the Courts to order forfeiture of sugar in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed. 8 11 empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this Act The Governor General in Council may delegate all or any of his powers under this section to a Local Government

15. The Sugar-cane Act.—This Act enables Provincial Governments to apply schemes for enforcing a minimum price for cane to be paid by the factory to the grower. This is consequential upon the imposition of an excise duty on factory sugar As mutative in the matter of flxing prices for cane must be left to Provincial Governments so as to suit local conditions, s 13 of the Act provides that it comes into force in any province on such date as the Local Government may direct Under s, 3 (1) the Local Government may by notification declare any area specified in the notification to be a controlled area for the purposes of this Act Under clause (2) of the same section, the Local Government may by notification, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, fix a minimum price for the purchase in any controlled area of sugar-cane intended for use in any factory Under s 4 not less than thirty any factory Under s 4 not less than thirty days before the issue of any notification under s 3, the Local Government must publish in the local official Gazette a draft of the proposed notification specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and must consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft—Under s 5 the penalty for purchase of sugar-cane in contravention of a notification under s. 3, is fine upto two thousand rupees. S 7 authorises the Local Government to make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this Act,

16. The Matches (Excise Duty) Act.—The present Act imposes an excise duty on matches manufactured in British India. Under s 2 "match" includes a firework in the form of a match; and, where a matchstick contains more heads than one capable of being ignited by striking, each such head is deemed to be a match. "Sphits" are defined as undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for making matches and "vencers" means veneers such as are ordinarily used for making matches. Under s. 4 the rates of duty payable are levied at the following rates, namely -(n) on matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty—(1) if the average number is forty or less, at the rate of one rupee per gross of boxes or booklets, (2) if the average number is more than forty, but not more than sixty, at the rate of one rupee and eight annas per gross of boxes or booklets, and (3) if the average number is more than sixty, at the rate of two rupees per gross of boxes or booklets, and (b) on all other matches, at such rates as the Governor General in Council may prescribe S, 8 empowers the Governor General in Council to direct use of Thish India from the territory of any Native State in India, equivalent to the excise duty imposed by this Act on sugar produced in British India. Under s. 8 the penalty for evasion of duty or failure to supply information which a person is required by any rule under this Act to supply or knowingly supplies talse

of s. 9 is imprisonment which may extend to six months or fine up to one thousand rupees S. 20 brings into accord the customs duty on matches with the excise duty imposed by this Act.

17. The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act. -The present Act by amending s. 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, provides that cheques originally drawn to bearer do not lose their bearer character notwithstanding any endorsement thereon whether in tull or in blank and whether such endorsement purports to restrict or exclude further negotiation or not.

18. The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act.—Certain Provincial Governments were desirous that the status of trustee securities should be extended to debentures issued by Land Mortgage Banks and similar corporations, provided that both the principal and interest of such securities were fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Local Government concerned. The present Act gives effect to this by adding a provise to clause (a) of s. 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

19. The Indian Dock Labourers Act— The International Labour Conference at its twelfth session held in 1929 adopted a Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. At its sixteenth session held in 1932 the Conterence adopted a Revised Draft Convention which is of exactly the same scope and character as the original draft convention adopted in 1929 and differs from it only in certain matters of technical detail. The present Act ratifies the Revised Draft Convention on behalf

S 2 defines "the processes" as including all work which is required for or is incidental to the loading or unloading of cargo or fuel into or from a ship and is done on board the ship or alongside it. Under s. 3 the Local Government may appoint Inspectors who are empowered by s 4 to cuter any premises or ship where the processes are carried on and make such examination of the premises and ship and the machinery and gear used for the processes, and of any prescribed registers and notices, and may take on the spot or otherwise evidence of any person for carrying out the purposes of this Act S. 5 empowers the Governor General in Council to make certain regulations, eg, regulations (1) providing for the safety of working places on shore and of any regular approaches over a dock, wharf, quay or similar premises which workers have to use and for the lighting and feneng of such places and approaches; (2) providing for the fencing of machinery, live electric conductors and steam pipes; (3) regulating the provision of safety appliances on derricks, cranes and winches...

20. The Indian Carriage by Air Act.—An International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air was signed at Warsaw in October, 1929, by certain Governments. The Convention Under s. 42 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a defines the liability of air carriers for injury or drawback of seven-eights of the customs duty damage caused to passengers or goods. The

ture or import issued under this Act Under |Convention was not signed on behalf of India s. 13 the penalty for contravening the provisions | but its provisions were exammed by the Government of India and were found suitable to Indian ment of India and were found suitable to indian conditions. The present Act gives effect to the Convention in British India (s. 2). The Convention applies only in respect of international carriage by an i.e. carriage between two States signatory to the Convention, but as there is no law on the subject in India, beyond the general law of contract and the law relating to carriers on land, the Act empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules extending the provisions of the Convention also to internal provisions of the Convention also to internal carriage by air (s. 4). The rules contained in the First Schedule to the Act are the provisions of the Convention relating to the rights and liabilities of carriers, passengers, consignors, consignees and other persons. Under rule 17 the carrier is liable for damage sustained in the event of the death or wounding of a passenger or any other bodily mjury suffered by a passenger, it the accident which caused the damage so sustained took place on board the anciatt of in the course of any of the operations of embarking or disembarking. The earner is hable under rule 18 (1) tor damage sustained in the event of the destruction or loss of, or damage to, any registered luggage or any goods, it the occur-rence which caused the damage so sustained took place during the carriage by air The carrier is liable for damage occasioned by delay in the carriage by air of passengers, luggage or goods The carrier is not hable if he proves that he and his agents have taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage or that it was impossible for hun or them to take such measuses. In the carriage of goods and luggage the carrier is not hable if he proves that the damage was occasioned by negligent pilotage or negligence in the handling of the arcraft or in navigation and that, in all other respects, he and his agents have taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage (r 20). Under r. 21 if the carrier proves that the damage was caused by or contributed to by the negligence of the injured person the Court may exonerate the carrier wholly or partly from his liability. In the carriage of passengers the liability of the carrier for each passenger is limited to the sum of 1,25,000 tranes. By special contract, the carrier and the passenger may agree to a higher limit of hability In the carriage of registered luggage and of goods. the liability of the carrier is limited to a sum of 250 francs per kilogiam As regards objects of which the passenger takes charge himself—the hability of the carrier is limited to 5,000 francs per passenger (1 22). The sum in traites to be converted into rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date on which the amount of damages to be paid by the carrier is ascertained by the Court [8 2 (5)]. Under 1 23 any provision tending to relieve the carrier of liability or to fix a lower limit than that which is laid down in these rules is null and void. The rules contained in the Second Schedule determine the persons by whom and for whose benefit and the manner in which the hability of a carrier in respect of the death of a passenger may be entorced

time of re-export of the goods subject to certain conditions. This provision was originally resent Act makes some necessary amendments of a poply to merchandise imported for ments of a formal nature in certain enactments sale in order that goods remaining unsold in this specified in the First Schedule to the Act and markets without the handleap of a tax. In tioned in the Second Schedule, practice, however, the concession was allowed even in respect of goods which have passed into use after import in violation of the ordinary accepted principle that customs duty is a tax on consumption. In many cases—e.g., cars and cinematograph films the goods spend much or most of their useful life in this country within the period allowed before re-exportation under claim for drawback. The Government of India felt that the grant of drawback on used goods was wrong in principle and they decided that the payment of such drawback should be discontinued except in special cases to be prescribed by rules made in this behalf. The present Act gives effect to this decision by amending the original Act. The Governor General in Council, under s. 2, may make rules, in respect of goods which have been taken into use between importation and re-exportation, (a) modifying the amount of duty to be paid as drawback or (b) prohibiting the repayment of duty as drawback or (c) varying the conditions for the grant of drawback by restricting the period after importa-tion within which the goods must be re-exported.

22. The Indian Aircraft Act.—Aerial navigation in British India, before the passing of the present Act, was governed by the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911. In 1919 an International Convention was signed by the plenipotentiaries of 27 countries with the beautiful. of 27 countries, with the object of establishing regulations of universal application and of encouraging peaceful intercourse with nations by means of acrial communications. To this Convention India was a signatory. The Convention deals with all questions relating to interpartness acrist a contract of the contract of national aerial navigation, and also provides for the institution of a permanent International Commission for Air Navigation, with very wide powers as regards the formulation of rules, the marking of aircraft, the grant of certificates, rules of the air and so forth, This Commission meets from time to time to amend the annexes of the Convention, which contain the detailed rules to be observed by the aircraft of all signatory States and by all aircraft when within the borders of those States. The present Act council, to make an order committing to custody the aircraft of all signatory States and by all aircraft when within the borders of those States. The present Act council, to make an order committing to custody the aircraft of the Governor General in Council in order to meet modern General in Council in order to meet modern developments, enables Government to give full effect to the provisions of the International made. The Supplementary Act expires in Convention and its annexes and provides for April 1935. The present Act removes the time certain other matters on which legislation has become necessary. The Indian Aircraft Act

country might be sent for disposal in other repeals certain enactments to the extent men-

25. The Factories Act.—The Royal Commission on Labour in India made a number of recommendations for the amendment of the Indian Factories Act, 1911. These were published with their Report in July 1931. After examining these in detail, the Government of India drafted a bill to replace the Indian Factories Act, 1911, which embodied the great majority of the proposals and included some other alterations that experience had shown to be desirable. The present Act is based on the Labour Commission's recommendations and the suggestions offered by associations of employers and employed and like organizations. The following are some of the recommendations of the Labour Commission which have received legislative sanction. S. 16 is designed to protect workers against the effects of excessive heat. The Chief Inspector may serve or give the Manager of a factory an order in writing specifying the measures which should be adopted if it appears to him that the cooling properties of the air in the factory are at times insufficient to arr in the factory are at times insumerate as secure workers against injury to health or againt serious discomfort. S. 34 reduces the working hours of adult workers to 54 hours in a week in non-seasonal factories and to 60 hours in seasonal factories. In the proviso a special excep-tion is made in favour of factories where the processes must go on throughout the day, such as factorics providing electric power and light, waterworks, etc. S. 87 reduces the hours for adult work in non-seasonal factories from 11 to 10 hours in a day. S. 54 imposes restrictions on the working hours of a child. A child cannot be allowed to work in a factory for more than five hours in a day. The hours of work of a child must be so arranged that they do not spread over more than seven and a half hours in any day.

in a jail outside Bengal any person against whom an order under sb-s. (1) of s. 2 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, might be

become necessary. The Indian Aircraft Act. 1911, is repealed.

23. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty)
Act.—With the imposition of a considerable duty on matches an abnormal development of the use of mechanical lighters is anticipated. This would mean a loss of duty and interference with the business of the Indian match manufacturing industry. The present Act therefore imposes an excise duty, at the rate of one rupes and eight annas per lighter on every mechanical lighter manufactured in British India. The customs duty leviable on these is also correspondingly enhanced.

27. The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act., 1934, 1

of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As a local Legisla-idifference between the rate at which relief was ture cannot affect the jurisdiction of a High lobtained and the rate at which the tax was Court established under the Government of paid in that one of the two countries in which India Act, the present Act re-enacts these the rate of taxation was lower. provisions.

the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Sarawak and Siam formulated an international scheme for the restriction of the export, produc-tion and stocks of rubber. The Governments of the territories concerned also entered into an agreement to take effective steps to put the scheme into operation. The main features of the scheme were —(1) that the restriction scheme should remain in force in the first instance up to the 31st December 1938, and its continuation thereafter should be subject to a review of the position by the Governments concerned. (2) that, during the currency of the scheme, the exports of rubber should be restricted to certain percentages of predetermined basic quotas; (3) that the import of rubber should be prohibited except under license; (4) that the stocks of rubber held by owners should be restricted; (5) that existing areas under rubber should not be extended except for exclusively experimental purposes, and in such cases only up to a maximum of one quarter of one per cent of the areas under rubber at the date of commencement of the restriction scheme and (6) that the replanting of areas under rubber should be restricted to a maximum of ten per cent. of the area under rubber at the date of commencement of the scheme during each control year, and to 20 per cent during the whole currency of the scheme. The present Act gives legislative sanction to this scheme

29. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment)
Act.—In accordance with s. 27 of the English
Finance Act, 1920, the United Kingdom grants a refund to a doubly taxed assessee (a) at a rate equal to one half of the United kingdom rate ot tax, or (b) at a rate equal to the Indian rate of tax, whichever is less. The relief given by British India is regulated by s. 49 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, which provides that where the relief obtained in the United Kingdom is at a rate less than the Indian rate of tax, the assessee obtains a refund to cover the difference subject to a minimum of one half the Indian rate of tax. Owing to recent increases in the Indian rate of taxation coupled with the protection offered to the steel industry in recent reduction in the British rate of Incomediate by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, tax from five shillings to four shillings six pence [1927, as subsequently amended, expired on the in the pound, in certain cases the effective rate 31st October 1934. In accordance with the of Indian income-tax is greater than the effective provisions of that Act an enquiry as to the rate of United Kingdom income-tax. In these extent, if any, to which it was necessary to rate of United Kingdom income-tax. In these extent, if any, to which it was necessary to cases s. 49 of the Indian Act has the effect of continue protection to the industry and as to leaving the assessee after he has obtained refunds the manner in which any protection found both in the United Kingdom and in India, necessary should be conferred, was made by the liable to an amount of tax which is less than if Tariff Board The present Act gives effect he had been taxed singly at the higher rate, to the protective measures recommended by The present Act therefore provides that when the Board. The recommendations of the Board the income doubly taxed has obtained relief in involved a very considerable reduction in the the United Kindgom the balance of relief level of import duties in certain important cases. obtainable in British India does not exceed the with a resultant reduction in the revenue derived

30. The Act .- The 28. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In Petroleum Act.—Betroleum Act.—The Indian rubber in recent years and the consequent difficulties with which rubber producers have been faced, representatives of the industry in the main rubber-producing countries, namely, thirty years it became unsuitable in several India, Ceylon, Malaya, British North Borneo, ways. As early as 1903 the attention of the the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Government of India was drawn to the incontrol of the production of the control o Petroleum venience arising from the existence in different provinces of separate sets of rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum The original Act did not permit the issue by the Government of India of a set of rules applicable throughout British India and the only way in which it was possible to secure uniformity was by the issue by Local Governments from time to time of similar rules with the sanction of the Central Government The present Act transfers the rule-making powers to the Central Government

The Act applies to the whole of British India [S. 1 (2)] S. 2 defines "petroleum" as any liquid hydro-carbon, or mixture of hydro-carbon, and any inflammable mixture (liquid, viscous or solid) containing any liquid hydro-carbon "To transport" petroleum means to move petroleum from or e place to another in British India, and includes moving from one place to another in British India by sea or across territory in India which is not part of British India Ss. 3 and 4 provide for control over the import, transport and storage of petroleum by empowering the Governor General in Council to make rules in this behalf Under 8 8 no license is needed for the import, transport or storage of dangerous petroleum not intended for sale if the total quantity does not exceed six gallons S 9 contains exemptions intended for owners of motor conveyances and stationary engines. Clause (a) exempts petroleum kept in a tank in a motor conveyance or an internal combustion engine from the requirement of a license. Clause (b) allows the owner of a motor conveyance or engine to keep a stock of spare petroleum ance or engine to keep a stock of spare performant not exceeding 20 gallons. Ss. 14 to 22 deal with the testing of petroleum. Ss. 23 to 28 contain the necessary penal provisions Under s. 23 the punishment for contravening the provisions of this Act, is a fine of five hundred rupees for the first offence and a fine up to two thousand rupees for every subsequent offence.

from duties of customs S 4 of the Act, there-| Indian personnel of the Indian Army, Including fore, imposes an excise duty of four rupees this new class of officers, is contained in the per ton on all steel mgots produced in British Indian Army Act, in the same way that provision ner ton on all steel ingots produced in British India and 8. 6 provides for a countervailing for the Indian Air Force is contained in the customs duty equivalent to the excise duty on steel motors. This countervailing duty is additional to the protective duties recommended by the Board and alternative to the ad valorem crystal Act, under 8. 3 of the present Act they are known as "Viceroy's Commission Officers" revenue duties on articles in respect of which protection was not proposed. The new duties came into operation on November 1, 1934

- 32. The Indian Tariff Act. The present Act consolidates the existing provisions of law of parts of some fifty Acts to be repealed. The schedule of import tariffs exhibits as far as possible the actual rate of duty payable on each article under the tariff law for the time being, the only duties not included being those imposed by the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931. The items subject to duty have been re-arranged npon a scientific plan enabling any particular item to be found without the use of an index and affording a suitable basis for future modification or supplementary legislation.
- 33. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act.—This Act., by amending the Indian Army Act., 1911, provides for the changes in the constitution of the Indian army rendered necessary by the progressive Indianization of the Detence Forces of India, A new class of Indian Officer com-missioned from the Indian Military Academy is about to appear. These officers, designated "Indian Commissioned Officers," will possess with respect to the Indian Army all the powers "Indian Commissioned Officers," will possess have the same civil rights and habilities as the with respect to the Indian Army all the powers personnel of this Majesty's Military and Air and privileges of the British Officers whom they Forces. The present Act, therefore, makes will gradually replace. The original Act is so formal amendments to certain existing laws to mended that complete provision for the whole attain this object.

- 34. The Indian Navy (Discipline) Act.—8 66 of the Government of India Act empowers the Indian Legislature to apply the British Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vic. c 109) to the naval torces raised by the Governor General in Council It further empowers the Indian Legislature, in applying the British Naval Discipline Act to the torces and ships raised and provided by the Governor General in Council, to make such modifications and adaptations in the Act as it may think fit in order to adapt the Act to the circumstances of order to adapt the Act to the circumstances of India The present Act contains the changes in the British Naval Discipline Act that appear necessary to carry out this object and render its provisions suitable to Indian conditions. The Act also provides for the discipline of the members of the Volunteer Reserve, Intherto provided for by the Indian Marine (Amendment) Act, 1933, which is now repealed.
- 35. The Amending Act.—This Act is the outcome of the previous enactment which provides for the application of the British Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Army It is essential that members of the Indian Army should

## COPYRIGHT.

for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which energies how no research publish a translation is, subject to an important of rights, but the printer has to supply publish a translation is, subject to an importance or these works as stated in that Act and that provise, to subsist only for ten years from in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV the first publication of the work. The procopies of these works as stated in that Act and tant proviso, to subsist only for ten years from in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV to 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act made such ments for producing musical sounds were of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the Gazette of India on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the lagislature of British possessions to modify or or suthor, and the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible to the possession, and it is under this power conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The Combination of melody and harmony, or Act to which these provisions are scheduled entered in the produced." Indian law and procedure, and some material reproduced."

There is no provision of law in British India | modifications of them in their applications, for the registration of Copyright. Protection translations and musical compositions. In the case of works first published in British India right Act under which there is now no regis- the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or

# India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of: Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conterence, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of European Committee and Committee an administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Munister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19 India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States. Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexe may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members, she will, so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact with the ontside world as a separate entity.

She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Scorctary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No 1X adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending inter alia recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwellth. wealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conteronce when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

#### India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government tional position as denned in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Offlice in 1929, showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new Status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could be delegate it: "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within particular limit of the property of the pr very wide limits, even though, as has occurred In some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H M.'s Government which resulted in India setting the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League. in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conterences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armaments in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930, India is also represented on London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent Leggue bodies, e.g., the governing body of the International labour office, the Advisory Committee on Optum and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intelligental Committee of Letallocated Committees. regain Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. It is interesting to note that since 1921 Sir Atul Chatterjee has been acting as Dep try Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932.

The Personnel of the Indian Delegation has from the outset largely been Indian in race, though owing to the constitutional organization of the Indian administration it has irrequently been necessary for her to be represented by Englishmen. This has especially been the case when specialized experts were required. The Indian character of the personnel has as rapidly as possible been increased and in 1929 the Indian Delegation to the annual Assembly of the League was for the first time led by an Indian (The Hon'ble Sir Mohammed Habibullah. Member for Education, Health and Lands in the Executive Council of His Excellency the viceroy and Governor-General). In the follow-ing year the delegation was led by the Maharaja of Bikaner in 1931 by Sir B L Mitter; in 1932 by H. H. the Aga Khan; and in 1933 by Sir B L. Mitter again. A convention has been established for the leadership being held by an Indian. While the delegations to the International While the delegations to the international Labour Conference are becoming almost entirely Indian in personnel, the workers' delegations always have been Indian. This is merely an expression of the general policy appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at of the Secretary of State that an increasing Geneva.

number of Indians should be given the opportunity of being trained in the international field. An example of the increasing part being played by Indians in League work occurred in 1930 when, during the Assembly of that year and at the instance of Sir Jehangir Coyaji, a member of the Indian delegation, an important resolution of the Indian delegation, an important resolution was passed in reference to the need for an inquiry into world depression. The Indian Delegation to the League Assembly in 1932 consisted of H. H. the Aga Khan (Leader), Sir Prabhashankar Pattani (President of Bhavnagar State Council), Sir Donys Bray (Momber of the Council of India), Members, and Sir Jehangir Coyajeo (Head of the Department of History, Economics and Politics, Andhra University). In 1933, the Indian Delegation consisted of Sir B. L. Mitter (Leader), Sir Denys Bray, Sir Abunssanuad Khan of Rampur and Bray, Sir Abinssanad Khan of Rampir and Sir Hotmusji Mchta of Bombay. The 1934 Delegation included H. H. the Aga Khan (Leaden), Sir Denys Bray, Sir V. T. Krishnama-chari (Diwan of Baroda) and Sir Homi Mehta, M C S (Substitute Delegate).

The Secretary of State in his Memorandum to the Parliamentary Statutory Commission wrote — India's membership of the League has had the effect of stimulating her national self-consciousness and has laid the foundations of an informed public interest in international affairs . India's representatives have not confined themselves merely to the role of spectators, but have played a prominent part in many of the meetings which they have attended. She has fully justified her position as a separate Member or the League by her co-operation in the economic and social spheres which form so large a part of its activities... But in certain questions where special Indian interests are involved, the Indian Delegation can and does take an independent line, and may even find itself in opposition to other parts of the Empire . . . But sometimes on non-political questions the British and Indian Delegations have remained in opposite camps. On such questions, when special Indian interests are at stake, India's right of independent action extends to speaking and voting against the views advanced on behalf of His Majesty's Government." Lord Reading, in a note at the end of his Viceroyalty, stated his conclusion that the extension that the system of consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India had worked satisfactorily and that the Government of India, without any definition of its problem-tical rights, already in practice obtained all the advantages which it might claim.

The year 1932 saw the opening of a League of Nations Bureau in Bombay in response to the demands of successive delegations to Geneva. Its purpose is to keep in touch with representative Indian opinion so that Geneva and India may be brought closer together. The Bureau is maintained by the League of Nations without any contribution by the Government of India.

# Labour in India.

Growth of the Labour and predominantly and predominantly agricultural country and over 70 per cent. of her people are dependent on the soil for their livelihood. Except in a comparatively few cases there is no settled and permanent labour force in most industrial centres in India. The vast majority of industries draw the labour they require from the village—labour which seldom breaks its contact with village life and periodically returns to renew its associations with it. This fact cannot be too strongly emphassed. If it is lost sight of it would be most difficult to understand how large bodies of comparatively low paid men and women can afford to participate in strikes involving complete stoppage of work and loss in wages for periods of half a year. Such strikes would be impossible if Indian industrial labour did not have agriculture to fall back upon as a subsidiary occupation during periods of prolonged industrial disputes. The figures for the 1931 Census show that the number of persons gainfully occupied in the whole of India amounts to 154 millions or 43.8 per cent of the total population. Of this number 68 per cent, are men and 32 per cent women. The proportion of the working population, \*e., carners and working dependants, engaged in agriculture is over 102 millions or 66.4 per cent.

The emergence of Indian industrial labour as such may be considered to be associated with the year 1880. Its growth and development since that date may be divided, for purposes of broad generalisation, into four periods; (1) from 1880 to 1915; (2) from 1916 to 1921, (3) from 1922 to 1927; and (4) from 1928 to the present day. The first period marks the growth of factory development with a slow but steady decline in cottage industries. The total number of cotton mills in India rose from 58 to 275 and the number of persons employed from 40,000 to 260,000. The total number of jute mills rose from 22 to 65 and the number of persons employed from 27,000 to 216,000. There was a vast expansion in railways and many new industries were established. Labour was immoindustries were established. Labour was immobile, earnings in agricultural pursuits were extremely low, commodities were comparatively cheap, and industrialists were able to get all the labour they wanted by tapping the adjacent villages at any rates of wages they ilked to offer so long as they were higher than those which could be earned by work in the fields. Both the men and the women employed were considered to be a part of the plant of the factory, child labour was exploited, and little thought was given to the human element behind the machine. Hours of work were excessive NO amenities were provided because the only thing that the worker was expected to do was to work, eat and sleep. The provision of housing was a necessary evil which had to be provided where factories were situated away from towns. The Factories Act was modelled more on the lines of providing against loss of life due to accident rather than from the grinding work which a

factory worker was expected to do. The humanitarian employer was considered to be a pest who would ruin industry and all that industrialists thought of was the greatest return which could be obtained from the capital invested,

The second period emerged soon after the out break of the great war. Large contingents of Indian troops were sent overseas, and had to be supplied with adequate clothing and the munitions of war Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandered for transport of men and materials to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were made by the beligerent countries for raw products. India secured the opportunity for which she had been looking for generations. Her credit expanded, her industries thrived and the returns on capital invested in every branch of trade and industry became phenomenal. Prices seared. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents rose to such an extent as to call for legislative restrictions. But nobody thought of those who were mainly responsible for the creation of the added wealth of Indir. Labour was still considered to be that inarticulate part of the plant of the to be that inarticulate part of the plant of the factory which it had always been. The end of the War brought visions of an Utopia. Big commercial and industrial enterprises were floated. Agriculturists were securing high prices for their produce. Labour was in great demand not only in agriculture but also in commerce and industry. The successes which labour met with during the war in demands for increases in rates of wages impelled them to demand further increases which heavy increases. demand further increases with each increase in the cost of living. Where demands were not granted strikes were threatened. The influenza epidemic of 1918 which swept away large masses of the population of the country created a big gap in the available supply of labour, and almost all the strikes of the period for increases in wages were successful owing partly to the necessity for speeding up production and partly to the shortage in the available supply of labour.

The gradual demobilisation of the Armies of the War and the closing up of the various Munitions Works dishanded tens of thousands of unen and women who rapidly spent the savings secured during the War. The pre-war industries in the belluctent countries could not be reorganised at once. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. Credit fell. With the fall in credit the demand for manufactured articles declined and prices began to show a marked downward tendency. The year 1922 may be considered as the beginning of the special of reaction and depression and the beginning of the third period in the history of Indian industrial labour. Labour all over the world demanded an improvement in the conditions of life and work. The creation of an International Organisation to deal with all questions connected with labour from an

480 Labour.

luterastional point of view and the commitment of India, as one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, to the ratification and acceptance, as far as possible, of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference have made it obligatory for her to fall into line with the other industrial countries of the world in ameliorating labour conditions. The beginning of this period, therefore, saw a radical revision of the existing Factory Law by an Amending Act passed early in 1922. The existing Indian Mines Act was replaced by another Act of 1923 during which year a Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed for the first time. A Trade Union Act was passed in 1926.

The depression in trade and industry which set in In 1922 continued, interspersed with a few short spells of transitory revivals, almost right down to the middle of the year 1934 since when there are apparent the beginnings of a diffinte leturn to prosperity Various attempts were made by all classes of industrialists to reduce the wages of labour In order to reduce costs of production. Concerted action taken by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to reduce the wages of operatives in the Ahmedabad cotton mills by 20 per cont, with effect from the 1st April 1923 was successful to the extent of an eventual cut of 15.625 per cent, being agreed to after a general strike lasting more than two months A similar attempt made by the Bombay Millowners' Association in 1925 to reduce wages by 11½ per cent. was, however, frustrated by a strike lasting for nearly three months which was eventually settled in tayour of the workers by a maintenance of the existing rates on the removal of the Excise Duty of 3½ per cent, on cotton manufactures in India by a Special Ordinance issued by the Governor-General in Conneil. Similar a tempts made in individual concerns in the Districts succeeded mainly for want of effective combination among the workers. No other organised attempts were made to effect reductions in wages. There were several reasons to: this The most important of these was that after the period of the decline in prices had set in after 1920, real wages, in comparison with the standard of life of the year' 1914, began to improve and labour was determined not to let go the advantage gained in the struggles immediately following the end of the This period was one in which a considetable number of Acts in connection with labour were placed on the Statute Book. In addition to these, the Government of India. had asked Provincial Governments to consider proposals to legislating with regard to prompter payment of wages. The enquiries held in 1926-27 into the question of Deductions from Wages or Payments in respect of fines indicated, legislation on the lines of the Truck Acts | It was becoming obvious to the Industrial Employer that Government were most anxious to do all they could to improve labour conditions in India. The employers, as a whole, therefore, dld not desire to precipitate matters by insisting on reduction in wages. It was imperative, however, that something should be done, and done quickly to reduce costs of production The only way to do this without reducing wages was, in the view of the employers, to ask the

worker to do more work during the existing hours of employment so as to enable the employer to dispense with a number of workers and thus to reduce his Wages Bill.

The fourth period beginning with the year 1928, therefore, saw the advent of Rationalisation or more efficient methods of working. Employers, particularly those in Cotton Mills in Bombay city, proposed to ask workers to mind more machines in return for a compensatory increase in wages. Some advanced firms controlling cotton mill agencies actually introduced various efficiency measures in their mills. The introduction of these measures necessitated reductions in the numbers employed, The beginning of this period coincided with the entry of the Communists into the Trade Union movement in India.

When the so-called Labour Group of the Indian National Congress failed to obtain acceptance of their ideas by the Congress, they formed in January 1927 a Workers and Peasants Party, one of whose objects was "to promote the organisation of trade unions and to wrest them from their alien control." Communist emissailes were sent out to India by the Third International to further war against Imperialism, to secure destruction of capital and to sow the seed of revolution. The Workers and Peasants Party started a paper called the "Kranti" (Revolution) in May 1927 which, however, had to cease publication at the end of the year owing to financial difficulties. The members of the Party took an active part in the strike of the operatives in the cotton mills in the Sassoon group early in 1928, but their attempts to bring about a general strike in the cotton nills in Bombay failed owing to the opposition of the Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed by Mr. N. M. Joshi in January, 1926. When another great group of mills in Bombay under the agency of Messrs, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sous sought to introduce efficient methods of work, the Communists saw their opportunity. All the operatives of the Currimbhoy group were brought out on the 16th April 1928; and the Communists, with the help of the turbulent elements in the industry brought about a complete stoppage of work by picketing, intimidation and stone throwing m all other mills in Bombay (except two mills at Colaba) by the 26th April. Owing to internal dissensions in another Union of cotton mill workers called the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, they scenred the support of M1. A. A. Alwe, its President, and formed a new Union called the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union on the executive of which several prominent Communists were appointed. The Communists revived the publication of their paper the "Kranti" and they were successful, by holding almost daily meetings at which revolutionary speeches were delivered and by the publication of hand-bills, in capturing the imagination of the workers and keeping the strike going for a period of nearly six months. They also took an active part in the prolonged strikes of the same year in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and in the workshops of the Bengal-Nagpui Railway at Kharagpur. They actively asso-ciated themselves with the strike on the South Indian Railway and they secured an entry into several Unions connected with Municipalities, Port Trusts and other Public Utility Services. After the calling off of the General Strike in the Bombay Mills on the 6th October, 1928, they endeavoured to paralyse the cotton mill industry in Bombay by calling several lightning strikes in individual mills on the filmslest of pretexts, even though the terms of the settlement of that strike required that all disputes between the employers and employed on the interpretation of the terms of agreement should be referred to the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee which had been appointed by the Government of Bombay to express opinions on the matters in contention.

Bombay has seen few riots and disturbances of the type which broke out in the City on the 3rd February 1929 and which resulted in the death of 149 persons and the destruction of property. The Riots Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay found that the origin of the riots was the series of inflammatory speeches delivered by certain leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union during the General Mill Strike of 1928 and again during the Bombay Oil Strike which lasted from the 7th December 1928 till after the date of the riots.

In 1929 the Girni Kamgar Union succeeded in calling another General Strike in the Bombay Mills on questions connected with dismissals which they interpreted as a direct attack by the Millowners to undermine the Union. The strike, although not so complete in character as the strike of 1928, nevertheless lasted from 26th April to 18th September, 1929, and was called off only when the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Trade Disputes Act had reported in unequivocal terms that the whole blame for this strike lay with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. But the Communist group was able to capture the Indian Trade Union Congress at the 11th Session held in Nagpur and to force the moderate elements, consisting of Messrs. Diwan Chaman Lall, N. M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao, V. V. Giri, R. R. Bakhale, etc., to secede from the Congress on that body passing resolutions boycotting the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the International Labour Conference, by appointing the Workmen's Weifare League, a Communist organisation in England, as their Agents for Great Britain, for the declaration of Independence and the establishment of a Socialist Republican Government of the Working Classes in India.

It is of importance to lay stress on the problems connected with the Communist menace in India. The object of the Communists is not so much the welfare of labour as the spread of revolution. Their ultimate aim is the destruction of capital and the replacement of the established Government by a dictatoriship of the proletariat. The manner in which they can achieve this is by penetrating trade unions, by calling strikes in industries, by unduly prolonging them, by putting up strings of preposterous and absurd demands, by refusing conciliation or arbitration; and by sending masses of workers seething with discontent into the districts to preach their gospels of class

hatred and class war to the ignorant masses in hatred and class war to the ignorant masses in the villages of India. Fortunately for Industry thirty of the more prominent and avowed Cummunists all over India were arrested in March 1929 under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code for organised conspiracy, under the direction of the Communist International and other Associated bodies, to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India. The trial of these 30 persons in what is now historically known as the famous Meerut Conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some piracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on bail pending of the philotons were terased on ban pending final judgment. Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerut by Mr. Yorke, the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933. One of the thirty accused died in prison, three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut reduced to three years' imprisonment. The convictions of three persons were maintained to the extent that their sentences were reduced to the terms of imprisonment already undergone by them and they were ordered to be released from jail, The convictions of nine persons were set aside and they were ordered to be released torthwith. Some of the prisoners who were released have made frantic efforts to regain their hold on Labour Unions. The good sense of the worker has prevalled in most cases, but the Communists have again succeeded in getting into some of the more important Unions—notably the Railway Unions, and they are again endeavouring to capture the workers in the Textile Industry in Bombay. In the absence of strong leadership there are, however, several factions in their camps and different groups are working in the same industry.

The depression in trade which set in about ten years ago reached its zenith during the year 1933. The industry most affected was the Textile. Several cotton mills in Bombay were closed down—some of them permanently and their machinery was scrapped. The failure of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons who controlled ten Mills, aggravated the position and tens of thousands of workers were thrown out of employment as a consequence of the closure of the Mills under this agency. In many other cases, the alternative to closure was reduction in the wages in the operatives and over fifty cotton mills of Bombay City reduced their dear food allowances of 80 per cent. for male piece workers and 70 per cent. for men time workers and all ownen by an average of about 25 per cent. One or two mills attempted working more machines to an individual with shorter hours of work; and, where workers refused, gave them the alternative of pre-war rates of wages for pre-war standards of work or more machines with higher pay. Strikes of comparatively short duration occurred in a few individual mills as a protest against these cuts in wages, but the absence of trade union organisation in the industry coupled with a fear of unemployment sent the workers back to work within a few days of their going out on strike,

cuts. A Labour Committee was formed on an all-India basis to call a general strike in all Cotton Mills in India This Committee, however, did not meet with much success except in Bombay and in Sholapur In Sholapur all textile Mills were closed on account of this strike tor over three months. In Bombay City more than half the Mills were affected 101 over two months The Government of Bombay, as a result of the considerable amount of agitation carried on by labour leaders for a full enquiry by an impartial tribunal decided that the Commissioner of Labour should hold a Departmental Enguny into the whole question of wage cuts in textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency, and the institution of this enquiry was announced in the Officer to look after the in Bon Bon Bustine Council by the Hon below workers and to conclude Sin Ghulan Husem Hidayatallah, Leader of the Commissioners of Labour.

The beginning of the year 1934, however House, on the 26th February 1934. The Report was darkened by threatening douds pressing of the Departmental enquiry was published stiff fights between Capital and Labour in on the 21st June of the same year and the strike connexion, with actual and threatened wag in the Bombay Mills was called off practically This Report will be dealt with simultaneously in some detail in several subsequent sections of

> The outstanding events of the year 1934 in the field of Labour were (1) the passing by the Government of India of the New Factories Act . (2) the first Asiatic Labour Conference held at Colombo Ceylon on May 10th, 1934, attended by Labour representatives from India, Japan and Ceylon, (3) the publication of the Report of the Bombay Departmental enquiry into wage cuts, and (4) the passing by the Government of Bombay of the Trade Disputes Concilation Act providing for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of textile Mill workers and for conciliation in disputes by the

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

the Government of Indm, appointed on 24th May, 1929, a Royal Commission "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on health, efficiency and standard of living of workers and on relations between employers and employed; and to make recom-mendations." The Royal Commission consisted of the late Right Honourable M1. J. H. Wintley of the late Right Honourable MI. J. H. Whitley as Chairman with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Sir Alexander Muriay, Kt., C.B. E., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Kt., K.C.S., C.I. F., Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., Miss Beryl M. Le Power Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England, and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., A. G. Clow, C.L. E., I.C. S., G. D. Birla, M. L.A., Kabeer-ud-din Ahmed, M.L.A., and John Chil, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers Union, England, as members, and with Messis S. Lall, England, as members, and with Messis S Lall, I C.S., and A. Dibdin from the India Office, London, as Joint Secretaries. Mr J. H Green, M.B.E., was Assistant Secretary. Lt.-(ol. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., IM.S., was subsequently appointed as a Medical Assessor and Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B Litt (Ovon.), Assistant Commissioner of Labour. Government of Bombay, was appointed as a Statistician to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visting several places in India and examining several

the considered opinion of employers, workers menting the Commission's recommendations

The British Government, in consultation with legislators and officials, all of whom were re-be Government of India, appointed on 24th presented on the Commission Every aspect of the labour problem in India has been considered and discussed and the recommendations number many hundreds and cover a very wide field.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Royal Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication The Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Labour, classified these recommendations under six different groups according as they involved or required. (1) Central legislation, (2) Administrative action by the Government of India; Provincial legislation (4) Administrative action by Local Government's and Administrations, (5) Action by public bodies, eg, Municipalities, Universities, etc., and (6) Action by employees and then organisations or by Workers, Umons; and the recommendations so grouped were forwarded by the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations under cover of a circular letter, dated the 30th September 1931, with a request that Provincial Governments should give careful consideration and examination to those recommendations in connexion with which they were required to unitate provincial legislation or to take administrative action and to bring such recommendaseveral places in India and examining several processions of the Central and Provincial the attention of public bodies and organisa-Governments, the Railways and Associations of the employers and Employed lett for England concerned. The Government of India published on the 22nd March 1930. The Commission returned on the 11th October 1930 and after touring Ceylon and Burma went to Delhi in November. tions as fell within the last two groups to September 1932 on the recommendations made The Report of the Commission was published by the Commission A second Report showing in June 1931 and is a document of first rate in the action taken by Provincial Governments up portance which will be the text-book of social to the end of July 1933 and by the Central legislation and labour welfare in India for many Government up to the end of October 1933 was years to come. Moreover, the value of its republished in February 1934 Owing mainly to commendations is inhanced by the fact that innancial stringency. Provincial Governments they are practically unanimous and represent have so far attempted little local legislation impleLabour. 483

but the Government of India have not only also been included in the various chapters into passed nine Acts—(1) Act 11 of 1932 repealing which this note is divided. The changes effected the Employers and Disputes Act, 1860, (2) the in connexion with the Workmen's Compensation Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which Act, 1923 The Indian factories Act, 1911, as Teplaces the Assam Labour and Emigration amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, Act, 1901, as amended by the Amending Acts 1926 and 1931 and the changes proposed in comof 1908, 1915 and 1927, and which came into nexion with other extranglabour legislation and force on the 1st April 1933, (3) the Trade Recruitment for Assam will be dealt with under Disputes Amendment Act, 1932, (4) the Children the various headings into which this chapter is (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933, (5) the Land, divided Summaries of the proposals for new or Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1933, (6) other legislation already emeted are given the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) below Act, 1933, (7) The Factories Act, 1934, consolidating and amending the law regulating labour in factories, (8) the Trade Disputes Amendment Act, 1934, and (9) the Indian Dock-Labourers Act, 1934, giving effect in British India to the Convention adopted at Geneva in 1932 concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading of Royal Commission is that the Ships; but they have also drawn up two other of an industrial establishment for the purpose Bills for (1) securing prompter payments of wages of collecting debts should be made a criminal and for controlling deductions from wages in and cognisable offence. In this connexion respect of fines, and (2) amending the Indian, the Government of India invited the views respect of fines, and (2) amending the Indian the Government of India invited the views Mines Act, 1923, for certain purposes, especially of all Local Governments and Administrations for reducing the statutory limits of homes of in the Department of Indiastries and Labour work in Mines. The Government of India have Cucular letter, dated the 27th August, 1932. also submitted proposals to Local Governments and Administrations for mitiating new legislation in connexion with the following maters -

- (1) Employees' liability (Re "Common Employment" and "Assumed Risk"),
- (2) Extension of Workmen's Compensation to Agriculture and Forestry,
- (3) Making illegal the Besetting of an Industrial Establishment for the recovery of debts;
- (4) Fixation of Hours of Work for Dock Labourers.
  - (5) Allotment of Seamens' Wages:
- (6) Exemption of Salaries and Wages from Attachment.
  - Shortening wage periods, and
    - Airest and Imprisonment for Debt.

The Royal Commission made several recom-The Royal Commission made several recom-establishment, but it appears to them to offer mendations for the control of those factories the possibility of stamping out the practice of which do not use power and which are at present, recovering private debts at the pay desk and of not regulated. The Government of India are checking at least the power of the money-lender at present engaged in formulating proposals for a new and a separate Act for the regulation of such factories. Other matters are to be shortly taken up. For a more detailed knowledge of the action taken administratively by the Provincial Governments, Public Bodies and Employers' and Workers' Organisations, the reader is referred to the two reports referred to above published by the Government of India as it is obviously impossible to give a recital of such matters in a compact book of reference such as the Indian Year Book But, as it might be of considerable interest to the users of the Year Book to have a summary of the legislative proposals already put through or at present under consideration readily available, we propose to substitute in place of the summary referred to above, summaries of the more important

### New and Proposed Labour Legislation.

Proposal to make Besetting an Industrial Establishment for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognisable offence— One of the several recommendations of the besetting The Government of India pointed out that the proposal aims at preventing two practices associated with the recovery of debts from industrial workers. One of these is the system whereby money-lenders are permitted by some employers to enter the factory and to collect then dues before the workman receives his pay The other practice is for the money-lender to want outside the factory gate and to seenre payment before the workman can part with any portion of his wages. The objection to both these practices is that they tend to make the payment of interest and the repayment of debts the first charge on wages. When the dues are collected within the factory the workman has, as a rule, no means of resisting the deduction, and when the dues are collected at the gate an element of intimidation not infrequently enters into the transaction. Government of India recognise that the Commission's proposal does not go far enough as it relates only to action in or near an industrial to make his demands a first charge on industrial wages. As such the Government of India were disposed provisionally to support the proposal. Replies from the Local Governments were asked to be submitted by the 1st January 1933. After a careful consideration of the views of the local Governments and the interested public the Government of India have come to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject is not called for The Government of India, however suggested to the Government of Bengal, where both official and non-official opinion is strongly in favour of the proposed measure, to undertake provincial legislation on the lines recommended by the Commission restricted to a typical industrial area in the first instance. The Government of Bengal, accordingly, intro-duced a Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council changes already effected or proposed to be made in December 1934 with a few to giving to this in the near future. Other important recom- recommendation. The Principal Section of the mendations made by the Royal Commission have Bill provides that "whoever losters at or near salary and wages of every workinen receiving, the case of other debtors the courts were granted less than Rs 300 a month be exempted entirely a discretion which they did not previously enjoy from the possibility of attachment. It, on examination, there are found to be objections to pleasure of a decrecholder and also to order applying this exemption to every one employed the release of debtors who were genuinely on a salary less than Rs 300 a month, the Commission consider that the definition of "works been made since 1888 for the elimination of man," in the Westman's Commence that the definition of the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the salary less than the definition of the salary less than the s in the Workmen's Compensation Act imprisonment of debt. might be suitable.

of Industries and Labour issued a circular letter given careful consideration to the various dated the 25th November 1932 to all Local questions involved and they issued a compre-dovernments and Administrations inviting an hensive cucular letter on the subject to various Governments and Administrations investigating an incustive chemical reversion of their views on the subject. The local governments for their opinions, Replies Government of India are of opinion that the were asked for by the 30th November 1933 and Commission were disposed to favour the grant the question whether arrest and imprisonment thin mission were disposed as layout all greater the question where no continuacy is proved should than Rs 300 a month, and they, therefore, be abolished either generally or for particular consider that it is desirable to review the questional diseases of persons is being considered by the tions generally, and not solely with regard to Government of India industrial employees. Replies to their letter were asked to be submitted by the 1st April 1933. The opinious received have been examined possibility of undertaking legislation on an and the question of undertaking legislation is experimental scale restricted to the province of under consideration.

reference been wider.

The present law on the subject is contained in Sections 51 and 55 to 59 of the Civil Procedure Code read with rules 37 to 40 m Order XXI Under the substantive provisions of the Code a indement-debtor other than a woman may be arrested and detained in prison in execution of a decree But under rule 37 Order XXI, a court may, in lieu of issuing a warrant of arrest, issue a notice calling upon the judgment debtor to show cause why he should not be detained. Under rule 40 the Court may disallow his arrest and detention. There is thus no obligation on the Court at any stage to order either the airest or the imprisonment of a debtor who is genuinely unable to pay, but when a judgment debtor is brought to court the burden of proving that he is unable to pay rests on him.

The important question for consideration is whether imprisonment for debt (where there is no contumacy) should be abolished generally, This question has been considered on various but the Government of India reached the conclusion that imprisonment for debt where no fraud was proved should disappear from the Indian Stattle-book as soon as the conditions of the country permitted it. This consideration

Following the recommendations of the Royal The Government of India in the Department Commission the Government of India have

The Government of India is examining the Delhi in the first instance regarding the Labour Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt—
On page 232 of their Report, the Royal
Commission recommend that, at least so debts. The proposals are that (a) the court
ar as industrial workers in receipt of wages should be required to estimate the probable
or salary amounting to less than Rs. 100 per income and reasonable expenditure of the
month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment worker during the ensuing two years. (b) the Commissions' recommendation that legislation for debt should be abolished except where the amount of decree should be based on the difference debtor has been proved to be both able and between the two sums, (c) it should not be possible unwilling to pay. The form of the recommendation suggests that the Commission would have in all, (d) debts should rank preferentially in favoured a more general abolition for ariest order of their age, and (e) the possibility of and imprisonment for debt had their terms of appointing special courts for summary liquidation proceedings should be considered.

Bombay Money-Lender's Bill-The Bombay Legislative Council at its meeting on 16th March 1934 granted leave to Mr. Syed Munawar to introduce his Bill to regulate the money lending business. In the Statement of Objects lending business and Reasons, Mr Munawar stated that despite the steady growth of the Co-operative movement in the Bombay Presidency professional money-lenders known as 'Sowears' flourish in every town and village Except for a small proportion of them who are honest, a very big number has acquired a reputation for dis-honesty usury and other malpractices easily practised on the poor and illiterate labouring It is common knowledge that interest classes at unconsciously high rates ranging from 24 to 300 per cent is charged. That the first months interest is deducted from the principal before issuing the loan and that the dues are recovered under threats of violence The Usunous Lonns Act, 1918, provides a legal remedy but this applies only to such cases of usury as are referred to courts of law and occasions in the past notably in the years 1881- consequently many money-lenders manipulate 83. Opinion on the subject was deeply divided accounts of loans in such an ingenious manner as to evade the provisions of the existing law on the subject. The purpose of the Bill is to be an adjunct to the usurious Loans Act by imposing both a legal check upon unscrupulous moneyof the country permitted it. This consideration lending as also upon reckless borrowing. Its led to the passing of the Debtors Act, 1888 by main object is to provide a satisfactory virtue of which imprisonment for debt was method of accounting and submission of periodic abolished in the case of female debtors and in statements to the debtors. The Bill only

put during the Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Conneil in 1935 and was lost

Extension of Workmen's Compensation to Agriculture and industry—In their recommendation No. 234, the Royal Commission singested that the question of the inclusion of persons employed by the larger agricultural employers and of those employed in reserved iorests deserves examination. The Government of India addressed a circular letter dated the 21st December 1931 to all Local Governments and Administrations inviting their views on the subject after consulting the interests concerned Replies were requested by the 1st June 1932 In the light of the replies received, the Government of India arrived at the conclusion that no action is desirable at present on the question of the inclusion in the Workmen's Compensation Act of persons employed by the larger agricultural employers The proposal for the melusion of fresh employees is still under consideration

Payment of Wages and Deductions—The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connexion with the disburse-(i) Prompter payments; (2) a legal limitation of the wage period; and (3) the control of deductions from wages in respect of fines. The Government of India have implemented the Commissions' recommendations under the first. and the third heads and they introduced the Payment of Wages Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1933 - A motion for the circulation of the Bill was moved on the 14th February and was adopted. The Bill was then forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations to opinion after consulting the Interests concerned A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was Tabled during the Dellii Session of 1933-34. but was not reached and the Bill lapsed. The Government of India took this apportunity of revising the original Bill throughout in the light of the crifteisms received when the original Bill was circulated and a new Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th Febmary 1935. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the 18th February 1935. The new Bill, it passed by the Legislature will be one of the most impor-India We reproduce below the more important provisions of the Bill

(1) The whole Act is proposed to be applied to all factory workers and the whole Act except the clauses relating to prompt payment of wages to all railway employees. Local Governments are, however, to be empowered to extend the: Act, subject to such relaxations as they may consider necessary to any class of persons or of any other law for the time being in force, imployed in any industrial establishment or in the wages due to an employed person shall be

covers loans upto Rs. 1,000. A motion for the consideration of his employment or of any reference of the Bill to Select Committee was work done in his employment but does not melade (a) the value of any housing provided by the employer. (b) employer's contributions to Provident finds. (c) travelling allowances and grainities payable on discharge and (d) any terms paid to an employee for defraying Special expenses entailed on hun by the nature of his employment, This definition will prevent employers from endeavouring to get round the Act by Setting aside certain portions of wages as bomises for good attendance or for good work.

(4) Section 5 of the Payment of wages Bill requires that wages in all factories controlled by the Indian Factories Act shall be paid before the capity of the seventh day from the last day of the wage period in which the wages have been carned, nuless the seventh day is a nonworking day in which case wages should be paid on the first working day subsequent to such non-working day. Where the employment of any person is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the wages due are to be paid before the expiry of the second day from the day on which his employment terminated ment of wages tall under three distinct catagories As several factories, particularly cotton and inte mills, require considerable time to calculate carnings from piece rates of wages. The Bill impowers Local Governments, if they are satisfied that owing to special difficulties relating to the calculation or distribution of wages any employer or class of employers cannot with resonable diligence make payment within the time specified, to exempt, by general or special order, to such extent and subject to such conditions as it may think fit such employer or class of employers from the operation of this Section provided, however, that, notwithstanding any such exemption, such portion of any wages due as can be paid without undue 118k of overpayment shall be paid within the period fixed for payment. No provision is made in the Bill tor the prompt payment of wages to those workers who termmate then employment themselves with or without giving notice, nor have the Government of India accepted the recommendation made by the Labour Commission that a week's notice on either side should be made legally binding both for the employers and the employed. Omission to provide for these matters raises a moot point as to whether the Common Law of tant pieces of Social legislation put through in Master and Servant with regard to contracts of employment is to stand or whether the new Bill is intended to set such law aside.

(5) The deductions which an employer can make from the wages due to his workmen are defined in Section 6 of the Bill which states that notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any other law tor the time being in force, any class or group of industrial establishment, paid to him without deductions of any kind any Che operation of the Act is limited to except those authorised by the Act. Deduc-(2) The operation of the Act is limited to bersons whose earnings in any one month of the following kinds:

(3) The definition of "wages" has been (a) deductions by way of fine, permitted implified to cover all renunciation which is only under special notices to be posted in all spable of being expressed in terms of money factories, limited to six pies in every rupee of carnings during the month in which the fine employment or by any contract express or or fines were imposed and not recoverable more implied, to be paid to any person employed in than 60 days from the time a fine has imposed

- (b) deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for loss of money for which he is required to account where such that many class of industrial under the damage or loss is directly attributable to his damage or loss is directly attributable to his damage or loss is directly attributable to his damage or loss caused to the employees by the neglect or default. Deductions under this local for railway employees. Regarding proloss caused to the employees by the neglect or default of the employee person. It is also not intended to permit deductions under this persons as primary courts for the hearing of head in respect of damage or loss occurring in the course of a manufacturing process. e.g., in courts can award compensation up to ten times course of a manufacturing process, e.g., in respect of Spoilt cloth ,
- (c) deductions in respect of housing accommodation provided by the employees;
- (d) deductions in respect of such other services supplied by the employees as the Governor-
- (e) deductions in respect of recoveries of advances given before or during employment, the former being permitted only from the first wage payment:
- (f) deductions on account of Income Tax prohibitory orders from Courts of law, subscrip-tions to and repayments of advances taken from Provident Fund accounts; and

(g) deductions on account of payments to Co-operative Credit Societies approved by the Local Government, subject to such limits as the

Local Government may impose.

(6) In accordance with rule-making powers. (b) In accordance with ran-maxing powers, local Government may prescribe the acts or omissions on the part of an employed person for which fines may be imposed, and all deductions by way of fine and all realisations thereof are to be recorded in a register be kept by the employes in such form as may be prescribed All realisations of fines are to be expended only on such purposes beneficial to the persons employed in the factory or establishment as are approved by the prescribed authority. No deductions can be made for housing accommodation provided by the employer unless such accommodation has been accepted by him and it must not exceed an amount equivalent of the service rendered. No deductions by way of fine are permitted in case of children under fifteen years of age. No deductions are also permitted for tools and materials unless a Local Government specially authorises them under rules

The Act in the first instance is intended to cover all factory workers and railway employees but the latter are to be exempted from the operation of that part of the Bill dealing with the separate subjects.

courts can award compensation up to ten times the amount of the claim in respect of fine or deduction and up to Rs. 10 in the case of undue delay in payment of due wages. Penal proceeding against an employer can only be launched with (a) nequestions in respect of such other ser-vices supplied by the employees as the Governorthethe sanction of the prescribed authority and only if the claim in the past instance has been the prescribed authority and by general or the prescribed authority and by general or the Act are fines upto Rs 500 and for offences under the Rules to Rs 500 and for offences under the Rules to be framed under the Act upto Rs. 100. No contracting out of the Act is to be permitted and appeals are permitted.

With regard to the fixation of shorter wage periods of a week or a fortnight, the Government of India did not feel that they were on the same ground as they were with regard to prompter payments and the control of deductions and they have therefore made no provision in the Payment of Wages Bill to cover this matter. Instead, they addressed a circular letter to all Local Governments asking for opinions on the subject of the advisability of legislating for shorter wage periods. Replies to this circular letter were required to be submitted by the 30th October 1933. It is understood that where the monthly wage period exists the workers themselves are against the introduction of a shorter period as they are afraid that unless there is a universal change in accounting from monthly to fortnightly or weekly the shorter wage priod will not be of any material benefit, and that on the other hand weekly or fortnightly rents might be higher in total incidence than monthly rents and that in large towns like Bombay the thritter workers will squander away their carnings more rapidly with quicker payments. The replies submitted by the various Local Governments to the Government of India are under consideration Governments to the by that Government.

The modifications and amendments suggested by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour with regard to existing labour legislation and the extent to which they have been implemented will be dealt with in the respective sections

# INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief Industrial States in the world. The grounds on which this claim was based are stated in the Memorandum prepared by the India Officer which gave the following figures to illustrate the industrial importance of the country:—

"28,000,000 agricultural workers (excluding peasant proprietors); 141,000 maritime

transport; railway mileage in excess of that in every country except the United States."

The figures for the 1931 Population Census for ludua show that the number of Agricultural Labourers has increased to nearly 31½ million. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 million). Cultivating Tenants (34 million). Landlords (3½ million) and others (6½ million). The number of earners plus working dependants, in Industry, Trade, Transport and Mines amounts to twenty six millions. Nearly slaven Millions. peasant proprietors); 121,000 marteine Landiords (57 minion) and obligations (63 minion) and obligations (64 minio The latest figures for the numbers employed in factories are those available in the All-India Report for Factories for 1933, which are reproduced in summary form in the tables given below:—

### Growth of Factories.

			Ye	ar.			Number of Factories.	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed	
1922								5,144	1,361,002
1923		••	• • •	• • •		• •	• •	5,985	1,409,173
924	••	••	•••	••	••	••	••	6,406	1,455,592
925					٠.		٠.	6,926	1,494,958
926		••	• • •		•••	••	• •	7,251	1,518,391
927	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	7,515	1,533,382
928								7.863	1,520,315
929					• • •	•••	• • •	8,129	1,553,169
930			• •			••		8,148	1,528,302
931								8,143	1,438,487
932	••			•••	• •	• •		8,241	1,419,711
933	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••		8,452	1,403,212

### Age and Sex Distribution of Factory Labour.

	Y	ear.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
922	••		[	1,086,457	206,887	67,658	1,361,002
1923				1,113,508	221,045	74,620	1,409,173
924	• •	••	• • •	1,147,729	235,332	72,531	1,455,592
925				1,178,719	247,514	68,725	1,494,958
926		• •		1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
927	••	••	••	1,222,662	253,158	57,562	1,533,382
928				1,216,471	252,933	50,911	1,520,315
929				1,249,165	257,161	46,843	1,533,169
930	••	••		1,225,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
931				1,373,372	231,183	26,932	1,431,487
932			.	1,172,296	225,632	21,783	1,419,711
933				1,167,284	216,837	19,091	1,403,212

## Statistics for 1933. (1) By Provinces.

		Prov	ince.				Number of Factories.	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed.
Madras	••	••	••				1,503	137,775
3ombay	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1,610	354,637
engal	. • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1,528	455,018
nited Pro	vinces	• •	• •	• •	• •		476	112,693
unjab	• •	• •	• •	• •			576	47,972
urma					• •		942	86,433
ihar and (			• •	• •			289	72,254
entral Pro	vinces :	and Be	rar				735	61,781
558.TO				• •	••	• •	649	44,309
orth-West	Front	er Pro	vince	••			26	1,312
aluchistan		•••	•••	•••	•••		16	2,318
imer-Merv							39	13,259
elhi		••	. • •	••	••	• •	41	11,726
angalore a	nd	-~.	••	••	••	• •	22	1,725
enReinte e	na coo	18	••	••	••	• •		1,720
				To	tal		8,452	1,403,212

Statistics for 1933. (2)	) By Classes	of Concerns.			
Class of Concerns	Number of	Factorics	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed,		
	Perennial	Seasonal	Percunial	Seasonal.	
Government and Local Fund Factories	337	6	115,370	312	
Textiles	513	1	627,761		
Cotton (Springing and Wearing)	315	;	360,424	1	
Jute Mills	98	1	257,175	1	
Engmeering	631		115,133		
Railway Workshops	84	١	48,782		
Minerals and Metals	1 39	j	44,671		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,027	2,295	53,829	157,686	
Chemicals and Dyes, etc	397	41	43,585	1 634	
Paper and Printing	385		30,962		
Processes relating to glass, wood and stone	367	1	35,147	91	
Processes connected with Skins and Hides	15		5,975		
Gins and Presses .	- 3	2 169	107	160,688	
Miscellaneous .	59	7	10,089	172	
	i	'	·		

In 1931 for the first time since the publication | factories | In 1932, the total number of peren of the above statistics the figures for the number and factories and the persons employed are workers and the number of seasonal factorie classified according to perennal and seasonal amounted to 4,439 with 299,201 workers.

1.082,629

320,583

4.519

#### MIGRATION.

Total

3.933

agriculture there are naturally no large movements of population from one part to another Where the migration figures are high it is governily in the small units. Thus Delhi has 41 per cent, of iminiguants and Ajmeie-Meiwara 19, while in Ajmere City itself there are as many immigrants as there are natives

Immigration influences the population of India as a whole very little. The 1931 census shows only 7: 9,562 persons as born outside the country a: against 603,526 in 1921 - As against this must be set off on account of emigration about one million persons who are estimated to have migrated during the decade 1921-1931.

As between the different provinces of Indiahowever migration is of more importance, varying in British India from 1,244 219 (net) immigrants into Assam to 15,536 (net) minigrants grants into the North West Frontier Province. In Assam unmigration is the highest among all the provinces in India On the other hand immigration from Bihar and Orissa is the greatest. In the past the tendency was for migration to take place from the Native States to British India but during the decade 1921-1931 this position has been revised and the trend of migration has been on the whole from British India to the States, where the density is generally lower. Among the States, Bikaner provides a most striking example of immigration from British India In 1931, the number of immi-grants in Bikaner was 161,303 or 58 per cent of its increase in population Of the immigrants about 54 per cent, were from British India.

Internal migration is of several Kinds, (1) casual migration, involving minor movements Assam while there has been a great decrease

The principal occupation of India being pulginnages and fairs; (3) Periodic migratio which is caused by recurring seasonal demands (4) Semi-permanent migration is that of person who maintain constant contact with the homes, although earning their hyelihood else where, such persons often leaving their familie at their native places during the period c immation where they themselves ultimatel return from the place of migration; and (f. Permanent migration is that in which the migrants leaves one place for another for good In addition mention may be made here controller form of migration which may be calle

> The best example of casual migration furnished by the Punjab and Delhi nugration is particularly heavy at harvest tim and also at the changes of season when trader herdsmen, graziers and labourers from Kabu Baluchistan, Kashmir and the hills move dow to the plains for the winter months. Temporar migration continues throughout the year.

> Within the Provinces.—It is neithen eccessary nor teasible to deal with the various streams of migration between district an district of the same province or within a distric These movements vary according to times an seasons, but it may be useful to show the extent to which and the source from which some of the more important industrial centre draw their labour force.

Assam's immigration is generally speaking the permanent type. There have however be some changes since 1921 in respect of the source of Assam's labour supply. Madras is the on province showing any increase in emigration between neighbouring villages; (2) Temporary enigration to Assam from Bihar and Oriss migration which is mainly due to demand for There has been a steady increase in labour on canals and public buildings and to

fluidity On the other hand the whole complex ion of the population of Assam is being altered by the permanent immigrants from Mymensingh in Bengal. The third class of immigrant in Assam is the Nehall but their numbers are decreasing

however, a higher emigration figure than any other province. The net loss to the province by emigration is 17,58,000 As in the case of Assam here also a change is however taking place and the loss by emigration is migrants have mereased by 79,000

In the case of the United Provinces emigration has increased by a net balance of 1 58 000

emigration is concerned but its emigration is rubber industries,

mostly overseas The 1931 figures very marked merease in emigration to Malaya,

In the Central Provinces there is a growth in ' Daily Migration '

As between British and State Territory migration in 1921 was against the States and in Bihar and Orissa is typical of the rest of tayour of British India but this position was India in its numobility of labour, 959 persons reversed in 1931. Whereas in 1921 the net out of every 1000 being born therein. It has, loss to the States was 1,24,000. in 1931 the States gained 4,90,935 from British India.

> As between British India and the French and Portuguese settlements the balance of migration is greatly in favour of British India.

considerably less than in the previous decade Emigrants have decreased by 1,97,000 and im-emigration are Malaya and Cevion. Recruiting of Indian labour to Malaya was however stopped in 1930 None the less in 1931 over 6 lakhs Indians were found in that country is increased by a net balance of 1.58 000 case of Cevion immigration of Indian labourers.

Madras is the third highest province so tar as continued in spite of the slump in the tea and

#### OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

At the 1931 Census several changes were made | were workers and 56 as regards the collection and presentation of increasing dependence is attributed partly to occupational statistics. The principal amongst the difficulty of finding employment. these was that a complete compilation of figures of subsidiary occupations was attempted for the first tune. The Census however shows that instead of the proportion of non-working dependants to workers having been reduced by the new distinction between earners and working dependants, the proportion of non-working dependants has actually increased. Thus, while in 1921 out of every 100 persons occupations per 10 000 livelihoods according to 46 were workers and 54 dependants, in 1931, 44 classes and sub-classes --

dependants

The proportion of earners to working dependants is about nine to two, ie, of the total working population 81 4 per cent 14 in direct recent of wages or other sources of income and the other 18 6 per cent are helpers of the wage-earners.

Class and sub- class	Means of subsistence	Total	Princ Occupa		Depend Occup			ndary ipation,
A. B.	All Occupations	10,000		Females 1,649	Males 454		Males 673	Femāles. 211
A	Production of raw materials	6,584	1,081	1,103	314	610	375	71
I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	6,560	4,066	1,099	343	610	372	70
H B	Exploration of minerals Preparation and supply	24	15	1,000	1	.,,,,	3	Ϊ
	of material substances.	1,756			54		202	37
111	Industry	1,038	610	193	30	76	108	21
1 V	Transport	165	118	.10	. 7	4	24	2
y	Trade Public administration	553	326	102	17	24	70	14
C	Public administration and liberal arts	286	210	18	1.1	4	38	2
VI	Public force	56	49		1	1	6	
VII	Public administration .	69	55	2	2	1	9	
VIII	Professions and liberal					1		
	arts ,	161	106	16	11	3	23	2
D.	Miscellaneous	1,371	427	223	42	523	58	102
IX	Persons living on their		1					
	meome	_16	. 9	2	. 1	•	4	
X	Domestic service	751	107	53	17	469	14	91
IX	Insufficiently described	500	200		10	46	0.4	
	occupations	503	260	142	12		34	9
XII	Unproductive	104	51	26	12	8	6	
					!			

The following table compares the distribution of occupations in 1931 with that disclosed by the 1921 census.—

Class of ub-class.	Means of subsistence.	Distribution of 10,000 workers in			
				1921.	1932
A	Production of raw materials		[	7,241	6,734
1	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	٠		7,217	6,711
][	Exploitation of minerals			24	23
В	Preparation and supply of material sul	stances	1	1,759	1,665
111	Industry			1,075	997
10	Transport		1	134	153
v	Trade			550	515
Ċ	Public administration and liberal arts			283	269
vi	Public force			71	55
vii	Public administration			69	64
viii	Destaurions and liberal anta	• •	•••	143	150
D	Mhaollanoona			717	1,332
IX	Domony He ing on their ingome	•		13	1,002
	w		. 1		
X		• •	• •	173	708
XI	Insufficiently described occupations	• •		406	505
X	Unproductive			125	105

Some of the differences revealed by the above table between 1921 and 1931 are no doubt due to changes in classification. But it is possible that the greater prevalence of unemployment in 1931 as compared to 1921 has contributed to the diversion of returns from definite to indefinite categories. A close examination of the detailed figures in the report however tends to show that there is a general tendency towards increase in what may be described as modernized occupations.

Among careers in principal occupations the number of females per 1,000 careers is 2.22. Among working dependants on the other hand females number 733 to 207 males, while if principal and dependent occupations are taken together, the proportion of actual temale workers to male is 317 to 683 in every 1,000.

During the 1931 census special returns from that in the majori factories were not called for. It is seen, however, that the number of workers employed in organized tactories is extraordinarily low for a hope abandoned the population of the size of that of ludia, being only 15,53,169. The All-India figure for persons them as subsidiary.

occupled in plantations, mines, industry and transport in 1921 was 24,239,555 while in 1931 it was 26,187,689.

Pasture and agriculture occupies 71 per cent of the actual workers of India; or, if those whe follow it only as a subsidiary occupation are excluded it accounts for 67 per cent. Industry occupies 10 per cent. of India's workers as compared to 11 per cent. in 1921. The one industrial order in which a marked increase hat taken place is production and transmission of physical force. Trade shows a decrease and so do 'professions and public force.' Then has however been an increase in the categorie private income' and 'domestic service.'

The 1931 census report contains an interesting analysis of castes by occupation. It show that in the majority of cases about half the males retain their traditional occupation About a quarter or less of the half of those tha have abandoned their hereditary occupation as their principal means of subsistence retain them as subsidiary.

## . RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR.

The methods adopted for the recruitment of labour in India have received general condemnation even from employers and the Whitley Commission has much to say on the subject,

Recruitment, except in the case of special apprentices and higher paid workers employed on railways, is effected either through Sardars (Recruiters) or Contractors, or direct at the mill or factory gates. The difficulties in connexion with recruitment are due (1) to the want of a stable labour force at any particular town or centre, (2) to the general illiteracy of the Indian labourer, and (3) to the inherent attachment of the worker taking up industrial employment to his village life and home.

The contractor is sent out to overcome the innate conservatism of the Indian peasant. He is helped in his work by the poverty and indebted ness of the peasant and also by occasional batarvests, but in addition he not infrequent indulges in fraud and misrepresentation be painting a rosy picture of the future that await the peasant in a town with its crowded bazasi and other amusements which are absent the village. The essence of the system is the payment of an advance to the prospective labourer in order to enable him to free himse from his pecuniary difficulties. The contract retains some form of control over his recruit and takes good care to recover the amount the advance together with interest, which

generally calculated at an exorbitant rate. Generally, the employers do not deal directly with the labourers recruited by a contractor. The latter is paid a lump-sum from which he pays his men and retains a portion for himself. In the Central Provinces, however, it is reported, that labour is actually purchased from private contractors at so much per head. The system of recruitment by contractors is most in use in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province and the necessity of recruitment from distant places.

The method of recruitment through Sardars is also dependent on the payment of advances which are however made at the cost of the employer. The Sardar is an operative already at work in the mill or plantation and is sent out to recruit labour from among his relations, acquaintances or neighbours. He is drawn therefore from the same class as the recruits themselves and can therefore be relied on to deal more fairly with them. Another advantage of this system of recruitment is that the men recruited are insured against unemployment and find work waiting for them at their destination. On the other hand, it does not infrequently happen, especially in the Tea Gardens in Assam, that the Sardar remits persons who are lured away from their homes by prospects of a bright future and who, on arrival, find that conditions of work and wages are not so bright as they imagined. It is, however, only in plantations that this form of recruitment has been used to any appreciable extent.

The recruitment of labour at the mill-gate or at the pithead in the case of mines is the form of recruitment which is gradually gaining in importance over the other two methods. The news of the very much higher rates of wages paid in towns (which to the villager sounds fabulous as he has no idea of the higher cost of living) spreads throughout the countryside and draws large crowds of would-be workers. They are to be found at convenient gathering places on the thoroughfares waiting to be picked up for employment. The older hands also return from their village with groups of friends, relations and neighbours who come in the hope of finding employment in the mills. But the ignorance, simplicity and poverty of the Indian peasant render his exploitation an easy matter. The employer does not recruit himself the men required for his establishment but holds the overseer, jobber or mukadam responsible for the adequate supply of labour in the department. The latter takes the place of the contractor and exacts bribes from the new recruits. He also acts as a money-lender and thereby reaps a double harvest from the needy labourer. It would appear therefore that education and organisation are the only means by which Indian workers can escape from the clutches of intermediaries who like harples are ever ready to prey on them.

In the coalfields in Bihar and Orissa unskilled labour is recruited by means of Sardars. The Sardar visits villages and brings the labour with him, and the labour brought by him forms his gang. He has to pay the labour bucksheeth, thorati and travelling expenses, and for this purpose he frequently receives advances either

from the contractor or from the Company concerned. At the Bhowra Colliery advances varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 are paid to the recruits in addition to their travelling allowances and food. Such advances are seldom recovered and never if the gang maintains good attendance at work. The Sardar obtains remuneration for his services in various ways. Sometimes he is paid a commission and a salary, but generally he is paid a certain amount on each ton of coal raised by miners working in his gang. Independent recruiters are paid at 9 plea per tub raised. In the Central Provinces the recruiters or mukadams as they are called receive 3 ples per head per week from the individual labourers whom they recruit and wages from the employers.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur maintain an Employment Bureau where skilled and unskilled workers are registered and employed. Applicants for work assemble in a yard and daily requirements are selected by the officer in charge. No outside recruitment is done in the literal sense of the word, but in the event of special qualifications being required and no applicants being available, the post is advertised in a few leading newspapers.

The methods adopted by different Indian railways for the recruitment of unskilled labour are generally the same as those which obtain in other industries. In the case of workshopmen, a trade test is generally given and in every case a medical examination has to be gone through. Special apprentices for the higher grades are engaged by all Railways. The terms and conditions attached to apprenticeship in most cases are similar.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour has made several recommendations with regard to the employment of the factory worker for the guidance of employers in general. We reproduce below some of the more important of these recommendations.—

- (a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour.
- (b) Whenever the scale of the factory permits it, a Labour Officer should be appointed directly under the General Manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissals and discharge.
- (c) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole time Labour Officer, the Manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control of engagements and dismissals.
- (d) Employers' Associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery.
- (e) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision throughout the factory.
- (f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to resume their old work. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

Messis. E. D. Sassoon & Co, who control that in the event of the recrudescence of abuses, eleven cotton textile mills in Bombay and the Burma-Shell Corporation, have appointed Special Labour Welfare Officers to recinit labourers and look after their welfare. The acute trade depression has, however, prevented a more general adoption of this system but several firms are making noteworthy attempts to improve existing methods of recruitment in tactories

Following the appointment, by the Government of Bombay, of a special Labour Officer (Mr W B. Gilligan 108) under the Bombay Trindes Disputes Conduction Act, 1934, to watch the interests of workmen employed in cotton textile mills in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District with a view to promote harmonions relations between employer and workmen and to take steps to represent the grievances of workmen to employers for the purpose of obtaining their redress, the Millowners' Association Bombay, appointed, with effect from November 1st 1934, a special Laboun Officer [Mr C. A Dalal, B Sc (Econ.) (London)] to look after the interests of the Association.

Recruitment for Assam. Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labout. It had not been possible for some years for any worker in Assam to be subjected to a penal contract and, in consequence of this and other changes, the law became entirely unsuited to present conditions. Attempts were made by amending Acts in 1908, 1915 and 1927 to adapt the Act to meet altering conditions. Sub-stantial parts of the original Act were repealed and large numbers of rules trained in an en deavour to use the Act to regulate the recruitment of emigrants who are subject to no indenture. These changes proved madequate and they made the law extremely confused Large parts of the surviving provisions of the Act became completely meffective and those provisions which were operative were open to weighty criticisms

During the years 1926-1928 the Government of India carried on consultations with the Local Governments in regard to amending the law governing recruitment of labour for the Assam tea gardens. In the meanwhile, the Royal Commission on Labour had been appointed and they collected a large amount of evidence on the subject The Commission recommended the replacement of the existing legislation by a new enactment and suggested that the power conterred by section 3 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately. They recommended that the new Act should provide (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the Tea Industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the Local Government or by such authority as it may appoint, (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain

Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of heensed gardensurdars and licensed recruiters. Another recommendation of the Commission was that the Assam Labour Board should be abolished and in its place the Government of India should appoint a Protector of Immigrants in Assam to look after the interests of emigrants from other Provinces With regard to the question of patriation, the Commission recommended that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense and that the Protector should empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his ariival if it is found necessary on the ground of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason.

The Government of India framed a Bill called the Tea Districts Emgirant Labour Bill, based mainly on the recommendations of the Commission but with variations in respect of minor details The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 11th March 1932 and was circulated to all Local Governments for opinion It was then reterred to a Select Committee who presented their Report to the Assembly on the 5th September 1932. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by the Indian Legislature in September 1932 and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 8th October 1932 The new Act came into operation from the 1st April 1933.

The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, extends to the whole of British India meluding the Southal Parganas and repeals the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901. and the subsequent amending Acts. The first object of the Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam Tea Gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of emigrants and potential emigrants, and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (Chapter III) or over both then recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (Chapters 111 and 1V). Employers will be prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated garden sudars or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to emigrate unless they are accompanied With regard to by their parents or guardians. With regaid to the question of repatriation (Chapter II), every migrant labourer, on the expny of a period of three years from the date of his entry into Assam, will have the right of repatriation as against the employer employing him at such expiry (Section 7), and any emigrant labourer who whore the expury of three years from his entry into Assam is dismissed by his employer otherwise than for wiltul and serious misconduct will also have the right of repatriation (Section 8(1)) It will also be possible to claim repatriaprescribed routes to Assam and for the main-tion within three years in the event of the tenance of depots at necessary intervals; and (c) emigrant falling in health, not being provided

with suitable work or having his wages unjustly withheld or for any other sufficient cause (Section 10 (1)). Further, repatriation can be ordered at any time by a criminal court in the case of a labourer who has been assaulted by the employer or by his agent (Section 11). Where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a labourer working under him within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer the Controller may direct the employer concerned to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (Sections 13 and 15).

Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish, and the charges are to be met from in the previous year

an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour cess which shall be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per each emigrant as the Governor-General in Council may, by a notifica-tion in the "Gazette of India," determine for each year of levy.

The provisions of the Act are Intended to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in the eight specified districts in Assam in the first instance, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary (Section

Latest Statistics.—The Annual Report on the working of the Assam Labour Board during the year ending the 30th June 19.33 is the latest available. The Report shows that the total number of persons who immigrated into Assam during the year was 39,901, as against 50,997

The following tables shows the number of immigrants into the province of Assam by age and sex groups for the last five years :-

	,		_		
Sex and age of Labourers	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33,
<b>Market in</b>			l	_	!
Men	37,161	33 510	30,245	23,247	15,412
Women	16,548	14,117	13 362	14,986	. 12,552
Children	15,191	12,169	9 91 2	12 761	11,937
Total	68 900	59,796	53,519	50 997	39 901

The birth rate in the Assani Valley Division was 3641 as against 31.97 in the previous year and in the Surma Valley and Hill Division and in the Suthar valvey and 110 Taxisson 32 82 as against 36 26. The death rates were 21 30 as against 22 16 and 19 69 as against 21 43 respectively. The total garden population rose by 17,000 during the year under report and stood at 1,089,490.

Reforms in the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry —In a circular letter dated the 8th January 1930 the Bombay Millowners Associa-tion instructed all mills affiliated to the Association to introduce, wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. The introduction of a system for providing Discharge Certificates to operatives leaving service was also recommended. The certificates are to contain a record of the service of the operative concerned and in all cases of recruitment, the men presenting them-selves for employment will be asked to produce their Discharge Certificates. Notices are to be posted at all mills stating (a) that all persons will be engaged by the Manager or by the head of the department concerned, and (b) that any made difficult. The system is the beads of departments, assistants or tobbers to be more generally adopted.

accepting bribes from the workpeople will be instantly dismissed.

Several groups of mills are considering the possibility of employing labour officers who will be responsible for the direct recruitment of labour and for welfare work generally. The action taken by Messis E D Sassoon & Co. in this connexion has already been referred to above.

As far as employment of substitute labour is concerned most concerns outside cotton textile mills keep a five to ten per cent, force of spare hands in addition to the regular numbers required on the musters. In textile nulls, subsquired on the musters. In textile mills, substitute labour is engaged every morning at the gates. It is interesting to observe that Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., for their ten mills in Bombay, and a tew other employers in India have started the practice of "Decusualisation" by which employment tickets are issued to a number of workers, generally about ten per cent, of the standard muster, and substitutes are engaged only from those who have such cards. By the adoption of this system. The influence of the Jobber is minimised and bribery made difficult. The system is one which deserves

### ABSENTEEISM AND LABOUR TURNOVER.

Though there is meagre statistical information available on this subject, it may be stated with a fair amount of accuracy that the Indian worker is more habituated to absent himself from work than his prototype in other countries. He has yet to get himself thoroughly adapted to the industrial environment in which he finds himself. The reasons for his absence are not always connected with his love of rest but in many cases absence is due to causes beyond his control such as sickness, domestic difficulties, etc. The effects which poor and indifferent housing have on his work will be dealt with in the section on Industrial Housing

The Factory Labour Commission of 1907 made an inquiry into the number of absent workers and came to the conclusion that the average worker took 2 days off every month and a further holiday of from 3 to 7 weeks every year. In addition, he receives the weekly holiday and from 4 to 10 Indian holidays during the year. The question of absenteeism received the attention of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) and it was urged in evidence them that the efficiency of labour in Bombay was greatly reduced by the high persentage of absenteeism among the operatives. The Board came to the conclusion that Ahmedabad had a great advantage over Bombay in the matter of absenteeism, both in respect of a

low rate throughout the year and also of the absence of the wide seasonal variations which were apparent in other centres of the textile industry. They therefore recommended that in order to minimise the effect of absenteelsm there should be a general adoption of a system already in force in a few mills in Bombay under which a certain number of spare hands are entertained in each department, except the weaving. The Board said "The percentage of extra men in each department is not necessarily the same, but we were given to understand that spread over the whole of the mill, it usually worked out at about 10 per cent."

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay publishes in the Labour Gazette every month statistics of absenteelsm in the textile mills at the important centres of the cotton industry in the Bombay Presidency and in Engineering workshops of the Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts. If figures of absenteelsm for each day during any month are examined it is found that they are higher on days immediately following pay day. The following table gives the figures for percentage absenteelsm month by month for the year 1933 with averages for the whole year for cotton textile mills in three important centres of the Bombay Presidency.

PERCENTAGE ABSENTEEISM IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY DURING 1984.

	Mo	nth.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur
January					8.43	3,58	19.33
February February	• •	••	••	•••	9.48	3 53	17.53
Maria - La	• •	• •	• •	•••	11.81	4.11	
March	• •	• •	• •	•••		3 91	
April		• •	• •	• •	8.56		••
Мау						4.02	00.10
June				[		3 80	20.10
July .					6.93	3 76	17.19
August	• •	• •			8.10	4 02	12.31
September					8 46	4.35	$13\ 16$
October	• •	• •	• •		7.84	4.08	14 46
November		• •	• •		7 32	3.52	14.57
	• •	• •	• •			3 77	15 14
December	• •	• •	• •	•• ]	7 40	3 11	1012
Avera	ge for ye	ar			8 43	3 87	15 98

<sup>\*</sup> Owing to the unsettled condition at these centres, no figures were compiled.

Whereas the figures in the above table show monthly variations which depend upon seasonal conditions. The annual averages for the last ten years are as follows:—

		Yes	ar.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
1925			••			13.78	2.98	11.48
1926	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	10.91	2.44	14.59
927		• •	• •		• • •	8.54	3.04	13.07
928		• •	• •		• •	8.72	3.97	14.20
929					• •	9.79	3.53	14.79
980			• •			9.25	3.53	15.40
1931						9.31	4.20	16.26
932						9.14	8.74	14.60
933		••	• •			9.23	8.61	14.29
984	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::	::1	8.43	3.87	15.98
					- 1	1		1 .

In the Electrical and Mechanical Departments of Railways, absenteeism generally amounts to 10 to 11 per cent. As in cotton mills, absenteeism is greater immediately after pay day. In Railways in Burma, absenteeism is lower and roughly amounts to 2·50 per cent.

Labour Turnover.-A charge is very often levelled against the Indian worker that owing to his migratory character, he changes his place of employment very frequently and that this results in a high rate of labour turnover. There is, however, very little information available regarding the average period of service or the rates of turnover at important industrial centres. in India. In the case of the Empress Mills at Nagpur, it has been estimated that since 1908, the average period of continuous service of the employees amounted to 7.89 years. In another cotton mill in the Central Provinces the average duration of employment worked out at about 40 months while in the case of other factories it roughly amounted to about 30 months. Out of a total number of 3,700 workers engaged in the Pench Valley Coal Mines it was found that 1,550 workers were in employment for less than a year, 650 from 1 to 2 years, 700 from 2 to 3 years and 800 workers had more than 3 years continuous service to their credit. In the manganese mines in the Central Provinces the average duration of employment comes to about 9 to 10 months for the whole of the labour force in any one year. One to two years is on an average the period of employment of workers in the Tata Iron and Steel Works. The total labour turnover during normal working for three years in the same Works amounted to 36.6 per cent., 31.3 per cent. and 24.1 per cent. respectively. In the Indian Cable and Construction Company in Bihar and Orissa, however, skilled labour has remained practically unchanged during the last five years but the unskilled workers recruited from the aboriginal class had changed to the extent of about 30 Cawpore the average period of continuous service amouted to 8.87 years.

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay recently conducted a special enquiry into the length of service of cotton mili workers in Bombay City. A sample of 1 in 10 tenements was decided upon and the information was collected in suitable schedules by the Lady Investigators of that Office from the inmates of such tenements who were reported to be cotton mill workers. Only the predominant working class localities were visited for the purposes of the enquiry and the total number of schedules accepted for final tabulation was 1,348.

Of the 1,348 workers, 988 or 73 29 per cent. were men and 360 or 26 71 per cent. were women.

Nearly 21 per cent. of the operatives began work in the mills before the 15th year, 38 per cent. between the 15th and the 20th year, 32 per cent. between the 20th and the 30th year and the remaining 9 per cent. joined the first mill after they had attained the age of 30.

Sixty-three per cent. of the workers were born in the Konkan and 27 per cent. in the Deccan while the rest came from different parts of the country. It is very significant that not a single worker gave his place of origin as Bombay City.

About 48 per cent. of the workers covered by the sample continued in the employment of the same mill without change, 34 per cent. served in two or three mills and 18 per cent. had served in 4 or more mills. The highest number of mills served by an individual was 15. The cause of leaving the mills was "for going to native place" in 26 per cent. cases, "low wages and for bettering prospects" in 21 per cent. cases, "absence due to illness" in 14 per cent. cases and "retrenchment" in 10 per cent. cases. Other causes for leaving mills were unsuitable conditions of work, dismissal, strike, resignation, etc.

The approximate period of total service (including the period of non-attendance) was reported to be less than 5 years in 37.54 per cent. cases, 5 to 10 years in 23.37 per cent. cases, 10 to 15 years in 15.88 per cent. cases, 15 to 20 years in 9.13 per cent. cases and more than 20 years in 14.08 per cent. cases. The percentages of workers who had not changed mills was 67 in the case of operatives with less than 5 years' service and 42 for workers with 5 to 10 years' service. In the other service groups, the percentage of operatives working in the same mill varied between 25 and 45.

The actual active service was reported to be less than 5 years in 46.51 per cent. cases, 5 to 10 years in 24.26 per cent. cases, 10 to 15 years in 13.95 per cent. cases and 15 to 20 years in 7.20 per cent. cases. In the remaining 8.08 per cent. cases the actual service was more than 20 years.

A large number of workers in the age groups 15-20 and 20-25 had served for a period of less than 5 years while the most common period of service in the age group 25-30 was between 5 and 10 years. In the age group 30-35 about 30 per cent. of the workers had served for less than 5 years and 19 per cent. for a period of 5 to 10 years. Among workers of 35 to 40 years of age, the number of those falling in each of the first five service groups was between 16 and 20 per cent.

#### LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1881, as amended in 1891. Under the chief provisions of the amended Act Local Governments were empowered to appoint Inspectors of Factories and Certifying Surgeons to testify of raciones and certaining singeous to testing as to the age of children. A mid-day stoppage of work was prescribed in all factories, except those worked on an approved system of shifts, and Sunday labour was prohibited subject to certain exceptions. The hours of employment for women were limited to 11, with intervals of rest amounting to at least an hour and a half; their employment between 8 pm. and 5 a.m. was prohibited, as a general rule, except in factories worked by shifts. The hours of work for children (defined as persons below the age of · 14 ) were limited to 7 and their employment at night-time was forbidden; children below the age of 9 were not to be employed. Provision was made for fencing of machinery and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply, ventilation, the prevention of overcrowding, etc.

The next Factory Act to be passed into law was Act XII of 1911. This Act extended the definition of "factory" so as to include seasonal factories working for less than 4 months in the year, shortened the hours within which children. and, as a general rule, women might be employed and further restricted the employment of women by night by allowing it only in the case of cotton ginning and pr sang factories. It also contained a number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives, making inspection more effective and securing generally the better administration of the Act. The most the better administration of the Act, however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories. The report applicable only to textile factories. The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories. The Act, for the first time, applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult males by laying down that, subject to certain exceptions, "no person shall be employed in exceptions, "no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than 12 hours in any one day." It also provided in the case of textile factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day and that (subject to certain exceptions, which were factories worked in accordance with an approved system of shifts) no women may be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7 pm. (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children).

The ratification by India of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919 necessitated radical revision of the Indian Factories Act of This was undertaken during 1921 and the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922, introduced a series of important reforms including the adoption of a CC-hours' week, the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12, the prohibition of night work for women, the extension of the Act to a large number of small factories, drastic restriction of

nection with the law relating to the weekly holiday. The Factories Amendment Act of 1926 was passed in order (1) to widen the definition of "factories" so as to bring within the control of the Act such establishments as Electrical Generating Stations, water works, etc.; (2) to prevent the issue of age certificates by Certifying Surgeons to children who are not fit for employment; (3) to make provision for the prevention of cleaning machinery in motion, even by men, in cases where Local Governments were of opinion that the work is attended by danger to the operatives, (4) to provide a clearer defuntion of the periods prescribed for intervals of rest, and, (5) while still preventing the employment of children in two factories on the same day, the permitting of women to work in two factories on the same day provided that the limits for hours of work were not exceeded.

The Indian Factories Act 1911, as amended by the Acts of 1922, 1923 and 1925, pres-cribed a daily as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work intactories and provided for rest intervals and for a weekly holiday. Section 28 of the Act provided that no person should be employed in any factory for more than 11 hours in any one day; and Section 27 that no person should be employed in a factory for more than 60 hours in any one week. Section 21 of the Act made it obligatory for the occupier of a factory to provide for each person employed a rest period of at least one hour at intervals not exceeding 6 hours, or at the request of the employees concerned two rest periods of half an hour each, at intervals not exceeding 5 hours, the total duration of the periods of rest on that day not being less than one hour for each period of 6 hours worked generally. With the previous sanction of the Local Government and at the request of the employees concerned the rest interval could be reduced to half an hour for each male person provided that he was not employed for more than 81 hours on each working day and was not required to work for more than five hours continuously. For children, Section 23 (c) provided that no child should be employed in a factory for more than 6 hours in any one day. Section 21 (b) provided that for each child working more than 51 hours in any one day a period of jest of not less than half an hour shold be given and the period of rest was to be so fixed that no child should be required to work continuously for more than 4 hours. Sections 23 (b) and 24 (a) further provided that no child or woman may be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening. Under Section 25 a child could not be employed in two factories on the same day but adults could be so employed in such circumstances as might be prescribed. Under the provisions of Section 26 every Manager of a factory had to fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory and no person was allowed to be employed except during such specified hours. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces were the only Local Govthe exempting provisions, etc. The principal ermnents which had prescribed the circumstances object of the amending Act of 1923 was the under which adults might be employed in more removal of a difficulty which had arisen in containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing the containing trovinces were the only Local Royal Containing the containing the

framed by these Local Governments invested the groundnuts, or the manufacture of ground-Inspector of Factories with the power to sanction and only of the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, such employment if he were satisfied that the rubber, sugar (including qui) or tea is to be a adults concerned were not employed for more than 10 hours on any one day and that they dovernment may, by notification in the local received the weekly holday prescribed by Section 22 or the Act. In addition to the notice which manufacturing processes are ordinarily re hours of work for particular periods, every factory was required to maintain a register of all persons employed in a factory in the form prescribed by the Local Government showing their may also, by notification, declare any seasonal hours of work and the nature of their respective factory in which manufacturing processes are employment.

Amendment of the Factories Act, following the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.—The Royal Commission made several very recommendations for substantial important amendrecommendations for substantial amend-ments of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931, firstly, for the reduction of the maximum limits of daily and weekly hours of work in percunal factories and for the better regulation of such homs, secondly, for the improvement of working conditions in factories, and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the part of the factory owners, of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Labour, issued a circular letter, dated the 10th June 1932, addressed to all Local Governments and Administrations forwarding a draft Bill intended to consolidate the present law regarding the regulation of power using factories and incorporating the majority of the Commissioners' recommendations All Provincial missioners' recommendations An Etoymetar Governments were asked to submit replies to Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India made a tour of the more important industrial centres in India to discuss various questions arising out of the draft Bill with the representatives of Local Governments and associations of employers and workmen. On the conclusion of this tour, the Government of India convened a conference of Provincial Chief Inspectors of Factories and a final Bill was then drawn up which was introduced in the Legislatree Assembly on the 8th September 1933 It was passed into law at the 8mmer Session of the Legislative Assembly at 8mila in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th August of that year. The new Act was brought into effect from 1st January 1935

The Royal Commission also made several suggestions with regard to the control of factories not using power nearly all of which are at present unregulated. The Government of India propose a new and separate Act in respect of such factories and they are at present engaged in draiting a Bill covering the Commissioners' recommendations in the matter.

The following are the more important additional matters covered by the Consolidating Act -

distinction is drawn between

m the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act The Local Government ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action natural torces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

- (b) Factory operatives were formerly divided into two age groups . (1) Adults and (2) Children, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. The Consolidating Act introduces a third age group of "Adolescents," i.e., persons over the age of 15 years and under the age of seventeen years who have not been certained as fit for adult employment. Such "Adolescents" as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.
- (c) The existing maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week continue to be permitted in the case of seasonal factories but the maximum hours of work permitted in the case of worker in perennial factories has been reduced to ten hours per day and 54 hours per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production this letter by the 1st December 1932. On for technical reasons and persons whose work receipt of the Local Government's replies, the is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted in the case of children is five hours per day both in seasonal and in perenmal factories.
  - (d) The New Act introduces for the first time the principle of "spicadover," i.e., the limitation of the period of the number of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or an occupier of a factory. The spread-over in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half consecutive hours; but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-tonr hours in the case of adults must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a m in the case of women. The continuous period of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p m and 6 a m Exemptions m the case of women are permitted in such cases as technical reasons regume that work should be done at night, e.g., in the fish curing industry.
- (e) The existing provisions with regard to the control of artificial humidification are expanded. The Act also gives power to Local Governments to authorise an Inspector seasonal and percunial tactories. A factory to call upon Managers of factories to carry which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, out specific measures for increasing the cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of cooling power of the air where he is of the

opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure in all cases where a worker in a seasonal operatives against danger to health or scrious discomfort, provided that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

- (f) With regard to welfare, the Act includes provisions for the maintenance of (1) a sufficient and suitable supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with poisonous or obnoxious substances; (2) adequate sheiters for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons; (3) rooms reserved for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than 50 women and (4) first aid appliances. Powers are to be given to Local Governments to frame rules in respect of the last three matters. The Government of India, however, did not accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission with recommendation of the Royal Commission with regard to giving power to Local Governments to issue welfare orders as are issued by the Secretary of State in England under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1914. They were of opinion that the matters to be covered by such welfare orders should have the approval of the Legislature and should not be imposed on factory owners by the Executive Government.
- (g) The Act gives Local Governments powers to make rules prescribing the fitness to be attained by children seeking employment in factories or in any class of factories, and when such a standard has been prescribed no child failing to attain it can be certified as fit for employment in a factory.
- (h) Inspectors are granted power to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opmion that, on account of any detect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof Governments are empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

factory works for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more than fifty-four hours in any week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. Where a worker in a factory works on the weekly rest day he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one-and-a-half times the ordinary rate of pay.

- (j) No exemptions are to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. and of the weekly limits of hours of work for women and persons under the age of sixteen years; but the grant of the existing exemption in the case of women employed in fish curing and fish-canning factories is to be permitted.
- (k) Sections 26, 35 and 36 of the Old Act are entirely recasted in order to provide more effective methods for the maintenance of records and registers of employment, the posting of notices, for the benefit of the workers, of their hours of employment, the prescribed abstracts of the l'actories Act, weekly holidays, etc., and for the notification of these notices and any changes proposed to be made in them to Inspectors of factories.
- (l) Higher penalties and fines are prescribed for occupiers or owners of factories who have been previously convicted for having committed the same offences.
- At the moment of writing it is too early to At the moment of writing it is too early to offer any comments on the working of the New Act. Outside, the textile industry, factory workers are not likely to be much affected because in most cases, weekly hours of work were 54 or under In textile mills, some owners have reduced the daily hours whereas others have taken advantage of the imposition of a shorter working week, to give a half holiday on the day preceding the weekly rost day. The (i) The maximum amount of overtime that shorter working week, to give a half holiday on ean be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act is limited and a time and a half is to be paid will be dealt with under "Wages."

# LATEST FACTORY STATISTICS.

The latest statistics available in connection with the administration of the Indian Factories Act are for 1933. The data published in connection with the normal weekly hours of work show that for the whole of British India men were required to work for more than 54 hours a week in 1,847 perennial and 3,016 seasonal factories, above 48 and not above 54 hours perputal and 329 seasonal factories and in 669 perennial and 329 seasonal factories, and not above 48 hours per week in 1,369 perennial and 1,060 seasonal factories. In the case of those factories employing women 3,186 required female workers to work for more than 54 hours and 1,060 seasonal nationes. In the case of factories Act. Hours of work in raiway work-those factories employing women 3,186 required shops in all provinces generally average 8 per female workers to work for more than 54 hours day and 48 per week. In most cases the hours per week whereas 1,870 fixed their hours at are so arranged as to provide for a half day off below 48 per week. 631 factories had hours above 48 but not above 54. Out of the 919 is worked during any particular week.

The latest statistics available in connection factories employing children, 367 had hour th the administration of the Indian Factories below 30 for children and 552 above 30. The details in connection with the various provinces will be found in summary form in the All-India Factories Reports or in a more detailed form in the Provincial Reports themselves. The statistics of factories do not show the hours of work in particular industries.

All railway workshops come under the Indian Factories Act. Hours of work in railway work-

Employment of Children .- By the Amend-Employment of Children.—By the Amend-ing Act of 1922 the maximum age of children was raised from 14 to 15 years and the minimum age from 9 to 12. The Act provides that no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted by a Certifying Surgeon showing that he is not less than 12 years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate. Further, no child is allowed to be employed in any factory before six o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening and no child is to be employed for more than five hours in any one day. The number of children employed in factories during the years 1922 to 1933 is shown in the following table :-

Year.	Total.
1922	67,658
1923	71,620
1924	72,531
1925	68,725
1926	60,094
1927	57,562
1928	50,911
1929	46,843
1930	37,9 <b>7</b> 2
1931	26,932
1932	21,7.8
1933	19,091

An examination of the figures in the above table will show that the number of children employed rose from 67,658 to 74,620 in 1928. This was due to the fact that the tea factories in Assam which employed about 11,000 children were brought within the scope of the Act for the first time in that year. Further, the amendment of the Act in 1922 did not apply to children who were lawfully employed in a factory on or before the 1st July 1921 and it was not until 1924 that full effect was given to the new age restrictions for children.

There has been a steady decline in the number of children employed In the textile mills in Bombay City there are none.

Employment of Women.—The number of women employed in factories during the years 1921 to 1929 increased steadily from 206,887 employed in 1922 to 257,161 employed in 1929. But the number of women employed since 1929 has fallen perceptibly; the figures for 1930, 1931 and 1933 being 254,905, 231,183 and 216,837 respectively. The increase in the employment of women was due partly to the restrictions imposed on the employment of children and partly to the inclusion within the scope of the Act of all quasi-agricultural factories, for example, in the tea gardens which are dependent on female labour to a larger extent than other tactories. An important change which the revision of 1922 made in connection with the employment of women was the repeal of Section 27 of the Act of 1911 which permitted the employment of women at night in ginning factories. In view of this amendment the Government of India considered that they were in a position to ratify the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night adopted by the First International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 without undertaking any further legislation.

#### LABOUR IN MINES.

The conditions of employment of nations in mines are governed by the provisions of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, which came into force with effect from the 1st July 1924 replacing the former enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff, but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour.

Section 23 of the Indian Mines Act of 1923 limited weekly hours of miners to 54 under-ground and to 60 aboveground but no limits were prescribed for daily hours. In a Bill further to amend the Act for certain purposes introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 it was proposed to fix the maximum limit for daily hours at twelve. There was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight-hour day and this was also the opinion of a minority of the Select

The conditions of employment of labour in gradually worked upto. They recommended to ines are governed by the provisions of the Government that after the new provisions dian\_Mines Act, 1923, which came into force had been in operation for three years, the position should be again reviewed as to whether an eighthour shift could be introduced. A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1928 and this was to be brought into effect from April 1930.

Recommendations of the Royal Commission.
The Royal Commission on Labour which
reviewed the whole position came to conclusions
similar to those reached by the Select Committee.
A minority of the Commission advocated the
reduction of the daily limit to eight hours while the majority supported the recommendatior of the majority of the Select Committee, and in addition suggested that weekly hours above ground should be limited to 54. In the mean while, the fifteenth session of the Internationa Committee appointed by the Assembly to Labour Conference adopted a Draft Conventior consider the Bill. The majority of the Committee however adhered to the principle of a solely with reference to conditions in European twelve-hour shift as proposed in the Bill but countries. This Convention prescribes that the agreed that an eight-hour shift should be hours of work should be limited to 7½ per day in Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention

resolutions were adopted by both the Chambers to the effect that Government should examine the possibility of reducing the statutory limits for hours of work in mines and that the results of this examination should be placed before

In pursuance of this Resolution the whole question was re-examined by the Government of India in 1932 and they addressed a circular letter in that year to all local Governments inviting their views on questions connected with reductions of hours, non-employment of children in Mines, etc. In the light of the opinions received, the Government of India drew up a Bill further to amend the Indian Mines Act 1923 and this Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 The following are the more important provisions of the Bill -

(a) Local Government are to be empowered, by notification to direct that accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for a period exceeding seven days shall be entered in a register in the prescribed form;

- (b) No person shall be employed in a Mine on more than six days in any one week,
- Mine shall be allowed to work for more than according to the immerals raised .-

underground coal mines and to 8 hours a day fifty four hours in any one week or for more and 48 hours a week in open coal mines. The Convention was placed before the Legislative of work of any such person shall be so arranged Assembly on the 24th February and before the that along with any intervals of rest they shall Council of State on the 2nd March 1932 and not in any one day spread over more than eleven

- (d) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a Mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to be spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work, and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the mst person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.
- (e) Work above ground is not to be carried on in any Mme for a period exceeding eleven hours in any one day except by a system of telays so arranged that not more than any one relay of persons, employed in work of the same kind shall be at work in the Mine at the same
- (t) The employment in any Mine of children under fitteen years of age is to be prohibited.

Number of Mines -The following table gives the number of mines which came under the Act (c) No-person employed above ground in a during each of the last ten years, classified

	-	,	Number of min			Total
Year.		Number				
Tear.	Coal.	Mica.	Manganese.	Tm and Wolfram.	Other minerals.	of all mines.
1924	846	513	186	87	172	1,804
1925	816	571	214	204	212	2,011
1926	722	601	221	210	143	1,897
1927	644	630	220	200	298	1,992
1928	556	674	184	203	331	1,948
1929	548	498	125	186	375	1,732
1930	549	508	82	178	352	1,669
1931	540	342	56	136	343	1,417
1932	515	315	23	138	290	1,281
1933	501	377	17	199	330	1,424

Number employed.—The number of persons employed in mines during the years 1924-1933 were as follows .-

Year.				Total No. of mines which	Number of persons employed.				
				came under the Act.	Belowground,	Aboveground.	Total.		
1924				1.804	167,779	90.498	258,277		
1925			٠.	2.011	168,554	81,303	253,857		
1926	• •		•	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113		
1927				1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290		
1928				1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671		
1929				1,732	199,908	69,783	269,701		
1930				1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667		
1931				1,417	170,638	60,144	230,782		
1932				1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658		
1933	٠.			1.424	153,942	52,565	206,507		

The sex distribution of the persons employed in mines during the years 1926 to 1933 was as shown below :---

	Number	of males emp	oloyed.	Number of females employed.		
Year.	Underground	In open workings.	On the surface.	Underground.	In open workings.	On the surface.
1926	86,343	43,306	51,967	31,889	27,833	18,775
1927	86,766	50,028	53,903	31,850	27,697	19,046
1928	86,155	51,005	52,430	31,785	28,453	17,843
1929	92,856	54,235	51,954	24,089	28,728	17,839
1930	101,619	50,396	52,709	18,684	21,186	17,043
1931	98,885	38,833	45,157	16,811	16,079	14,987
1932	96,196	30,256	39,899	14,711	10,761	12,835
1933	99,556	30,866	40,616	12,799	10,721	11,949

#### LABOUR ON RAILWAYS.

ministration of the Factories Act. The Indian Assembly in the autumn session of 1929 and was railways employ nearly a quarter of a milhon leteried for consideration to a Select Committee. workers in other occupations for whom pro-vision for the control of their working hours has and the Hours of Employment Rules were been made under the Hours of Employment Rules, 1930, framed under the Indian Railways Amendment Act, 1929.

The Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919 and 1921 prescribed a 60-hour week and a weekly rest of not less than 24 consecutive hours for all workers in British India employed in factories, in mines and in such branches of railway work as may be specified for this purpose by the competent has been accepted by the Government of India authority. The Indian Factories Act which was for gradual introduction on all railway systems amended in 1922 to give effect to the Conventations limited the hours of work in factories to ment of India have also accepted the recommen-11 in any one day and to 60 in any one week. Provisions were also made for intervance and a weekly holiday. Similar limitations were soon as possible the regulations and deneva imposed under the Indian Mines Act of 1923 give effect to the Washington and deneva imposed under the Indian Mines Act of 1923 give effect to the Washington and deneva imposed under the Indian Mines Act of 1923 give effect to the Washington and deneva imposed under the Indian Mines Act of 1923 give effect to the Washington and deneva consolidated Factory Act of 1934 weekly hours in perennial factories have been reduced to 54 and as will have been seen in the last chapter Similar reductions are proposed in the case of the hours for intermittent workers and of giving hours in Mines Both these restrictions days of absence at reasonable intervals where apply to factories and mines controlled by weekly rest days cannot be given. The Railway railway administrations. The application of the Conventions to other departments of railway administrations was found to be a problem extend the application of the Regulations to beset with many difficulties and has been a subthe Railways to which they have not yet been less the difficulties and has been a subthe Railways to which they have not yet been less that the Association drew up a set of rules in 1927 and Association drew up a set of rules in 1927 and these received the general approval not only of the Railway Board but also of the Boards of Directors of the lines managed by companies. Subsequently, however, it was found that these rules while they aimed at applying the spirit of the Conventions did not adequately fulfil the statutory obligations imposed upon Government by the ratification of the Conventions. The whole

All railway workshops come under the ad-|the subject was introduced in the Legislative drawn up during the following year.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made some very important recommendations regarding hours of work and rest day for railway workers other than those employed in 'tactories and 'Mines' As far as the recommendation that the weekly rest day of not less than 24 hours provided under the Act of 1930 should be granted subject to the usual emergency exceptions to all continuous workers is concerned this dation made by the Commission that special railway employees - They have also accepted the recommendation that the Railway Board should reconsider the practicability of reducing weekly rest days cannot be given. The Railway Board however consider that the first step that should be taken as soon as funds permit is to reduce the hours of work and provide suitable periods of rest in individual cases where require such & humanitarian considerations contse

Working of overtime on Indian railways is more prevalent on construction than on the oper line due to (1) the working season in the monsoon areas being confined to eight months in the year (2) special measures taken to speed up all heav! question was therefore again exhaustively work to avoid the locking up of capital; and reviewed and a Bill amending the Indian Rail- (3) wetfoundation work in bridges which necessify ways Act with the object of empowering the tate continuous work. Usually overtime is Governor-General in Council to make rules on such cases is paid at a rate fixed beforehand.

### SEAMEN.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, foreign-going ships have to be signed in the provides that no seaman shall be "signed on" for service on a ship unless he enters into a forms contain the rules and regulations provided contract in the manner specified with the for under the Act for maintaining discipline and Master of the ship. All agreements entered into for the fines which may be inflicted for the between Masters and Seamen for service on breach thereof.

### CONTRACT LABOUR.

In most industrial concerns in India work in connection with building loading and unloading, carting, receiving, and despatching of goods and work involving the employment of unskilled labour over which supervision is either difficult or costly is given out on contract. In the textile cotton industry work in connection with bleaching and dyeing is also generally done on contract at all centres. In the cotton mills in Ahmedabad work in the Mixing and Waste Room and the Yarn Bundling and Baling Department, in the Drawing—in Department and Beam Carrying is given out on contract in various mills In certain printing presses in the Bombay Presidency, composing is given out on contract. In most cases no supervision is exercised over the labour engaged by the contractor to whom the contract is given. Perhaps the most efficient method of control and supervision over contract labour is that which obtains on several railways. This will be dealt with separately lower down. Exceptions to the general remarks made above are as follows.

In the coal mines in Bihar and Orissa contractors are employed by a large number of collieries to provide the labour required for cutting the coal and loading it on wagons. The contractors are paid at a fixed rate per ton for all coal loaded on wagons. In some cases, however, the rate paid per ton is increased either because coal is being extracted from difficult places in the mine or because the contractor has difficulties in maintaining his labour supply. The extent to which contractors are employed is considerable and probably more than half the coal raised in the Jharia coal fields is raised on the contract system. Definite figures are not available but the Indian Mining Association reports that 90 per cent. of the coal raised in the mines belonging to that Association in the Jharia coal fields is raised by contract labour. In some cases contractors are only employed to provide the labour for cutting the coal. The contractor is generally responsible only for raising the coal while the colliery supervising staff is responsible for seeing that the mines are run safely.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The problems connected with unemployment in India are quite different from the problems which have arisen in highly industrialised countries like England, the United States of America and Germany. In the latter countries labouris divided into two fairly distinct classes (1) industrial, and (2) agricultural. During periods of depression in industry those workers who are thrown out of employment either on account of a temporary or a partial closing down of con-cerns cannot fall back upon agriculture for earning their livelihood. It is necessary to repeat here, in order to understand this question clearly, that more than 70 per cent. of the population of India derive their livelihood from various occupations in connection with agriculture. This does not mean that agriculture is a perennial source of employment. Considerable unemployment and distress occurs during periods when the monsoon fails. Even during those years when the monsoon is generally successful, there are usually parts of the country where the rainfall is deficient and there is not enough scope for the employment of all the labour available. Both the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments have devised various schemes for famine relief and the variations in the visitations of nature with their consequent periods of prosperity and distress have now been brought more effectively under human control than ever before in the history of India. It is not neces-

sary to go into the details of the questions connected with famine relief in this section. The point which it is intended to bring out is that owing to the agricultural character of industrial labour in India, the problems connected with employment and unemployment are somewhat closely related to those connected with the success or the failure of the monsoon.

Speaking generally, the Indian labourer migrates to industrial centres when he finds that the yield of the land in his native place is not sufficient to maintain all the members of his samily. A certain percentage of the workers employed in industry temporarily give up their employment during the sowing, transplanting and harvesting seasons. During periods of depression in trade and industry, industrial workers released from employment fall back upon agriculture and thus add to the existing pressure of the population on the land. If the depression in trade and industry synchronises with the failure of the monsoon, the amount of unemployment becomes considerable and the resulting distress is enormous. Various States have devised schemes of Employment Exchanges for the purpose of studying the problems in connexion with the demand and supply of labour, to control the movements of labour and to place it where it is required. The Government of India and the various Provincial Governments have considered the question of

creating Employment Exchanges in India creating Employment Exchanges in India-several times during the last ten years, but opinion is unanimous that owing to the preponderatingly agricultural character of Indian labour it is practically impossible to devise any satisfactory scheme for the formation of Employment Exchanges. A vital difficulty for the adequate consideration of their problem has always been the want of satisfactory statistics to gauge the level of unemployment at any one period. Continuous migration between industry and agriculture makes the task of collecting such statistics well nigh impossible. Desultory attempts at measuring unemployment in particular industries in limited territories have, however been sometimes made Onc of the most recent attempts in this direction has been an enquiry into the extent of unemployment in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces conducted as a part of the Departmental Enquiries held by the Labour Office and the Department of Industrics in 1934 at the request of the Government of Bombay and the Central Provinces on the general subject of wage Reductions in that industry. It was found that the total number of hands displaced in cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency on account of closures of mills amounted to about 38,000. In the Central Provinces about 2000 workers had lost their jobs between 1932 and 1934.

India is a State Member of the International Labour Conference, and as such she is bound according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace, to ratify and adopt, wherever possible, any Convention or Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference. The consideration of industrial unemployment was thrust upon the Government of India by the Washington Convention, which was adopted by the First International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919. Each Member ratifying this Convention was required—

- (t) to communicate to the International Labour Office all information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment, including reports on measures taken or contemplated to combat unemployment:
- (it) to establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of the central authority, and to appoint Committees, including representatives of employers and workers, to advise on matters concerning the operation of these agencies;
- (iii) where systems of insurance against unemployment have been established, to make arrangements, upon terms to be agreed upon between the members concerned, whereby workers belonging to one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of such insurance as those of the latter.

In addition to this Convention, the First International Labour Conference also adopted a Recommendation which advocated—

- (a) the abolition of employment agencies, which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit;
- (b) the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance; and

(c) the execution of public works as far as practicable during periods of unemployment and in districts most affected by it.

The draft Convention was ratified by India but, in communicating this ratification to the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, the Secretary of State for India found it necessary "in order to avoid subsequent misunderstanding" to explain at some length the peculiar position of India in this matter and to emphasise the difficulties connected with a complete ratification by India owing to the predominantly agricultural character of the country. The Government of India, in addressing the local dovernments on questions arising out of the draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference, invited views on the following points:

- (1) Advisability of creating Public Employment Agencies in congested areas to facilitate the migration of surplus labour to industrial areas where there is a shortage of labour.
- (11) Advisability of utilising Public Employment Agencies in connexion with recruitment for Assam.
- (112) Advisability of establishing Public Employment Agencies for the dissemination of information regarding employment during times of tamine and scarcity to those in search of employment.
- (iv) Advisability of appointing Committees representing employers and workers to advise on matters concerning the operation of Public Employment Agencies.
- (v) Advisability of abolishing or controlling Employment Agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit.

The replies of the local Governments Indicated that in most provinces the demand for labour exceeded the supply, that, even in provinces from which there was a large migration of labour, no difficulty had been experienced in obtaining information with regard to the areas where labour was in demand, that the establishment of public employment agencies would serve no useful purpose, and that such agencies might excite suspicion and be liable to be misunderstood by the people. With regard to recruitment of labour for Assam, the local governments concerned were agreed that any experiment on the lines suggested would be risky. On the question of the abolition of control of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit, the replies of the local Governments indicated that employment agencies of this character were practically unknown in India. In the circumstances, the Government of India decided to take no further action on the draft Convention or Recommendation concerning unemployment.

Although it has not been possible for the Government of India to take any action in the matter of unemployment either by legislation or administrative action, a few local Governments have devised schemes intended to reduce unemployment. The Government of Bengal started an unemployment relief scheme some three years for the financing of which a last of rupees per annum was sanctioned. The scheme contemplated the entertainment of two

Industrial Surveyors and the establishment of from other provinces. The effect therefore of four demonstration parties in each of seven select-trade depressions on the industrial labourer in four demonstration parties in each of seven selected industries inte and wool weaving, umbiella making, Cutlery, brass and bell-metal, soap making, shoe making and pottery. The scheme was to take up, in the first instance, the training of peripatetic demonstration parties, and, in order to secure non-official co-operation which was essential not only for getting recruits of the right type but also for creating an industrial atmosphere in a province, pre-eminently agricultural. The formation of a non-official association in each District to be known as Industrial Association was encouraged and the local district boards were called upon to assist. As there were only 28 demonstration parties work under the scheme could not be started in more than fourteen districts at a time, up to the end of 1933 four parties for each of the seven industries except jute and wool were working in different parts of the Province, those of the students trained by these parties have started factories of their own and in which considerable numbers of people have found employment.

Middle-class unemployment.—In recent years unemployment among the educated middle classes has been assuming alarming proportions and has attracted widespread public attention In January 1926, a Resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly in the following terms :-

" This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee with a non-official majority to investigate into the problem of unemployment in general, and among the educated classes in particular, and devise suitable remedies whether by a system of industrial and technical education, or by a revision of the existing system of education, or by offering encourage-ment to the starting of new industries, or by opening new avenues of employment, or by the opening new avenues of employment, or by all these or any other means; and that the said Committee do make a report on the latter problem as early as possible."

Similar Resolutions were also passed in some of the local Legislative Councils. The Government of India did not consider that the appointment of a Central Committee would serve any useful purpose, but in a circular letter drew the attention of the local Governments to the gravity of the problem of middle-class unemployment in India. As a result of the Resolutions passed by the local Councils, Committees were appointed by some of the local Governments. The reports of most of these Committees refer almost exclusively to middle-class unemployment, but the Punjab and the Bengal Committees also dealt with general unemployment. The Punjab Committee came to the conclusion that "there was no unemployment worthy of mention among the uneducated classes"; whilst the ; whilst the Bengal Committee observed as follows :-

"The labourer, if we may use the term, has not yet been divorced completely from the land, and he frequently possesses or has an interest started in several other Mils. By the end of the in a small plot of land in his native place on the cultivation of which he can fall back in in the cotton mill numbers of workpeople employed times of depression. Added to this is the fact 1,35,000 and about 15,000 additional workers that industrial labour is still comparatively were able to secure work satisfactory periods as badks or substitutes.

Bengal is so far very small.'

The Assam Legislative Council passed a resolution on the 13th September 1933 recommending to the Government of Assam the appointment of a Committee to consider the problem of unemployment, specially among the educated middle class people of the Province. In the general discussion in connection with this resolution it was pointed out that extension of technical education, industrial development and concentration on agriculture to a large extent are the only means of dealing the problem in the conditions prevailing in Assam. On behalf of the government it was stated that this subject was discussed at a conference, recently held under the auspices of the Government of India, of representatives of departments of industry in all the provinces of British India and some of the Indian States, when the desirability of estabhishing a central industrial research for considering the question of industrialisation was emphasized. It was further stated that the Government proposed to establish agricultural colonies of educated young men, as an experimental measure, to make provision for helping technical institutions, to advance industrial loans to enable voung men with the necessary training to set up small industries and to restrict, as far as possible, employment under Government to natives of the province The Council was, however, informed that any action concerning this situation must have some reference to unemployment among the poorer classes as well,

Jute and Cotton Mill Industries. - In the jute mill industry in Bengal a large number of mills have, during the last two or three years, changed over from the multiple to the single shift system. It is estimated that on the single shift about 25 to 33 per cent. less labour force is required than on the multiple shift, but in spite of the changes no trouble has been reported with regard to unemployment. In the Bombay cotton mill industry, out of an average of about 140,000 workers employed during the years 1920 to 1927 approximately 20,000 have been thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of efficiency methods of work whereby spinners are required to mind two or three sides of a spinning frame instead of one and where the ordinary two loom weaver is required to tend three, four or six looms. The Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee dealt with this aspect of the question in their report and they recommended the creation of an Out-of-Work Donation Fund. This has been dealt with in the summary given with regard to the fludings of this Committee in the Section on Conciliation and Arbitration. Owing to depression in trade and external competition several cotton mills had compelled either to close down completely or to work with partial complements but the revival of trade which set in about the middle of 1934 resulted in several of the closed mills re-opening and work on high shift being

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

As in other countries, the industrial progress | dents classified according to fatal, serious and of India has been accompanied by an alarming minor in factories in each of the British increase in the number of industrial accidents. Provinces in India in the year 1933 are shown Statistics for 1933 .- The numbers of acci- in the following table :-

was an amount of the same of t	 		-,	
Province.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
	 	' '		
Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Punjab Burma Bihar and Orissa Central Provinces and Berar Assam North-West Frontier Province Balnehistan Ajmer-Merwara Delhi Bangalore and Coorg	15 38 49 32 10 19 23 5 2 	366 1,329 884 373 53 233 391 54 71 	1,179 4,050 2,697 1,574 886 1,245 1,567 221 365 46 735	1,560 5,425 3,630 1,979 949 1,497 1,981 280 438  47 752 99
Tota	194	3,776	14,739	18,709
Total for the year $1932$ .	162	3,513	14,452	18.127

people and employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a serious one and that an organised "safety first" campaign is very desirable in India. Some progress along these lines has been made in Bombay in the mills and on the railways.

Factory Inspection.—The administration of the Indian Factories Act is entrusted to Factory Inspectors in each province. Where breaches of the Act are discovered the managers of factories are prosecuted and in most cases such prosecutions result in convictions. provinces except Assam have Factories Departments. In the Bombay Presidency the full time factory staff consists of the Chief Inspector of Factories, three Inspectors, three Inspector of Fattories, times dispectors, times Assistant Inspectors and one Woman Inspector. The Chief Inspector, two Inspectors and two Assistants have their headquarters in Bombac City. An Inspector and an Assistant are stationed in Ahmedabad. The Woman In spector has her headquarters in Bombay but has jurisdiction over the whole Presidency. She deals with problems mainly affecting women The Bombay Presidency is the only province in India which has a Lady Inspector of Factories. A part time Certifying Surgeon is stationed in Bombay and a full time one in Ahmedabad. They have been appointed as Divisional have also been granted powers under the provi-have been issued under this section only in Bomsions of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act. bay, Bengal and Burma,

The explanation generally offered for the The Director and Assistant Directors of Public increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act | Health have also been appointed as Divisional is operating as an inducement both for work- Inspectors under the Health and Sanitary sections of the Act. Their reports are sent to the Chief Inspector who passes orders on the same. Local Magistrates in the districts have ex-officio powers usections of the Act. under the Employment

Reporting of Accidents.—The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, scrious i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more, and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the Police Station. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the reponsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Local Govern-Inspectors with powers under the Health and ment, even though no injury may have resulted Sanitary sections of the Factories Act. They therefrom to any person. So far notifications

Accident Prevention.—The chief influences in the prevention of accidents are (a) the powers of Inspectors under the Factories Act to compel managers to erect adequate fencing and to take precautions against accidents;
(b) the voluntary interest of managers in safety measures and safety precautions; and (c) the interest of insurance companies as a result of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In many provinces the existing rules made under the Factories Act cover "Safety-First" measures such as compelling certain classes of workers to wear tightly fitting clothes, to prohibit children from entering into certain parts of factories, etc. Steady progress has been made in the different provinces in respect of 'saiety first' propaganda, but with wide differences in caste and religion and with the low standard of efficiency the problem of organisation of safety services in industrial undertakings is a matter of some difficulty in India, Particular attention was devoted in Bengal to the safeguarding of crowded machi-Bengal to the safeguarding of crowded machinery in the smaller factories and orders were issued during the year 1932 in that province to 52 lactories to after, repair or reconstruct their buildings. Special attention was also directed during the year 1933 to the dangers connected with hydro-extractors used in laundries and hosiery factories and to the structural soundness of factory buildings. Safety pamphlets were compiled and issued by the Factory Department in Bengal and Madrus Continued progress in the feuring of machinery · Continued progress in the fencing of machinery and in the use of safety posters is reported to have been maintained in all provinces and increasing attention is being paid by employers throughout India to safety measures and to the inculcation in the factory employee of "Safety first" ideas. In Rombay a certain amount of ground had already been broken and the Factory Department in co-operation with organisations of industrial employers produced a set of four or industrial employers produced a set of rout of safety posters some y ars ago and these have been very largely exhibited in the engineering workshops in the Presidency. Posters were also produced for the carding and spinning departments of cotton mills. The Red Cross Society was assisted in producing an All-India society was assisted in producing an All-India poster dealing with a universal risk connected with the wearing of loose-clothing which is ordinarily worn by the average Indian worker. Encouraged by the results of the posters introduced in Carding and Spinning sheds the Willeston Methods of the Posters in the Control of the Posters in the Carding and Spinning sheds the will be a produced that the produced the Carding and Spinning sheds the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Bombay, produced a set of posters for the weaving department early in 1931 and these are now in department early in 1881 and these are now in fairly general use. Little has, however, been done in the factories of the Bombay Presidency in the way of specific organisations to further the cause of safety. Factorics, too, are not sufficiently large to warrant the employment of a safety engineer and reliance has almost totally been placed on the activities of the inspectorate in this particular direction. Safety Committees have however, been established in two cotton mills representative of the two largest groups in Bombay, as an experimental measure and in the R 1. M Dockyard, the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and in the Bombay

secured promises from other factories to establish similar committees.

\* \* \* 1, 1 \$ 4 . . \*

Mr. A. Trollip, Deputy General Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co, Ltd., started a Safety First Association in Bombay in 1933 and he is President of this Boinbay in 1933 and he is freshent of this Association, The Association holds frequent Meetings at which subjects relating to safety first are discussed and it also publishes a safety first Magazine periodically. The office of the Association is at Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The railways are of course pioneers in the Introduction and the continuance of active propaganda in "Safety-First" work in all departments. These activities cover railway workshops (which come under the Indian Factories Act) as well. There has been marked improvement as regards minimising accidents in tailway workshops as a result of the activities of safety committees which have been established in some of them. The success of safety committees which has been established at the S. I. Railway workshops at Perambur and Golden Rock has been demonstrated by the fact that at the latter works accidents decreased by 53 per cent in 1932 as compared with 1931. A very comprehensive Safety First Organisation was established in the Parel, Matunga and Manmad Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway in 1929. The Railway administration also distributes to the employees an illustrated pamphlet on 'Safety First' in which a chapter on workshop safety is included. The G. I. P. organisation satety is included The G. P. Organisation is stated to be the best of its kind. Safety Committees have also been formed in the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Bonibay Electric Supply and Traniways Company. In the United Provinces no industrial undertaking has yet introduced a safety service organisation. The Welfare Committees of the E. I. Railway Locomotive and Carriage Workshops, Lucknow, do at times discuss at their monthly meetings questions of safety brought forward by members. Safety posters, published by the Railway Administration, are displayed in all their workshops and the Indian Red Cross Society posters in all factories in the province. In furtherance of the 'safety first" movement in Bengal warning hooters or sirens have been installed in the textile factories so as to warn employees before the power plant and machinery is set in motion. An instructive handbook entitled "Safety in Factories" dealing with general matters con-cerning the safety of factory operatives has been compiled and published. An agreement in regard to standard guards and safety devices for jute machinery has been signed by the Indian Jute Mills Association in regard to new machinery to be installed after July 1932. Posters supplied by the Indian Red Cross society illustrating the suitable type of dress to be worn by operatives while working our transmission machinery were distributed to factories in the different provinces, and safety propaganda of various kinds is receiving increasing attention from the large factory owners and the inspecting staff. Perhaps the best known instance where first class "safety first". Electric Supply and Tramways repair shops in Bonday. Safety Committees have been brought the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur. into existence in more than 20 mills in the Company has since 1920 subscribed to Ahmedabad and the Factory Department has the British Industrial Safety First Association and has installed notice boards all over the plant exhibiting the posters supplied by that Association. The literature received from the Association is periodically broadcast throughout the world.

The Railway Department conducts intensive "Safety-First" propaganda every year which embraces the following among other activities :---

- (1) Safety posters and safeguards are put up on prominent points both in Enghis and in the vernacular. Some of these, e.g., on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, are pre-pared from actual photographs ot safe and unsafe methods of working in selected branches of manufacture and maintenance work in the railway workshops.
- (2) An illustrated booklet was compiled by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year 1926-27 which has been translated into a number of vernacular languages and distributed throughout the line on certain railways.
- (3) Photographs and special articles are published in the Railway magazines for the instruction of the staff.
- (4) Inspecting subordinates are instructed to take the opportunity, while visit-ing stations, of addressing the staff on "Safety-First".
- (5) Coloured pictures showing the right and wrong way of doing a job are posted at various places for the benefit of the illiterate staff.
- (6) A "Safety-First" film was prepared by the Central Publicity Bureau during the year 1927-28 and copies distrithe year 1927-25 and copies distri-buted to railways. The film is dis-played weekly by the travelling cinemas of the railways.
- (7) A "Safety-First" pamphlet has been prepared by the Central Publicity Bureau and is being issued to all railway administrations.

are easily available in cases of accidents. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, started classes for First Aid training in conjunction with the St. John Ambulance Association in 1931. These classes have been successful and facilities have since been provided for the training of men deputed by the Engineering Safety Committee also. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur boxes with first-aid supplies are maintained in each department and two first-aid hospitals in different parts of the plant are staffed with doctors and compounders in readiness to render first-aid to injured persons. During 1934 the Assistant Commissioners of Labour of the Government of Bombay who visited about 750 perennial factories in all parts of the Bombay Presidency Proper requested all managements to instal first aid boxes in all departments as far as possible.

Mines.—The Indian Mines Act of 1923 empowers the Governor-General in Council to frame regulations for the safety of persons employed in mines (Section 29, clauses (k) to (p)). Local Governments are also empowered to frame rules under the Act to ensure the proper fencing of a mine for the protection of the public. In addition, the Chief Inspector of Mines may call upon the owner, agent or manager of a mine to frame bye-laws which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, regulations or rules to prevent accidents and to provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in the mine (Section 32). The bye-laws, when approved by the Local Government, have effect as enacted under the Act. Further, Section 19 of the Act gives special powers to the Inspector of Mines to take action when any danger is apprehended which is not expressly provided for by hended which is not expressly provided for by the Act, regulations, rules and the bye-laws. The Governor-General in Council has framed two sets of regulations, namely, the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, which apply only to coal mines and the Indian Metallierous Mines Regulations, 1928, which apply to all other mines. These regulations provide for the proper maintenance of shafts and outlets, roads and working places, haulage arrange-ments, fencing and gates; for the restrictions which have to be observed in raising or lowering persons or materials; for the precautions to be taken in the use of explosives; and for adequate ventilation and lighting.

During the year 1933 at Mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, there were 142 fatal accidents, which is 21 less than In 1932, and 58 less than the average number in the preceding five First-Aid and Medical Relief.—Some of the Local Governments have framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible an adequate number of sterilised dressings and an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing accidents. No record is maintained of sterilised cotton in all factories employing accidents. 153 persons were killed and 702 persons estimated within easy reach of Government hospitals or hospitals maintained by The number of persons killed is 47 less than in 1932, and 58 less than the average number in the precious frame in the average number in the average number in the precious frame in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the precious frame in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number in the average number causes of the fatal accidents have been classified

as ionows:—	Number of fatal accidents.	Percentage ot total number of fatal accidents.
Misadventure Fault of deceased Fault of fellow workmen.		70.42 8 45 4,23
Fault of subordinate officials  Fault of Management Faulty Material	13 7 4	9 15 4 93 2.82
Total	112	100:00

Deaths occurring in each class of mines were as follows:—124 in coal mines, 3 in mica mines, 4 in silver-lead mines, 10 in tin and wolfram mines, 6 in lime-tone mines, 4 in stone mines and 2 in copper mines, Forty persons lost their lives by talls of roof, 14 by falls of side, 25 by haulage, 19 on account of suffocation by gases, 10 by explosives, 6 by explosives and agustions of fire damp, 3 in shafts, 10 by other accidents underground and 15 on the surface.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 which was the first piece of social insurance passed in this country, came into force on July 1st, 1924. The Act covered ten classes of workmen. Some of these, such as members of fire brigades, telegraph and telephone Imesmen, sewage workers and tramwaymen are small, and as the definition of scamen was lumted to those employed on certain inland vessels, only a very small proportion of Indian seamen came under the Act. Compensa-tion for seamen, however, has been secured by agreement between the Government of India and foreign steamship companies, under which the latter agree to the insertion in the ships' articles of a clause whereby the companies agree to pay compensation to injured Indian seamen on the same basis as if they were covered by the Act and all questions as to compensation are decided by Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation in India. An Indian seaman employed on a British ship legally comes under the English Act and the insertion of the clause referred to above does away with the practical difficulties which would arise if Indian seamen had to claim compensation in the English or other foreign courts. The five main classes of workmen covered by the Act are workers in factories, mines, docks and on railways, practieally all of whom are included and those engaged to certain types of building work, notably the construction of industrial and commercial buildings and any other buildings which run to more than one storey. The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants. Non-manual labourers getting more Rs 300 a month are excluded, except on the railways. Power was taken to include other hazardous occupations by notification from time to time. All occupations involving blasting operations were thus declared by the operations were thus declared by the Governor-General in Council as hazardous occupations. Compensation is to be given as in the English Act, for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of

usually be extremely difficult for the employer to defeat a claim for compensation. On the other hand, other workmen will find it equally difficult to get compensation for disease, as they will have to prove that the disease arose "solely and directly" from employment. The diseases scheduled were authrax, lead poisoning and phosphotonis poisoning, but the list was made capable of extension. Mercury poisoning was thus added to Schedule III by notification, dated 28th September 1926

In order to bring the Indian law into conformity with the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases adopted at the Seventh International Labour Conternee held at Geneva in 1925, which had been ratified by India, necessary changes were made in sub-section (2) of section 3 and in the list of occupational diseases given in Schedule III of the Act. Certain occupations in connection with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas and in connection with the loading, unloading and fuelling of a ship in a harbour, roadstead or navigable water were also brought within the purview of the Act by notification issued by the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Act.

buildings and any other buildings which run to more than one storey. The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants. Non-manual labourers getting more than one than random that are excluded, except on the hazardous occupations by notification from time hazardous occupations involving blasting operations were thus declared by the occupations. Compensation is to be given for discasses occupations. Compensation is to be given for discasses in the English Act, for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the deceased occupations. Compensation is to be given for diseases in certain cases. The provisions for diseases have been so framed that if a certain class of the workmen contracts a scheduled disease, it will provision was made for the protection of lump rovision was made for the protection of lump rovision was made for the protection of lump.

sums payable to a woman or a person under brought within the scope of the Act. Not legal disability by empowering the Commissional working a complex of the commission of the sioner to invest, apply or otherwise deal with them for the benefit of the woman, or of such person during his disability; (5) powers are vested in the Commissioner to recover any amount obtained by any person by fraud, impersonation or other improper means: and (6) the benefits of the Act were extended to (a) any person employed for the purpose of loading, unloading, fuelling, constructing, repairing, demolishing, cleaning or painting any ship of which he is not the master or a member of the crew, or (b) employed on a railway as defined in Sections 3 (4) and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway administration, or (c) employed as an inspector, mail guard, sorter or van peon in the Railway Mail Service, or (d) employed in connexion with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, as a rig-builder, driller, driller's helper, oil-well puller or bailing or cleaning oil wells or putting in and taking out easings or drill pipes in oil wells or (e) employed in any occupation involving blasting operations.

In 1931 the Act was further extended to cover workmen engaged in the construction, etc., of aerial ropeways.

The Amending Act of 1933—The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a number of recommendations for expanding the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and on effecting improvements in it. The Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Labour, introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd February 1932 giving effect to the Commission's recommendations and it was passed in 1933. It came into torce on 1st July 1933 but certain sections of the Amending Act were brought into operation from 1st January 1934 in order to give time to the industries covered for making the necessary insmance arrangements in view of the alterations made in the amounts of compensation payable. The principal amendments made in the Act are as follows -

- (a) The definition of "dependent" has been recast so as to divide dependents into two categories, placing in the first those who are in practically all cases actually dependent and in the second those who may or may not be in that position. Widowed daughters, widowed sisters and widowed daughters-in-law as well as illegitimate children have been included in the list of dependents.
- (b) The scope of the Act has been extended so as to cover as completely as possible all workers in organised industries whether their occupations are hazardons or not and a step has been taken in the direction of extending the benefits of the Acts to workers in less organised industries when employment is subject to much risk. The distinction which existed between scamen employed in the ships registered in India and those in ships registered in foreign countries has been removed. Any person employed as the master or a seaman of any ship which is propelled by mechanical power or towed by a ship so propelled as well as in any other kind of ship whose net tonnage is 50 tons or more are

a factory but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with work in a factory are entitled to the benefit of the Act. Other classes of workers included within the scope of the Act are drivers of private motor cars, workers employed in handling explosives or in the construction of any building twenty feet or more in height or in the construction, working, repair or demolition of any actual ropeway or in any occupation ordinarily involving outdoor work in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, or in the operation of any ferry boat capable of carrying more than ten persons of in any estate which is maintained tor the purpose of growing cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea; or in a lighthouse as defined in clause (d) of section 2 of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927, or in producing or exhibiting cmematograph pictures; or in the training, keeping or working of elephants or wild animals or employed as a diver.

- (c) The waiting period has been reduced from ten to seven days.
- (d) The scales of compensation for death and permanent total disablement which are graded according to seventeen wage classes, have been considerably enhanced and the minimum rate introduced represents an increase of over 100 per cent on that given under the original Act, while the maximum is increased by 60 per cent The basis of calculation of the amount of compensation in the case of death or permanent total disablement is the same as before, i.e., 30 months wages for the former and 42 months wages for the latter for adults. The maximum amounts of compensation for death and permanent total disablement lieve been increased from Rs 2,500 and Rs, 3,500 to Rs, 4,000 and Rs 5,000 respectively. In the case of minors there is no change in the amount of compensation for death but the maximum compensation for permanent total disablement has been prescribed at a uniform rate of Rs 1,200 as against 84 months' wages or Rs 3,500 whichever is less in the original Act The maximum limit to the amount of halfmonthly payments in the ease of temporary disablement to both adults and minors has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
- (e) New provisions have been inserted into the Act enabling the interests of dependents in cases of fatal accidents to be better safeguarded by ensuring that (i) in as many cases as possible, tatal accidents are brought to the notice of Commissioners; (ii) where the employer admits liability, compensation is to be deposited promptly; and (iii) where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependents get the information necessary to enable them to judge it they should make a claim or not.
- (f) A contractor has the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to the principal or to the workman.
- (g) An employer may make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees. and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed

\*,

or its sequelæ.

Statistics.—The statistics regarding cases disist to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation payable, for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

(a) The following four new industrial diseases have been added to Schedule III of the Act:—
(1) Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ; (2) poiloning by benzene and its homologues, or the single poisoning; (3) chrome ulceration or its sequelæ; and (4) compressed air illness or its sequelæ.

Statistics.—The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the criginal Act came into force. These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, relate to the more important classes of workers, or native specific payable.

(b) The following four new industrial diseases was about 6½ lakhs of rupees in 1925, 8½ lakhs in 1925, 11 lakhs early in 1927, and 1928, 12½ lakhs in 1928 and 1930, 10½ lakhs in 1931, 8½ lakhs in 1928 and 1930, 10½ lakhs in 1931, 11 lakhs in 1932, 11 lakhs in 1935, 11 lakhs in 19 compensation paid in each year since 1924 :-

			Number of Cas	es.	Amount of Compensation paid for.			
Year.		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	-Fatal. Total.	Fatal Cases.	Non-Fatal Cases.	All Cases.	
1924 •—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Adults		249	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333	
Minors		2	19	21	375	1,516	1,891	
1925	- 1	500		11.004	0 45 005	0.05.505	0 41 500	
Adults Minors	•••	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,95,535 2,391	6,41,530 2,591	
1926	•••	•	30	37	200	2,081	2,001	
Adults		631	13.387	14,048	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,320	
Minors		3	45	48	460	695	1,155	
927		•					-,	
Adults		777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384	
Minors		6	36	42	840	1,030	1,870	
928-	- 1						01 021	
Adults	• •	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251	
Minors 929	•••	9	42	51	2,494	1,985	4,479	
Adults	- 1	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763	
Minors		2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401	
980		_	"	00	200	-,	2,101	
Adults	1	867	22,656	23,523	6,59,302	7,85,750	12,45,052	
Minors		4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712	
931—	- 1		1					
Adults		696	16,764	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,885	10,65,131	
Minors 932—	• • [	3	26	29	600	625	1,225	
Adults		600	13,641	14.241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257	
Minors		1	19,041	20	200	688	888	
988		•	10	20	200	000	000	
Adults		526	14.015	14,541	3,31,357	4,82,477	8,13,834	
Minors		••	18	18	.,,	115	118	

The figures for 1924 relate to only the six months from 1st July to 31st December.

The following tables set out the proportion of contested cases out of the total number of applications received by the Commissioners in each year:—

Year.				Number of contested Cases.	Percentage of con- tested cases to tota disposed of.	
1924	•••	• • •	•••	92	14	15.2
1925	• •			539	100	18.6
1926				835	198	23.7
1927				1,223	281	22-9
1928	• •	• •		1,306	309	23.7
1929	• •	• •		1,385	278	20.7
1980	•••	• •		1,438	309	21.48
981				1,367	296	21.66
932				1,366	328	24.01
1933	::	• • •	::	1,242	313	25 · 20

The details of agreements (i) disposed of, (ii) registered as filed and (iii) rejected on account of inadequacy are given below for each year :-

				Number of Agreements.					
	Year.		Year. Disposed of.		Registered as filed.	Registered after modification.	Not registered on account of inadequacy, etc.		
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	::		::	41 399 591 701 887 1,046 1,007 1,060	33 390 583 682 855 1,024 950 1,018	1 3 5 12 25 14 29 18	7 6 3 7 7 8 28 24		
$\frac{1932}{1933}$	٠.	••	":	993 1,033	942 985	22 18	29 30		

increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (vide para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, claims. In Bombay, 1925). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly companies in this country and the most import- tors ant of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta does not appear to have made much progress.

Effect on Industry .-- A compulsory system | and Madras, The Calcutta Claims Bureau which of workmen's compensation enhances the represents many of the leading insurance cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the companies operating in India deals with a large clable extent. number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation insurance companies were concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance Companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the Textile Industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association. Ltd , Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the Mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation of damages to workmen employed by them or make a big hole in the profits of a concern but their dependants for injuries or accidents, tatal the remedy for this lies in accident insurance, or otherwise, arising out of or in the course Facilities for accident insurance are now being or employment. The Association has about 60 provided by a number of leading insurance members and is controlled by a Board of Direc-In other Provinces accident insurance

#### INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

One of the most vital problems facing industrial employers in India to-day is that connected with the housing of the labour which they The importance and the urgency of employ. providing decent housing cannot be sufficiently emphasized.

The conditions of industrial housing in India are, in many cases, appalling and the majority of buildings, tenements or huts in which industrial labourers are housed are insanitary and more or less uninhabitable from Western points of view. Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Improvement Trusts and the larger employers have done a great deal to mitigate the evils resulting from an insufficiency of decent sanitary housing for labour, but a considerable amount still remains to be done before this question can be considered to have been satisfactorily solved.

Several commissions and committees inquiry appointed by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in connection with various subjects have dealt with the question of industrial housing. The Industrial Commission in 1918 urged that, in addition to the scheme followed by the Improvement Trust in Bombay, other measures should be adopted such as the refusal of permission with a few exceptions, to fresh industrial concerns to be established, the setting up in cities of special areas, for industrial development, the removal of the existing railway workshops from cities, or the existing railway worksnops from enter-supply of housing accommodation to emplo-yees by railways, Government departments and public bodies, improved communications with a view to creating industrial suburbs, and a definite programme of construction to be taken up by local authorities. The findings of other commissions and committees with regard to this question follow similar lines.

Labour Commission's Recommendations.— The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connexion with Industrial Housing. These recommendations fall under various categories, (1) Legislative Action by the Central Government; (2) Administrative Action by the Central Government; (3) Logislative Action by Provincial Governments; (4) Administrative Action by Provincial Governments; (5) Administrative Action by public bodies such as Municipalities, Improvement Trusts, etc., and (6) action by Employees'and Workers' organisations. The recommendations under the first head included a suggestion to amend The Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the eroction of workers dwellings. The Government of India introduced a Billin the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested and this Bill was passed m 1933, Commussion's The into law into law in 1933. The commissions recommendations under the second head mostly concern Railways, and although the Railway Board agrees on the vital urgency of providing greater facilities for adequate housing it has come to the conclusion that no material advance can be made in this direction at present owing to financial stringency.

The Commission's recommendations with regard to legislative action by Provinces are of very ambitious character They include Town Planning Acts for the Bombay and the Bengal Presidencies providing for the acquisition and lay out of suitable areas for working class housing, the opening up and reconstruction of congested and insanitary areas, the "Zoning" of industrial and urban areas and Government grants and loars to approved schemes. For half thousand scavengers employed are administrative action by Local Governments, the Commission recommend that they should make surveys of urban and industrial areas to make surveys of urban and industrial areas to observation their needs in regard to housing, and provided with adequate housing. According that they should then an ange for conferences with all interested parties in order that decisions with all interested parties in order that decisions have been as to practicable schemes and the methods whereby their cost should be shared. Where suitable Government land is available, their operatives. 7 out of these mills provided Government should be prepared to sell or least to these with a given for build, however within a second of the mills provided feedball accommodation only for employees Government should be prepared to sen or lease to those who agree to build houses within a specified period; and Government should announce their willingness to subsidise in this or other ways employees' housing schemes approved by them. The Commission further recommended that Government should insist that all local authorities should frame byc-laws laying down minimum standards in regard to floor and cubic space, ventilation and lighting and that the Governments themselves should draw up regulations for water supplies, dramage schemes and standards for latunes. For action by Public Bodies, the Commission recommend that the provision of working class housing should be astatutory obligation on every Improvement Trust and that it should be possible to Improvement Trusts to provide land, roads, sewers and sanitary conveniences for new areas but that sanitary conveniences for new areas but that street lighting and water mains should be a charge on Municipalities. Improvement Trusts industrial labour till after the end of the war. A

should be placed in a position to recoup themselves from the enhancement of land values resulting from their activities. It has also been suggested that co-operative building societies and similar activities should be en-couraged. In view, however, of the present acute financial stringency prevailing in all Provinces it is very doubtful whether most of the Provincial Governments will be in a position to do much in the matter of the Commission's recommendations on Industrial Housing.

first Bombay Presidency.- The first attempt to improve housing conditions in Bombay City was made after the plague of 1896 when the heavy mortality and the great exodus that followed paralysed the trade and industry of Bombay. The Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898 "for the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities. reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the city and constructing sanitary dwellings for the poor and the police. Owing to its limited powers and the various difficulties which it encountered the Trust had to content itself for the first few years of its existence with "slum-patching," the development of a few building sites, the construction of a few chawls and the development of main roads. In more recent years, however, the Trust has been able to do a considerable amount Trist has been able to do a considerable amounts of good work in the direction of industrial housing and has built over 1.300 tenements for housing its own labour and 99 chawls containing about 9,000 tenements in all for housing labour in general. The Bombay Port Trist which engages on an average about 8,000 required workers in all the departments has manual workers in all its departments has provided a commodation for a little over 3.000 of them. The Bombay Municipality has provided a large number of chawis for its employees as will be evidenced by the fact that nearly 75 per cent. of the seven and a in the Watch and Ward Department and the tooms provided were given free of rent. In the 22 mills which provide partial housing for all classes of operatives, the number of workers who lived in the tenements provided amounted to 12,149 out of 64,720 employed. The G. I. P. Railway owns 20 chawls containing 841 one-room tenements and the B. B. & C. I. Railway owns more than 300 one-room tenements for housing their employees. The Labour office of the Govcriment of Bombay conducted an elaborate enquiry into Industrial housing in all perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency Proper in 1934 as a part of the General Wage Census but the results of this investigation were not published at the time when we went to Press.

broad and comprehensive policy was drawn up just after the end of the war by the Government of Bombay under the personal inspiration of Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for dealing with the problem. A Development Directorate was formed in 1920 to co-ordinate the various housing activities of Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the larger labour employing organisations. The original intention of the Directorate was to construct 625 chawls located in 3 industrial centres and to comprise of 50,000 tenements for working classes, within a period of 9 years from 1921 to 1929. The original estimated cost was 51 crores of rupses and a "town duty of a rupee per bale of cotton on all cotton entering Bombay was imposed under the City of Bombay Municipal and Improvement Act of 1920. The scheme was launched at a time when the industrial prosperity of the country was at its zenith and labour conditions in the City were abnormal By the end of 1927, 207 chawls with 16,524 tenements were constructed but only 123 chawls with 8,234 rooms were occupied. These chawls untortunately do not attract industrial labour in Bombay to live in them, the reasons attributed to the failure being the distance of the chawls from the mills, the absence of travelling facilities and other amenities of city life. The average economic rent per tenement worked out at Rs. 16 per month but the actual rents charged were fixed, on an average at barely 50 per cent, of the economic rent and accommodation can now be had in the chawls at Worli at Rs 5 per Singleroom tenement on all floors, except for a corner room for which an extra rupce is charged Rs 2 extra are charged for 100ms in which additional water taps are provided at the option of the tenants. The rents in the Nargaum and Sewij chawls are Rs. 7 per room on all floors and for those in the chawls at DeLisle Road Rs 8 per room per month on all floors. One rupee extra is charged for corner rooms. The rents charged prior to 1st April 1929 were, however, higher for all centres. Frequent strikes in the cotton textile mills and general industrial intrest in Bombay City have been largely responsible for the non-occupation of the rooms in the chawls of the Development Department during the last two years and the figure for the number of tenements occupied on the 31st March 1934 was only 7,343 out of 16,524 rooms available as compared with 8,730 on the Same date in the previous year.

Ahmedabad City.—Probably in no other industrial centre in India is the condition of the housing of the working classes so bad as it is in Ahmedabad, The Textale Labour Union at Ahmedabad published a pamphlet entitled "A plea for Municipal Housing for the Working Classes in the City of Ahmedabad" a couple of years ago for submission to the Ahmedabad Municipality. In this pamphlet the Union deals with 23,706 tenements observed and studied by it. The Union reports that there is absolutely no provision of water in the case of 5,669 tenements 3,117 tenements have a supply of some sort from wells. Even those which are supposed to possess the advantage of Municipal water have a hopelessly lindequate arrangement in this respect—a kap or two in a compound for

a group of 200 or more families. Bathing and washing accommodation has not been thought of except in one or two chawls erected by mills 5,360 tenements had no latrine accommodation. In most of the remaining tenements the Union reports that the arrangements are niserable in quality and grossly insufficient in quantity and that urinals are conspicuous by their absence. Only a few tenements are provided with any sort of drainage. No other drainage arrangement eyists.

The evils of bad housing in Ahmedabad were considerably aggravated as a result of the flood of July 1927 in Gujarat which destroyed over seven thousand houses in the City of Ahmedabad. The bulk of these houses belonged to the working classes. The Umon in the pamphlet referred to, reports that the situation which had arisen in consequence of the flood was grave beyond words. Of the thousands who had been unhoused many came to share with their relatives and friends the accommodation that was already heavily overclowded. Hundreds were altogether without shelter. The relief operations that were then carried out included the construction of huts intended to provide temporary accommodation to a number of those who could make no arrangement of their own. The Relief Committee set up by the leading citizens of Ahmedabad for reconstruction work recommended that the Municipality should take as early steps as possible to construct 5,000 sanitary tenements by raising a loan for the purpose.

In the opinion of the Labour Union the solution of the question of housing constitutes on of the obligatory duties of the Municipality and a growing appreention of this aspect of the housing question on the part of the authorities has led to the incorporation in the City Municipalities Act (1925) under section 71, of a provision permitting City Municipalities to undertake provision of sanitary dwellings for the proper classes. Owing mainly to the efforts of Mr. Guzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Alimedabad Labour Union, the Alimedabad Municipality has recently decided to construct model dwellings for the working classes and considerable progress is being made on co-operative lines to provide industrial Labour. In Ahmedabad with better housing. In 1932-33, the Vankar Co-operative Society constructed a colony of 22 buildings each containing two semi-detached dwellings at Priyatampur in Ahmedabad. The details of this scheme will be found at page 709 of the June 1931 issue of the Labour Guzette published by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay.

A Census taken by the Bombay Labour office in the early part of 1931 showed that of 69 mills working in Abmedabad, 34 provided housing accommodation for about 18 per cent. of their employees, the total number of tenements belia 3,708 of which 3,057 are one 100med, mostly 144 square yards in alea with a cubic space of 1,552 cubic feet, the average 1ont of which was Rs. 3-5-3 per month.

supposed to possess the advantage of Municipal water have a hopelessly inadequate arrangement in this respect—a tap or two in a compound for and quality of the housing depend on the cheap-

ness and availability of land. In the more congested areas in Calcutta, Howrah and the nearer neighbourhood housing facilities are not provided on so big or so good a scale as in other areas. Most jute mills provide for their workers rooms constructed in the neighbourhood of the mills at routs varying from annas 8 to Re. 1 per room per month. The sizes of the rooms vary from 8'×8' to 10'×10' and in some cases to 12'×10'. In nearly all cases the rooms are constructed back to back and in most puccases the rooms are constructed back to back and in most puccases the rooms. floors and tiled roofs have been provided with narrow verandahs generally 4' wide used for cooking purposes. Very often the rooms are dark and in none of them can sun light penetrate through. Ventilation is unsatisfactory owing to the method of construction and the only openings in the rooms are the doors. It windows are provided they are kept shut. No chimneys or openings are provided for the escape of smoke in the majority of the houses. Recent enquiries made into the condition of housing in Bengal show that drainage, water supply and conservancy arrangements in bastus are abominable. Government and other public ageneies do not provide housing, as in Bombay, for industrial purposes but some Government and public concerns do provide quarters for their own employees.

Industrial Housing Scheme in Bengal are confined almost entirely to Jute Mills and a few other better organised concerns and the majority of factory owners take no active interest in the development of housing Consequently the improvement effected during the year 1933 have had no perceptible effect on the conditions as a whole under which industrial workers live.

Madras Presidency.—As a result of the exertions of the Labour Department of the Government of Madras, Co-operative Building Societies and a number of local authorities some houses have been built for poor workmen in nouses have been built for poor workmen in Madras City. Out of 1,530 registered factories a little over 280 factories are reported to have provided housing for a small number of their employees Almost all plantation estates in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Colmbatore provided 'lines" for the cooly labour employed. Among recent improvements are a provision of 35 additional houses for the staff of the M. & S. M. Railway Running shed at Pakala, and 15 additional huts at the Chrome Leather Factory at Chrompet.

United Provinces.—Out of 330 regulated factories some 90 make provision for the housing of workmen and their families. Altogether of workmen and their families. Altogether about 6,300 single room and 1,400 double room tenements are provided by the employers including 1,247 tenements provided during the year 1933. The McRobertsganj and Allenganj settlements of the British India Corporation at Cawnpore are two important examples of housing provided by employers for their workmen in that city. A scheme has however been launched by some of the owners of factories in Cawnpore for receiving the second control of the country of th ries in Cawnpore for providing housing for some twenty thousand workmen and their families

dwellings recently built by the Cawnpore Improvement Trust have been much appreciated by all concerned and a steady demand for the purchase of these houses by individual workmen is reported. The Trust is arranging to built more of such dwellings to be offered on a hire purchase system at Rs. 6 per month for 12 years, Except as employers the Government of the United Provinces has done very little in connection with industrial housing. The Improvement Trust of Lucknow has put up a model barrack in the nrea set apart as an industrial area. In the bastis or halas where housing is provided by private landlords the type of tenement available is usually a small the type of tenement available is usually a small mud hut with a room at the back and a room or a verandah in front. The size and height vary. The usual size is  $10^{\circ} \times 8^{\circ}$ . The normal height is 6' to 8'. The only outlet for ventilation is the small main door. Even such tenements of the size of the ments are reported to be shared by 2, 3 or even 4 families and as many as 10 persons may be found as inmates.

Central Provinces.—Housing is provided for about 7,500 workers by some of the larger factories and mills in the Central Provinces.
Twenty per cent. of textile labour and about 10
per cent. of the labour employed in minor
industries is housed. The Pulgaon Cotton Mill maintains a settlement covering an area of 15 acres on which the millhands are allowed to build their own houses on payment of a nominal build their own houses on payment of a nominal ground rent of annas 4 per annum per 100 sq. ft. Probably the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Mesers. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The scheme is based on a desire to establish a model village. The idea is to build houses of the bungalow type standing on their own ground in plots measuring 36'×53' with the limitation that building will not be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them.

Bihar and Orissa.-All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equiponaria coal neid are amply and emolently equip-ped with approved types of houses. Their design, construction, ventilation and general amenties are governed by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Workers recruited from villages within five miles from the mine frequently prefer to live in their own villages and walk backwards and forwards to their work. In five colheries employing about ten thousand workers 4,775 houses are provided, five of the worst equipped mines employing 424 workers provide 156 houses and five normally equipped mines employing 3,084 workers provide 1,162 houses. In many cases more than one employee is accommodated in one dhoura or house. Very frequently a man and his wife and his family all of whom may be recorded as separate labourers in the figures of the mining population occupy one house. Every house must be licensed. Licenses are not given unless the but it is still under discussion. Lines of model standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed premises the management is liable to prosecution. No rent is however charged and subletting is not known.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have built nearly 5,000 residential buildlags. Of these, 301 are rented at over Rs. 20 per mouth. Sixteen are rated as hotels. The accommodation provided at present is insufficient and one of the problems the Company will have to face is the provision of a larger amount of housing.

Punjab.—Housing conditions of industrial workers in this Province is reported as continuing to show steady progress. Most of the newly constructed factories have provided quarters for their permanent staff. Although at present labour strength of the tactories are housed in factory quarters there has been a distinct advance in this respect in 1933, and in all cases where housing was provided the accommodation was far superior to that which the workers could ordinarily obtain outside the factory premises.

Assam.—Free quarters are provided for all residential employees on tea estates. Such non-resident labour as is employed is casual labour which comes from the adjoining villages and livesin its own houses. In the mines and oil fields free quarters are provided for the labour force employed. A Committee of Inquiry appointed in 1921-22 recommended that endeavours should be made to house immigrants from different provinces together in hamlets instead of putting workers from all provinces undiscriminately into barracks or sines. The main objection to this recommendation is the want of land as all available land is under tea. The housing conditions in the coal and oil fields are reported as being quite satisfactory. In Assam the tea estates are

regularly inspected by District and Sub-Divisional officers. Although the legal powers of interference have been curtailed by the abolition of indentured labour and the repeal of so much of Act VI of 1901 as related to such labour, still in practice the inspecting officers do invariably report on the condition of the lines. They call attention to the need of improvement and the management is generally ready to effect such improvements as are considered necessary.

Other Provinces.—No special remarks are necessary in connection with the question of industrial housing in other provinces. Generally speaking no industrial slums as such or any big urban inflammation due to the presence of agglomerations of factory or other workers is particularly noticeable and the housing of labour is not to be differentiated from the ordinary poor citizen.

Except in those cases where Government action has been definitely indicated, the governments of the various other provinces in India have done nothing for the improvement of industrial housing.

Railways.—The general policy on railways is to provide residential quarters where it is necessary for special reasons to provide accommodation for certain classes close to their work and where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing the staff. The total expenditure incurred on housing provided by the principal railways since the commencement of operations amounts to nearly twenty-six crores, while the expenditure incurred during the last five years amounts to over seven crores. Notwithstanding this expenditure there is, at present, a considerable dearth of quarters on most railways. Endeavours are, however, continuously made to construct new houses in accordance with an annually pre-arranged programme as funds permit.

### HEALTH.

No satisfactory statistics are available regarding health conditions of industrial workers, eq., monibidity rates among the workers, their average weight, height, etc., and in the absence of any sound statistical data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country where both chimate and the poverty and ignorance of the people contribute to recurring outbreaks of tropical and other epidemic diseases. The main cause of ill-health particularly among the workers in Bombay and Bengal, arpears to be the prevalence of malaria in the localities in which they live. Major Covell, the Special Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay City who submitted his report in 1928, says: "It (Malaria) is still present in certain quarters of the southern portion of the City to a serious extent, but the most intense malaria at the present time exists in the vicinity of the mills, more especially in Worli and Parel sections. In the northernmost portion of

Worli section, malaria is also slight, but as soon as the edge of the mill area is reached the incidence of the disease rises abruptly and extends over the greater part of Worli and Parel. The correlation between the intensity of Malaria and the proximity of mills was most striking, especially in certain cases where a single isolated mill happened to be present, e.c., the Victoria Mill in Chowpaty and the Colaba Land Mill in Colaba. The vast majority of the mills in Bombay are situated in the highly malarious area." The anti-malarial measures taken by the City Municipality have however resulted in a gradual reduction of the number of deaths from undarial attacks.

In the mines in the Madras Presidency, Malaria prevails in the Cuddapah district and at every change of season there is a prevaince of widespread fever. Malaria also prevails in the Thummaragudi mines throughout the year and the cold winds during the rainy season from Sandur Hills affect the health of the labourers in the mines of Tonasigeri. Tuberculosis prevails among industrial workers in the United

Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, and Kala Azar is common among workers in certain tracts like Bihar and Orissa.

The following table gives the birth and death rates and the rate of infant mortality per thousand of the population for some of the unportant industrial centres. The figures, however, relate

to the whole population in most cases and as such are not likely to give an adequate idea regarding mortality, etc., among industrial workers. Besides, in certain cities like Bombay, it is customary for married working class women to leave the city for their confinement and register births in the motussil.

A table showing (a) Birth-rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres.

Cent	re.		Period.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Infant mortality per 1,000 registered births.
Bombay			1933	26 6	23 1	269.00
Ahmedabad			1929	47 02	49.96	331.65
Sholapur			**	44.03	34 53	228.73
Karachi	٠.	.	**	55 83	30 97	230.55
Nagpur			**	50 63	52 24	290,77
Amraoti		.	,,	59 60	49 14	330.91
Akola	٠.		,,	41 73	35 36	251 27
Cawnpore			,,	36 94	52 70	420 34
Lucknow			,,	43 98	75 81	469.22
Allahabad			,,	46 31	38 44	258.79

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City:—

Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1933.

Number of rooms.	Bı	rths.	Do	eaths.	Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	1933.	1932
1 Room & under	18,611	60 4	6,408	77.0	344	438
2 Rooms	7,033	22 7	1,414	17.0	201	265
3 ,,	690	2 2	121	1.5	175	264
4 or more Rooms	1,920	6.1	299	3 6	155	129
Hospitals	2,685	8.6	58	0.7	21	66
Road side	7	0 0	20	0.2		
Total	30,926	100.0	8,320	100.0	269	218

Health.

As a result, all the new textile mills which have been constructed in Ahmedabad during the last few years are equipped with efficient ventilating and cooling systems and the benefits both to the workers and the processes involved are well recognised at that centre. There has been an extensive "uplitt" in the older mills and there is hardly a mill that has not made efforts in the direction indicated. There has latterly been a marked tendency to increase the pace of improvements in the spinning departments and one group of mills has installed 12 expensive plants that effectively cool and humidity the atmospheres of the spinning as well as of the weaving departments." A few mills in Bombay weaving departments." A few mills in Bombay City have also installed new cooling and humiditying systems. A few other mills provide vacuum stripping apparatus in the carding departments. A plenum system of blowing external air near the workers in the boiling department of a soap factory produced results gratifying both to the worker and the management and it is hoped to extend the method to a iew industries where the removal of surplus heat is a difficult matter. An enquiry made into the effect of employment on the health of the dhobi bleachers in Ahmedabad revealed that although there was little history of illeumatism, some are adversely effected by working with bleaching solutions. Several workers were tound to be suffering turn hyperaemia of the legs, but it was obvious later on that more care was being exercised by the contractors. Most of the dhobi work is done in uncovered tanks in the compounds and no shelters are provided it is said that the men are used to working in the hot Abundabad sun, but even the donkeys used so freely for load carrying take advantage of the shade when they are permitted to do so! The Bengal Reports refer to the question of dust removal in Jute Mills and Tea factories and to the investigations made to determine at what stage dust or fluil mipregnation may be regarded as definitely inpurious It is considered that where exhaust frunk extracting systems are deemed to be essential in all factories in an industry the necessity to instal such equipment should be promulgated by jule. The continued trade depression, however, precluded the issue of a general order by Government. The majority of firms find the initial cost of such installations prohibitive but a few concerns have provided mechanical ventilation in their factories. Although some improvement m ventilation has heen effected during the years 1932 and 1933, the bad design and unsuitability of the majority of the buildings occupied by the smaller factories is stated to be still the chief obstacle to all round progress. In regard to Cotton ginning factories the Punjab Reports, state that "ventilation is far from satisfactory but apart from a drastic alteration in the method of gnning, little can be done to improve ventilation sufficiently to dispose of the dust in ginning rooms; the cost of such alteration is at present prohibitive." The Central Provinces' Reports ments in a large number of estates are supermention that ventilation arrangements have vised by European medical officer. Well-

Working conditions.—The factory department in Bombay has done much work in investigating the efficiency of different humidifying conditions, owners of ginning factories are unable to adopt the expensive system of ducts spinning departments of Mills in Ahmedahad. The provision of ridge ventilation in cotton ginning factories has been a standard practice in the United Provinces in respect of new factories and is reported to have proved satisfactory when combined with a reasonable height of root. Ventilation in other tactories neight of roof. Ventilation in other tactories is steadily improving though the progress is not quite rapid due to depressed trade conditions. The extended use of electricity conditions. The extended use of electricity is steadily improving the general standard of lighting and is commended on with approval in the Provincial factory reports for the year 1933. The factory department in the province of Bihar and Orissa has compiled a little guide book to "Satety, Lighting and Ventilation in small factories," based on photometric observations, in order to help interested persons and builders of factories to so adjust the window area as to secure sufficient amount of natural lighting. lighting.

> Extent of Medical Facilities provided.— The results of a recent enquiry into Welfare work conducted by the Labour Office shows that the provision of facilities for medical attendance and the supply of medicines is fairly general in al. the larger labour-employing organisations in the Bombay Presidency. The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad is the only association of employees which provides medical facilities for its members. There are also Government, Municipal or charitable hospitals and dispensaries which are open to the public and which are used by the labourthe larger employers maintain dispensaries but no hospitals. The Dufferin Fund, a private organisation aided by grants from Government and local bodies, maintains female hospitals at the and local bodies, mandains remain hospitals at the more important towns. The Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare League maintains in number of centres for child welfare, and, the treatment of maternity cases. Many of the employers in the Central Provinces and Berni have provided well-equipped dispensaries, and medical facilities are within easy reach of the workers in almost all the factories and every important mining area in the Province. Some of the larger concerns in Bihar and Orissa and in the Punjab also provide medical facilities for their employees. In Madras only a few large factories provide dispensaries. Medical tacilities in the plantations are, however, fairly good. All the jute mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta provide dispensaries but most of the doctors in charge are not registered medical graduates. Owing to manicial stringency the Indian Jute Mills Association were unable to take any action on the welfare survey conducted by a lady doctor m the mill area and leprosy survey carried out by the school of tropical medicine. In spite of the general depression, the Julti Iron Works built a hospital with up-to-date equipment. In all the tea gardens in Assam and in Bengal medical attendance and medicine are provided tor all classes of employees. The medical arrange-

equipped hospitals are also provided for the the Act was Rs 1,35,813. The statistics for the labour force in the mines and oil-fields in Assam. half year ending December 1933 show that out Part-time medical attendance and medicines are provided by the employers in the Asausol Mines Board Area. Medical facilities are also Mining Settlement eight hospitals are main-tained by employers, the number of beds vary ing from 6 to 12 in each ward.

All the Provincial Factory Reports for the year 1933 record a year of normal health amongst factory workers. There was no dislocation of industry anywhere on account of epidemics during the year 1933 except perhaps to some extent in Poona on account of the severe epidemic of plague in that City which lasted from July to October. Continued improvement in general sanitary conditions in the larger factories is reported in all provinces. In Bombay concentration on several factories of the bazzar type has led to considerable improvements and a state in the standard of the second and a state in the standard of the second se rise in the standard of neighbouring smaller concerns not yet amenable to this Act. The lack of municipal facilities for the disposal of trade waste in Ahmedabad is stated to be a cause of insanitary factory surroundings in that area. Conditions in the Dharavi Taimeries in the Bombay Presidency were investigated during 1932 and considerable improvements were effected. There was marked improvement in the sanitary conditions of factories in the Titaghur area in Bengal on account of the successful installation of a sewerage scheme The Bihar and Orissa report for 1932 states that the advisability and possibility of appointing.
Medical Inspector of Factories was under consideration of the local Government The United Provinces Report refers to occasional cases of persons suffering from obnoxions diseases being employed in tood product factories and states that the Medical Officers of Health were asked to give this question attention in their capacities as Additional Inspectors of Factories with a view to stopping the practice A Saintary Inspector was appointed in the Western India Match factory at Tiruvottizin (Madras) to be in charge of the anti-matarial comparing. campaign. A medical officer has also been arranged, appointed at a new factory established in Bombay for the manufacture of lead accumulators

#### Maternity Benefits.

In September 1924, Mr. N. M. Joshi made the first attempt in the Legislative Assembly to introduce a Bill to make provision for the payment of maternity benefits in certain fudustries. Under this Bill, the Local Governments were to be asked to establish a Maternity Benefit Fund and to make payments out of this Fund The Bill, after circulation, was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925.

The first Province in India to pass a Maternity Benefit Act was Bombay. The Act came into force on 1st July 1929. According to this Act, the payment of maternity benefits is an obligation which is imposed directly on the employer. The Annual Report on the administration of this Act for the year ending 30th June 1933 shows there were 11.7 claims paid per 100 women employed and the total amount of maternity benefit paid under the passed in all Provinces.

of an average daily number of 43,809 women employed in the areas to which the Act applies, 3,110 women applied for benefits and that 2,728 women, or 6.2 per cent, of those employed, were The Bombay Municipality has started since Feb-

ruary 1928, a maternity benefit scheme by which ruary 1928, a maternity nonem screene by which benefit is given to halalkhore and scavenging women in the form of leave with full pay not exceeding 42 consecutive days, including the date of confinement, as certified by the Executive Health Officer, if the birth takes place in Bombay, and by a Police Patel or by hospital authorities if it takes place out of Bombay.

An Act was passed by the Central Provinces Council in 1930 on the same lines as that in Bombay. During the year 1933 benefits amounting to Rs 9 333 were paid to 430 women workers as compared with Rs 12,394 paid to 605 women workers in the previous year.

In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregnant women remain at work, they are put on light work on full rates at work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay. During the period of advanced pregnancy and after childbirth leave on half pay is allowed and a bonus at childbirth is often granted in addition. The bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Rallways and Trading Company, the next largest employers of labour in Assam, grants six months' leave on half pay provided the women have been expujined by the medical the women have been examined by the medical officers and attend hospital once a week. Assam Oil Company grants leave on half pay for three months. On some estates in Combatore District female coolies are fed free for a month before and a month after confinement. On other estates maternity benefit ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 is paid and in some other estates free feeding of the women for two weeks before and three weeks after confinement is

Labour Commission's Recommendations .-Among the more important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connexion with the health of the industrial worker are the following .-

- (a) India should have an Institute of Nutrition (The Government of India have postponed action on this recommendation indeimitely for want of funds.)
- (b) Local authorities should construct saul tary markets in all urban and industrial areas.
- (c) Adulteration of Foods Acts should be in force in all Provinces.
- (d) In industrial provinces Public Health Departments should be strengthened to deal with industrial bygiene and industrial disease.
- (c) Women should be appointed to public health staff particularly in the more industrialised
- (f) Comprehensive Public Health Act should

- (h) Every provincial health department, every railway administration and all Boards of Health and welfare in mining areas should employ full time malariologists.
- Government diploma for health visitors should be instituted as the recognised qualification required of all women aspiring to such posts.
- (1) In the larger industrial areas Governments local authorities and industrial management, should co-operate in the development of child welfare centres and women's clinics; and Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes.
- (k) Maternity Benefit legislation on the lines of the Bombay and Central Provinces Acts should be enacted in all Provinces, and
- (l) All methods should be explored that had lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness.

Amendment of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.—It was represented to Government that the Act requires amendment in certain respects and the Royal Commission on Labour have also dealt with the question of maternity benefit. Accordingly the Governmissed within the provisions of Section 8, if ment of Bombay introduced in the Local she is discharged on account of the closing of the Legislative Council on the 11th August 1933 factory in which she is employed.

- (g) Where piped water supplies are not a Bill to amend the Act. The Bill was referred available special precautions as to purity should to a select committee on the same day and was passed in 1934. The following changes have been made in the Act:-
  - (a) The maximum period for which a woman shall be entitled to benefit is raised from seven to eight weeks.
  - (b) The qualifying period of service is raised from 6 months to 9 months.
  - (c) The benefit was payable in three instalments, one at birth of a child and the other two thereafter. The Act now provides for payments to be made either in two instalments, one before and the other after child-birth or in one lump sum payment atter delivery,
  - (d) There was no time-limit within which the benefit may be clauned. The Amending Act prescribes a limit of six mouths after child-birth.

The Select Committee did not agree to the proposed changes in the rate of benefit and deleted the clauses in the Bill relating to this question

Under their rule-making powers under the Act, the Local Government made a new rule in December 1933 which makes an employer hable for paying maternity benefit in the event of his closing his factory. A woman entitled to materiaty benefit is not to be deemed dis-

#### WELFARE WORK.

### (Excluding Health and Housing).

In 1926, the Government of India requested | all Provincial Governments to collect full and comprehensive information with regard to the measures undertaken and the efforts made to ameliorate the conditions under which the workers live when they are not actually employed. The enquiry originated as the result of the Recommendation adopted by the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference for the utilisation of workers' spare time. The Labour Office of the Govt of Bombay conducted an enquiry in the Bombay Presidency, the results of which were published in the issue of the Labour Gazette for January 1927.

Apart from the few individual employers who have organised welfare work on modern who have organised welfare work on modern lines, the first organised attempt to introduce welfare activities of a particular type was taken by the Bombay Millowners' Association early in 1930. In a circular letter dated 8th January, 1930, addressed to the mills affiliated to the Bombay Millowners' Association, this Association requested all mills in Bombay City to give their wholehearted coperation to their efforts for devising machinery for the improvement of the relations between for the improvement of the relations between the management and labour by giving immediate effect, wherever it was possible, among other things, to those classes of welfare work which have been uniformly successful, e.g., (a) periodical social gatherings of workpeople; (b) provision of free mill dispensaries as soon as financial considerations permit; and (c) the establishment of creches at all mills.

There were in 1934 nearly 30 cotton mills in Bombay City which provided creches and in one of these mills the creche was for untouchables only. Several of the mills which creches have staffed the creches both qualified nurses and quals Light food such as milk, bisents, etc. is given to the children in 17 cases and in 13 of them change of clothes also is provided for under the new factories Act which came into force from 1st January 1935 it is obligatory on all factories employing more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed a suitable room shall be provided for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women Local Governments are empowered to make rules prescribing the standards for such rooms and the nature of the supervision to be excressed over the children therein. Only seven working mills have no dispensaires for their workmen. A few mills keep patent incidicines only. A large majority of the mills which maintain dispensaries have engaged full-time compounders. The E. D. Sassoon & Company have employed two male doctors and a lady doctor for the benefit of their employees and the company also have a staff for antimalarial propaganda. Nearly a third of the total number of the working mills in Bombay provide night schools for the education of their employees. The Sassoons also offer facilities to the workers for technical education. Facilities for recreation of a regular character such as games, wresting, etc. are provided for by about ten mills. Occasional recreational activities like cinemas, dramas

music, etc., are arranged for in a few mills while | in a few others annual social gatherings are held. Tea shops are provided in a good number of mills while cheap grain shops for the benefit of the workers are run by four mills. The Sasson group of mills allow their workmen to make purchases from their cloth shops at 10 per cent. discount on credit, recoveres being made from wages. The employees of 17 mills enjoy the benefits of provident funds while pension schemes for employees are in force in 9 mills. Co-operative credit societies are established in 23 out of the 65 working mills studied.

More complete and up-to-date information on all welfare items will be available as a result of a very comprehensive enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour office in 1934 as a part of its General Wage Census programme covering all perennial factories in the Presidency Proper

The Royal Commission on Indian labour have recommended that there should be a more general extension on the part of the employer of welfare work in its broader sense; and that in the larger jute and cotton industrial areas, mills and factories should organise in groups, each establishment having its own welfare centre and health visitor under the supervision of a woman doctor employed by the group.

The All-India Industrial Welfare Conference of 1922 passed a resolution that social service organisations should be asked to take up the work of training welfare workers. The establishments of workers' committees in all industrial establishments was also urged but very little progress appears to have been made so far in this direction.

In the Bombay Presidency except in the case of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills in Sholapur and the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute at Bombay, no other employers have employed any special welfare officers of workers to conduct their welfare activities. But Messrs. E 1). Sassoon & Co., Ltd., have appointed a Labour Officer for all their cleven Textile Mills in Bombay City.

In Bihar and Orissa, the Tata Iron and Steel Company has appointed a welfare officer with an office and staff to co-ordinate the various welfare activities that have been carried on by the Steel Company.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, except at the Empress Mills, no regular staff of welfare officer and workers appears to have been appointed.

In the United Provinces, the British India Corporation employ a full-time weltare superindoctors, 5 narses, 8 matrons, 8 compounders, about a dozen midwives, 19 teachers and 2 sergeant patrols.

many of these schools are reported to have been makes an annual donation of Rs. 1,000 for the closed owing to the lack of interest shown by the employees. Except for the facilities for technical training that are provided at the Ichapur Rifle Factory, the Cossipore Gun and its employees.

Shell Factory and the Government Weaving School at Serampore there is little or no organised provision for industrial and vocational training in the industrial centres in Bengal.

The welfare centre inaugurated in Clive Jute Mills made good progress during the year 1933. The Indian Iron and Steel Company, Hirapur, ostablished a Bab Chnic in the charge of a qualified nurse. The Burmah Shell Company's labour bureau and welfare department at Budge Budge continued to do excellent work. An instance of the progress made is stated to be the success of the night school conducted by the department. A number of workmen who attend the school were until recently, absolutely illiterate but now many of them are able to fill up money order forms, write out an address, and read a telegram.

This company has also employed a full time Labour officer to look after the labour employed in their oil installation in Bombay.

In Bombay, the Bombay Municipality has introduced compulsory education in F and G Wards which are cluefly peopled by milliands. In the Government factories at Kirkee, the Kirkee Education Society which is well supported by the factory authorities conducts six night schools. The Gokak Falls Mills Company maintains one night school for adult workers. In Ahmedabad one mill runs a school for halftimers and eight mills maintain schools for workers' children. Thice mills in the Sholapur district and the Government workshop at Dapuri provide for the primary education of halftimers.

The Social Service League, Bombay, maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical School at Parel, for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers. The Bombay Y.M.C.A conducts nearly night schools with an average daily attendance of about 200. The Ahmedabad Labour Union conducted in 1933, 16 day schools, 10 night schools, one Nursery school, one boarding school for boys and one boarding school for girls.

In Bihar and Orissa, the Tata Iron and Steel Company has established a Technical Institute at Jamshedpur to train in theory and practice certain selected students for positions in the operating departments. The Company also maintains over twenty schools for the education of the children of its employees.

In Madras, seventy factories registered under the Indian Factories Act have provided schools for half-timers and in some cases for employees' children also. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills maintain a day as well as a night school. The day school is an elementary school with 5 standards and has a technical section attached to it.

In Burma, very few firms provide facilities for lucation. The Burma Oil Company maintains education. The Burma Oil Company maintains schools in the Yenang-Yaung Oilfield for about In Bengal, attempts have been made by some 800 children and proposes to start a night school jute mills to set up day and night schools but for its employees. The Burma Corporation maintenance of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Namtu and is also constructing a school In the United Provinces, the British India Corporation maintains four day schools for boys and girls, two night schools and two industrial classes, for employees. The Elgin Mills at Cawmpore, the United Agra Mills, Agra and the B. N. W. Railway Workshops at Gorakhpur also provide for the education of the children of their employees. The Elgin Mills have built a permanent stage for dramas and purchased a cinema machine for the entertainment of their workers. Mesers. Biegg Sutherland & Co. who are the managing agents for several large concerns, carry on wellare activities in providing schools, it ce milk to supply pupils, dispensatics, gymnasium and sports, library, recreational programmes, etc.

In the Punjab, only the new Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dhariwal, maintains a school.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, the maintains a Middle Engl Empress Mills in Nagpur have Nursery and primary classes for the children in the creches. a Middle English and a Pi Duning the year 1932, 552 children received children of their employees, primary education in factory schools as against schools for adult labourers.

765 in the previous year, the fall in attendance being due to a general reduction in the number of children employed. CrCeles are attached to six cotton mills and one pottery works in this province. The educational work outside the mills is conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association which has established 9 centres where the mill-workers reside. Of these, 8 centres have night schools. The Empress Mills also make annual contributions of about Rs. 3,500 to other schools where the children of the work-people study.

In Assam, some of the tea gardens maintain schools for children; but these schools are not popular as the labourers are generally recruited from the aboriginal tribes with whom education is at a discount particularly as it interferes with the earnings of their children who find employment in the gardens. The Assam Oll Company maintains a Middle English School and the Assam Railways and Trading Company provides a Middle English and a Primary School for the children of their employees. No industry provides schools for adult labourers.

## Welfare Work on Railways.

Recreation — Railways as a group are the largest employers of labour in India and their welfare work is therefore being dealt with separately. All Railways provide facilities for recreation for their employees and their children. The total number of instantes and clubs which have been provided for railway employees and their children amount to nearly 200 for Europeans and Anglo Indians and over 150 for Indians.

Each institute is regarded as a club provided by the Railway free of rent. The institutes provide a reading room, indoor and outdoor games, etc., and are generally self-supporting atthough grants are made from fines' funds to meet the recurring expenses in deserving cases. The railways also undertake to recover the subscriptions of the members through the paysheets and to remit them to the manager of the institute. The membership of the institutes is compulsory on some railways.

Sports committees and athletic clubs have been formed on several railways, e.g., the G I.P. and the East Indian Railways with the object of promoting athletic sports among the employees and organizing tournaments. The Indian Railway Athletic Association formed for the promotion and development of inter-railway athletic competitions of all kinds is a registered association and its membership is open to the Railway Board and its subordinate offices as well as to railways which are parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association. Inter-district or inter-divisional competitions are also run by local sports' committees with the idea of encouraging sports among all classes of staff. The inter-railway boxing, wrestling and football competitions are arranged in Jour groups. In 1931 the North Western Railway provided a standium within easy teach of the hying quarters of the Railway employees at Moghalbura.

The chema shows and magic lantern lectures which have I en recently organized for the recreation of railway employees are growing in popularity with the staff.

The East Indian Railway locomotive and carriage and wagon workshops, Lucknow, have Welfare Committees which meet monthly and dispose of matters brought forward by the various delegates. Such Committees have also been formed in the Perambur as well as the Golden Rock workshops of the South Indian Railway.

Education.—Almost all Railways provide facilities for the education of their illiterate staffs as well as for the children of Railway employees. The progress made in this direction on each railway may be briefly stated as follows:—

The N.W. Railway have started three experimental schools for adult workers in the running locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsur and Kotri. The experiment has so far been confined to the locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway provide 37 schools for the employees of the Operating Department. The Eastern Bengal Railway provide 9 night schools for adult employees, the daily average attendance at these schools being 309. On the Burma Railways educational facilities for adult employees, the higher proved a fallure and another experimental school has recently been opened for firemen.

The B B. & C. I. Railway has recently opened classes for imparting instruction in the three R's at 3 centres on the Broad-Gauge and 3 on the Metre-Gauge systems. As an inducement to study, a bonus of Rs. 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. On the E. B. Rail-

way, the Locomotive Department holds classes at Lunding, Badarpur and Chitagong to assist drivers to qualify as "English speaking" which grade carries a higher pay. The only facilities given by the B. & N. W. Rallway are first aid classes and subjects of a technical nature in the Locomotive Department. The Bengal Nagpur Rallway provides 14 schools for imparting elementary training in reading, writing and rudimentary arithmetic to Indian drivers, shunters and firemen so as to enable them to make themselves personally acquainted with the rules and orders affecting train working. On the M. & S. M. Railway there are two night schools at Hubli and Guntakal respectively both of which receive financial support from the Company.

Schools for the education of adult workmen do not exist on the G. I. P. Railway but a school is established at Bina for imparting technical instruction and conducting refresher courses in Railway working.

For Workers' Children.—The facilities provided for the education of the children of railway employees are as under: -

About 100 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children and 130 schools for Indian children are maintained at suitable centres and the total number of pupils on the rolls is about 5,000 and 16,000 respectively. The total expenditure from revenue on the European and Anglo-Indian schools is Rs. 4 lakhs per annum and on the Indian schools Rs. 14 lakhs. The Railway Department also aids certain schools for children of railway employees The total number of children in railway aided schools is about 4,000 (European and Anglo-Indian) and 8,000 (Indian) and the total annual grants made by the Railway are about Rs. 50,000 to each group. The Railway Department also gives direct financial assistance to its employees towards the education of their children in certain hill schools. The total expenditure on this account in 1927 28 was Rs. 3.5 lakhs for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Rs. 28-8 thousands for Indians.

children to attend schools.

The present methods of assistance have recently evoked public criticism on the score of their being more favourable to European and Anglo-Indian employees than to the Indian and with a view to eliminating all trace of racial discrimination the Railway Board placed Mr. C. E. W. Jones, C.I.B., I.E.S., on special duty in 1927 with instructions to collect all facts and figures regarding the assistance given by railways for the education of the children of their employees. On a consideration of Mr. Jones' report the Board have now formulated their future policy on the following lines:—

All railway schools would be transferred to local authorities or private bodies, special grants being given out of railway funds where necessary. The assistance given by the Railway Department would be confined to employees who draw pay below a prescribed maximum and to parents who are obliged to send their children to boarding schools. The assistance would take the form of grants to the employees of a fixed proportion not exceeding one-half of the board and tuition fees, the proportion depending upon the pay drawn by the parent and falling with the increase in pay. The assistance would be open to all employees without distinction of community, race or creed.

Several company managed railways have also signified their willingness to adopt a similar policy. But the question is still receiving further consideration because of the representations received in connexion with the scheme.

Co-operation.-The Railway Administration have noticed that heavy indebtedness degrades the employee and impairs his efficiency and they have therefore encouraged the formation of co-operative credit societies and co-operative stores for all grades of employees.

Credit Societies have been Co-operative formed on all railways and are managed by committees generally elected from among the shareholders. But in some cases, the heads of the departments are required to be the chair-Facilities are also afforded by the grant of men of the committees and they have power to passes and concession tickets to chable the nominate some of the members of the committee.

# WAGES.

It was in 1873 that one of the earliest attempts to collect wage statistics in India was made by in all Provinces was obtained except in the issuing instructions to District Officers to submit Central Provinces where an annual return half yearly returns showing the average monthly from District Officers continued. The first wages of certain classes of skilled and unskilled labour. The returns thus collected were utilized wages of certain classes of skilled and unskilled quinquennial wage consuss was held in 1911-12 labour. The returns thus collected were utilized and the second in 1916-17. Statistics regard-for compiling a series of comparable statistics wages continued to be published in "Prices of wages for selected Districts in each Province and Wages" which g. ve the results of the quinquennial wage censuses in respect of a few lication "Prices and Wages" issued annually urban and rural occupations. As the statistics were still refully a few parts of the second in 1916-17.

lication "Prices and Wages" issued annually urban and rural occupations. As the statistics by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. A reference, however, to Mr. Dutt's Report on an Enquiry into Rise of Prices in India would show that these statistics were found to be wholly unreliable and consequently these half yearly returns from District Officers were discontinued from the properties of India to hold an All-India census of Industrial District Officers were discontinued from the properties of India to hold and All-India census of Industrial Officers, were discontinued from the properties of India to hold and All-India census of Industrial of India to hold an authority co-operation District Officers were discontinued from the properties of India to hold an All-India census of Industrial of India to hold an authority co-operation District Officers were discontinued from the properties of India to hold an All-India census of Industrial

to submit returns or submitted incomplete returns and partly because neither the Central nor the Local Governments were able to provide the staff required for the purpose owing to financial stringency. The annual issues of Prizes and Wester able to the purpose of the staff required for the purpose of the staff required for the purpose of the staff required to the staff re Prices and Wages were also suspended in 1923 as a result of retrenchment and no regular official wage statistics are now published for British India as a whole.

In the United Provinces a scheme for a census of Industrial Wages to be taken along with the regular census was considered but was not carried through. A periodical survey of wages has been carried out every five years since 1912 in the Punjab. These surveys deal with the wages of certain classes of workers in three principal towns, in selected villages unaffected by urban conditions, and at certain Railway stations to secure a means of comparison with rural wages in the same neighbourhood. Beyond the figures of average monthly wages of certain classes of labour submitted by factories in all Provinces every year for inclusion in the annual Reports on the Administration of the Indian Factories Act, no regular and detailed statistics of industrial wages are available. In Madras quinquennial wages censuses have been conducted since 1908 showing the average wages of certain artisans (as well as farm servants emcertain artisans (as well as larin servants em-ployed as agricultural labour) in respect of homogeneous tracts and districts. These cen-suses, however, only relate to rural and urban wages and not to industrial wages. A thorough investigation of the conditions of labour, and particularly the rates of wages on tea estates in Assam, was made in 1921-22 by a Committee appointed by the Government of that Province. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted three enquiries into the wages of workers in the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency in 1921, 1923 and 1926 respectively. Early in 1934 there was a considerable agriculture.

because a number of employers either failed (City. The Government of Bombay decided that the Commissioner of Labour should conduct a Departmental enquiry into wages and unem-ployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry and this enquiry covering about a dozen princi-pal occupations in all Mills in the Presidency was launched in March and the Report of the Enquiry was published in Jane 1934. The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar conducted a similar enquiry on parallel lines and the report of that enquiry was published in August 1934 Apart from these enquiries the Bombay Labour Office has also conducted enquiries into (1) Wages of peoples in Bomed enquiries into (1) Wages of peoples in Bombay, (2) Agricultural Wages, (3) Wages of Municipal workers, (4) Clerical Wages in Bombay City and (5) Wages of Printing Press Workers in selected Printing Presses in Bombay City, The results of all these enquiries have been published either in the form of special Reports or in the "Labour Gazette."

The Government of Bombay have now launched a general wage Census which is intended to cover lu about two years, all tactories, transport to cover in about two years, all factories, transport workers, workers in docks, municipalities and building trades, etc. The first part of the Census held for the month of May 1934 covered every perennial factory in the Bombay Prefidency. The enquiry was conducted on the basis of the muster roll and essential information regarding the number of days worked during a pay period by each worker, his rate of wages and his carnings was called for. Seasonal factories his carnings was called for. Scasonal factories will be covered for one month of intensive working during the winter of 1935-36 and all non-tactory industries and organisations will be covered between March and December during the next or the following year. To the best of the knowledge of the Labour Office no other country in the world has attempted an enquiry into wages on such a gigantic scale and the among labour ranks in Bombay City for a Goresults of the Census will be of a far reaching veriment enquiry into alleged large reductions character The Labour office hopes to publish in wage rates in textle mills in the Bombay all the reports covering perennial factories by Presidency, particularly in Mills in Bombay the end of March 1936.

#### WAGE RATES.

Agriculture.—Whether wages paid to agricultural labour in India have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living is, for several reasons, a very difficult question to answer. Firstly conditions vary so markedly between province and province that it is almost impossible to obtain accurate and comparable figures of wages for different classes of agricultural labour. Secondly there exists a variety of methods adopted for remunerating the workers engaged in different agricultural areas in India. For example, in the Punjab, there are four forms of wages, such as (a) purely cash wages, (b) cash wages with supplements which may consist of food, tobacco, lodging, bedding, clothing, etc., (c) purely grain wages, and (d) wages other than in cash or grain. In the Punjab the results of the last quinquennial wages survey which was held in December 1927 show

.. 16 to 32 annas a day. Carpenters .. 16 to 38 annas a day. Masons Unskilled labourers .. 5 to 16 annas a day.

As regards the last occupation it was pointed out that the most frequent wage was between 7½ to 8½ annas. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay published a Report in 1924 of an Enquiry into Wages in Agriculture which gave the average daily earnlngs of three classes of agricultural labour, wz., skilled labour, ordinary labour and field labour in each of the 26 districts of the Bombay Presidency separately for urban areas and rural areas for each of 23 years from 1900 to 1922. The figures for each year from 1923 to 1933 have that the following were the average daily been published in the Bombay Labour Gazette Bombay Presidency for any particular year for which a comparison is made. This statement requires an important qualification. It is not meant that the money amounts actually paid are similar. The rates of wages in different provinces vary according to the extent of their industrialisation and money wages in provinces which are mainly agricultural are on a lower with the pre-war year shows that during this which are mainly agricultural are on a lower labourer has undoubtedly improved. This

and in the Bombay Administration Reports | tendency in the level of wages which set in The wages prevailing in other provinces 1925 and continued up to the end of 1927 was for similar types of labour do not comchecked during the year 1928 during which period wages of all classes of agricultural labour, except field labour in urban areas and ordinary labour in rural areas, either remained stationary or showed a definite upward tendency, but there has been a sharp tall in agricultural wage rates during the last four years

level than the money wages in Provinces which labourer has undoubtedly improved. This are highly industrialised such as Bombay and is Bengal. There is no doubt whatever that showing the index numbers of daily average wages considerably improved in all parts wages of skilled labourers, ordinary labourers of India between 1918 and 1925. Taking the labourers for the Bombay Presidency as a whole the downward rural areas for the Bombay Presidency.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (NOMINAL). Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100.

-		Uıban areas.			Rural Aleas.	
Year.	Field	Ordinary	Skilled	Field	Ordinary	Skilled
	Labour.	Labout.	Labour.	Labour.	Labour.	Labour.
1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	189 200 195 221 221 200	192 200 196 208 204 192	195 196 209 224 216 211	170 171 176 206 198 176	162 171 181 181 181 181 176	179 187 191 211 215 206
1928	191	192	212	186	175	210
1929	188	193	206	180	179	213
1930	174	179	198	171	173	205
1931	153	157	185	139	143	172
1932	144	151	180	131	135	165
1933	137	141	178	127	127	160

in India are situated in the Bombay Presidency. The main sources of information as regards the wages paid in this industry are the Reports of three Enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay into Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency and the two Bombay and C. P. and Berar reports of the departmental enquiries into wage cuts.

It is claimed that the 1926 Enquiry as compared with the previous two Enquiries, was more satisfactory in its method, more detailed in its scope and more accurate and reliable in its results as the information collected related to each individual worker and not to groups of workers in each occupation as was the case in the previous Enquiries. The results of this Enquiry give among other things, figures for average daily earnings of all occupations of average dainy earlings of an occupations octon mill operatives, average monthly earnings for operatives covered in Rombay and Sholapur, the average number of days worked, the number of operatives working 'Full time' i.e., working on all the working days during the Census month,

The Cotton Textile Industry -The most | the percentage absenteersm by departments and important centres of the cotton textile industry details regarding amounts of bonuses secured by the workers.

> Wages in the Bombay and the Sholapur mills are paid monthly irrespective of the fact whether they are based on time rates or piece rates or fixed on a daily or a monthly basis or in any other manner. While in the case of the Ahmedabad mills wages are paid fortnightly or by 'haptas' referring to a period generally of 14 days for piece workers and to a period of 16 days for time workers. Wage periods of a week or 'haptas' of 8 days are also to be found.

Different systems are adopted at these three centres with regard to the methods of calculating wages. In the case of the mills in Bombay City there is first a "basic" rate to which was added a dearness allowance of 80 per cent. for male piece workers and 70 per cent, for male time workers and all female workers. Those mills which grant a good attendance bonus add the amount of the bonus granted, to the gross wage from which are deducted any fines that might be inflicted of operatives working 'Full time' i.e., working before arriving at the net wages payable, on all the working days during the Census month, The term 'basic' in the case of the Bombay the average earnings of those working full time may be generally considered to apply to Individual mills it might apply to any year between 1913 and 1918 in which year the first increase of 15 per cent. was granted as dearness allowance. This was increased to 35 per cent. on the 1st January 1919. The next increase granted on 1st February 1920 was 20 per cent. extra to male workers on time rates and to female workers both on time and piece rates, and 40 per cent. extra to male operatives on piece rates—the total percentages amounting to 55 and 75 respectively. On the 1st November 1920 the 55 per cent was raised to 70 per cent. and the 75 per cent was raised to 70 per cent. During the years 1932 and 1933 most of the working Mills in Bombay reduced wages by effecting cuts in these allowances. There has been no uniformity in the matter and although in some unils allowances of 50 per cent. or less The weighted average cut for the whole industry in Bombay amounts to about 18 per cent.

As a result of the discussions between the Government of Bombay and the Iombay Millowners' Association which publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry, the Association decided to recommend to all their members the adoption of consolidated rates for workers on time rates of wages. Uniform standard rates were published and these have been adopted by most Mills in Bombay City. Individual Mills were, however, permitted to containe the dearness allowances in the case of workers on piece rates of wages but these allowances were to be increased by five per cent from 1st January 1935 in view of the reduction in Statutory weekly hours from 60 to 54.

In the Ahmedabad mills there is a complete lack of uniformity in the methods adopted for calculating the different additions and deductions before arriving at the final earnings. In Ahmedabad, the unllowners and the local Labours Union were engaged for over a year in examining a proposal by the owners to reduce wages by 25 per cent. After protracted discussions the question was referred to a Conciliation Board consisting of Mr. Chamanlal Paickli, Piesident of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and Mr Shankerlal Banker. In subsequent discussions, Mr. Manu Subedar replaced Mr. Banker as the representative of Labour. On the break-down of these negotiations the whole question was referred to Mr Patkar, late Judge of the Bombay High Court, as an unipue; but in the meanwhile the employers and the workers were able through the mediation of Mi M. K. Gandhi at Delin, to reach a satisfactory agreement acceptable to both parties and this agree ment known as the Delhi Agreement was signed by both the parties in the presence of Mi. Patkar in Bombay in Jamiary 1935. Interulia, the agreement laid down a uniform cut of 61 per cent in the wages of all workers on both time and piece rates of wages provided that the earnings of two loom weavers should not be reduced below Rs 41-4-0 for 26 working days. Standardisation of piece rates is to be effected after 1st January 1936 and with a view to provide for a prompt settlement of all wage questions on either side in tuture, the parties were to evolve a scheme for automatic adjustment of wages.

The methods of calculating wages in Sholapur are different from those in Bombay and Ahmedabad. There are five items which go to make the full wage of an operative. These items are (1) the basic rate, (2) dearness allowance which is 35 per cent. in the case of all female workers and all male time workers and 40 per cent. in the case of all male piece workers, (3) the number of grace days granted for which payment is made, (4) boms, and (5) the benefit derived for the grain concession. The Sholapur Millowners decided to reduce wages by 12\$ per cent. with eftect from 1st January 1934, The proposal was met by a violent strike which lasted for nearly Three months but the workers were forced to accept the cit.

As far as cotton textile workers in the Bombay Presidency are concerned the results of the 1926 census of wages in textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur conducted by the Bombay Labour office would, to a certain extent still hold good in the average of the cuts effected in Bombay (about 20 per cent). Ahmedabad (61 per cent) and Sholapur (121 per cent) are applied. The following table gives the average daily earnings for men, women, children and all adults employed in textile mills in the three centres mentioned on this basis.—

	Avi	ER!	GE	DA	ILY	EAI	RNL	NG	3 1	or.	
Centre.	Mn	١.	Wo	me	n.	('hi	dro	n	a	All dul	La.
	:	-	¦		-			'			
Bombay A h m e da- bad Sholapur ,	R = a L = 3 L = 5	p 0	Rs 0 0	a 9 11	P 9	Rs. 0	a, 5	p 0	R 1 1	s a 1 3	р 0 4
Sholapur .	0 11	5	0	5	10	0	3	6	0	12	10

The average monthly carnings of workers in different age and sex groups in the Bombay and Sholapur cotton mills, it worked onton the same basis as in the above table, would be as follows:—

Sex an	đ	Ave			nonth s* in	ly :	Ear-
Age gro	up.	Bon	nba	y.	Sho	lapu	ır.
Men Women . Clukhen All Adults .		Rs 30 14 26	a 1 3	p 9 0	Rs 20 8 5 20	a 15 12 0 0	P 0 0 0

\*Similar figures—cannot be worked out for Ahmedabad owing to the admixture of wage payments on the basis of monthly and fortnightly, bi-monthly or 16-day "hapta" payments.

The figures in the table give average monthly carungs after allowing for absenteeism. It is interesting however to ascertain what the average monthly earnings would be for workers putting in tall time, i.e. without remaining absent. The following table gives the figures of

average monthly earnings of full time workers in textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur after applying the cuts effected in the last three years, the figures for Ahmedabad being arrived at by multiplying the average daily earnings by 27.

Sex and		Average monthly earnings of full time workers in.										
Age group.	Bombay.	Sholapur.										
Men	Rs. a p. 36 6 0 16 0 0 32 3 0		Rs. a. p. 23 5 0 10 0 0 6 2 0 21 0 0									

The Report of the Departmental enquiry conducted by the Bombay labour office last year into Wage Cuts and Unemployment in the Cotton Textile Industry in all centres in the Bombay Presidency contains a wealth of most valuable information both on wages and the extent of "rationalisation" attempted and effected in this industry during the last few years. The enquiry was conducted on the basis of the sample method and the ten most numerically important occupations which between them cover about 70 per cent of the total number of workpeople employed in the industry were Studied. The results are presented for six centres: (1) Bombay City; (2) Ahmedabad centre; (3) other Guarat centres; (4) Sholapur Centre; (5) Khandesh Centres; and (6) Southern Mahratha Centres. The average daily earnings for the ten occupations studied in these six centres are as tollows :--

Occupation.		Boir bay			lıme aba	d-	Al	ujar excl hme bad	d-	Occupation,			hol		Kha des		1	out! ern Mah ath	-
Descring Ford seamon	R							sa.							Re.a				p.
Drawing Tentersmen . Slubbing Tentersmen	Ļ	2	-8					14		Drawing Tentersmen					0 18		0		Ų
	l!		10		9	11		Ţ		Slubbing Tentersmer	n		14	8			0		1
Inter Tentersmen	11	3	2		1	5		0		Inter Tentersmen			13	2		3 1	0	12	1
Roving Senters .	1	2	4	1	3	10	()	14	- 6	Roying Tenters		0	12	3	0 11	. 11	0	11	1
Ring Riders*	0	14	10	1	0	10	0	12	8	Ring Riders*		0	10	7	0 10	) 4	LO.	8	1
Tarwallas*	0	13	2				1			Tarwallas*		0	- 8	Ó	0 8	3 (	0	5	7
Doffers*	0	10	10	0	11	7	0	7	11	Doffers*	•	o	7	3			olo	5	2
Two Loom Weavers	0	- 8	10	ï	14	ıί	li	10		Two Loom Weavers		ĭ	ė					15	-3
Winders-Women	lo	11		ñ	ii	ii	ñ	-8		Winders-Women	•	lõ	5		o i		δ	6	3
Doslana W. m. m	ő	ii			12		lŏ			Reclers-Women	•	1.	5				ő	6	- ii
Receirs-women	10	1 1	U	ľ	14	-	10	9		Medicis wonden	• •	0	3	U	U (	•	)U	U	C
All Workers .	ī	4	8	ı	6	0			: _	All Workers	•	0	12	0			1	•	_

<sup>\*</sup>In the case of these occupations the averages in most cases are for men only and in some for both men and women workers.

The Provincial Annual Reports on the administration of the Factories Act often contains tries, and they are generally collected from a few some figures regarding average monthly and daily earnings for some of the more numeritable should therefore be considered merely as eally important industrial occupations. Such a nominal guide to general wage rates and not describe the provincial of the more approximately as a common such progress of wage and provincial of the provincial o

figures are, however, not compiled on any recog-as of any particular value for purposes of wage used statistical principles. Nor are they based on fixation.

	0	ocupat	ions		Average	Monthly Eari	nings m	Average Daily Earnings in
		•			C P. and	Bengal	Punjab	the Madras Presidency,
Fitters Blacksmit! Carpenters Moulders Masons Engine Dri				 	Rs a p 42 0 0 35 0 0 36 0 0 32 0 0 35 0 0 24 0 0	Rs. a p. 34 0 0 45 0 0 42 0 0 42 0 0 0 32 0 0 0 22 0 0	Rs. a p 50 0 0 35 0 0 35 0 0 35 0 0 35 0 0 26 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 9 1 1 2 1 0 5 1 0 3 0 15 4 1 4 1 0 11 5
Masons Spinners Weavers	::	::	<u></u>	 ::	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 15 & 4 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{array}$

The real wage index number for cotton mill workers in Bombay in April 1934 as compared with July 1926 was approximately 111, for Ahmedabad it was 154 and for Sholapur for February 1934 as compared with July 1926 was 115.

# Jute Industry.

The jute industry holds the premier position amongst the industries in the Bengal Presidency; The following table gives the average monthly wages of some important occupations in a jute mill. The figures are not the exact averages of wages of the total number of employees in the industry. They are averages obtained from the actual payments made in some representative mills.

		Average mor	thly wages.
Department.	Designation.	Multiple shift.	Single shift.
	Men.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roving Machines	Rovers	12 15 0 12 6 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 & 7 & 0 \\ 14 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$
Spinning Frames	Warp spinners Weft spinners	13 4 0 16 0 0	16 14 0 17 10 0
Winding	Bobbin cleaners Waip winders (piece workers)	10 0 0 21 6 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 23 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
Weaving	Weft ,, ( ,, ,, ) Hessian weavers ( ,, ,, )	26 8 0 28 3 0	28 2 0 31 0 0
Dressing and Beaming	Sacking weavers (piece-workers) . Beamers and dressers	29 5 0 28 8 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sack sewing workers Sewing machine	Machine sewers (piece) Oilers	21 11 0 10 0 0	25 10 0 22 8 0
Workshop hands—	Firemen	28 1 0 34 0 0	30 2 0 34 0 0
Machine shop fitting	Carpenters (Chinese) Carpenters (Indian)	85 0 0 30 0 0	93 5 0 33 2 0
Tin Smithy	Turners (Metal) Tin Smith	40 0 0 30 0 0	40 0 0 30 0 0
Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith	36 0 0	36 0 0
	Women.		
Batching Softners	Feeders	11 12 0 11 8 0	13 5 0 13 5 0
Teasers Preparing Breaker Carding Ma	Feeders	9 6 0	12 9 0
chines		9 8 0	11 13 0 11 2 0
Finishing Carding Machines .	Feeders	1 0 = 0	11 7 0 11 0 0
Drawing machines	Feeders	100	11 2 0 11 2 0
Roving machines	Fccders		11 6 0 11 2 0
Twist Frames	1 Carron and a second	10 1 0	14 15 0 12 10 0
Sack Sewing	Hand Sewers	. 18 5 0	11 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to workers in the single-shift system.

# Wages in Mines.

The tables given below show the daily earnings in the month of December for each of the two years 1932 and 1933 for workers in the main occupations in coalfields and the other important mines in British India.

Daily earnings of underground workers in important coalfields in British India.

I

Coalfields.	Over n Sirdars F & M	oremen	Mi	ners.	Load	ers.
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa). Raniganj (Bengal) (Giridih (Bihar & Orissa). Assam Punjab Baluchistan Pench Valley	Rs a. p.  1 3 0 1 0 6 1 7 9 1 7 0 0 14 0 1 6 9 1 5 6	Rs a. p  1 2 6 0 15 6 1 7 0 1 4 6 0 13 9 1 7 0 1 5 3	Rs a p 0 9 9 0 9 3 0 9 9 1 4 9 0 12 6 0 13 3 0 14 0	Rs. a. p  0 8 6 0 8 3 0 9 6 1 1 3 0 12 3 0 14 9 0 13 0	Rs. a. p.  0 8 6 0 8 0 0 7 0 1 1 6 0 14 9 0 13 0 0 6 9	Rs. a. p.  0 7 3 0 7 0 0 8 3 1 0 6 0 12 6 0 11 3 0 6 0

II

	Skilled	Labour.	Unskilled	Labour	Fema	les.
Coalfields.	1932.	1933	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa) Raniganj (Bengal) Giridih (Bihar & Orissa). Assan Punjab Baluchistan Pench Valley	Rs a p 0 10 9 0 10 6 1 2 0 0 11 6 0 12 6 0 10 6	Rs. a. p 0 10 6 0 9 9 0 10 6 1 0 9 0 11 6 0 12 9 0 10 0	Rs a p 0 7 9 0 7 6 0 8 6 0 15 0 0 7 0 1 0 0 0 6 9	Rs a p 0 7 3 0 6 7 0 8 0 0 13 9 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 7 3	Rs. a. p  0 6 6 0 5 9 0 5 9 0 6 9	Rs, a p.  0 5 9  0 5 0  0 4 6   0 5 9

Daily Earnings of Workers engaged on "Open Workings" in Important Coalfields in British India.

I

Coalfields.	Over M Sirdars and M	Foremen	Мп	iers.	Load	ers.
	1932.	1933.	i 932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa). Raniganj (Bengal) Giridih (Bihar & Orissa) Assam Punjab . Baluchistan Pench Valley	Rs a. p 0 14 9 0 12 9 0 13 6 0 11 9	Rs a p 0 12 9 0 9 6 0 14 9	Rs a. p 0 8 6 0 6 0 0 8 0	Rq a. p 0 7 6 0 5 0 0 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 9 0 5 6 0 5 0	Rs a. p. 0 5 9 0 4 0 0 5 0

 $\mathbf{II}$ 

	Skilled	Labour.	Unskille	ed Labour.	Fem	ales.
Coalfields.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.
Jharia (Bıhar & Orissa).	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 6 3	070	0 5 9
Ramganj (Bengal)	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Giridih (Bihar & Orissa).		0 8 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 9
Assam			•••			
Punjab	1		0 6 9			
Baluchistan						
Pench Valley (C. P) .	1					

Daily Earnings of Labourers working on Surface in important Coalfields in British India.

Coalfields.	Skilled	Labour.	Unskille	d Labour.	Females.			
·	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1032.		
<u> </u>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rr a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa).	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 4 6		
Ranganj	0 9 9	089	0 7 3	0 6 6	0 4 9	0 4 0		
Guidh (Bihar & Orissa).	0 11 9	0 12 0	080	080	0 5 3	0 5 3		
Assam	1 0 0	100	0 11 9	0 11 3	080	0 7 9		
Punjab	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 3	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 4 0		
Baluchistan	0 13 9		1 0 0					
Pench Valley (C. P.)	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 9		

#### Gins and Presses.

The male coolies in the gin factories in Madras and the Punjab earn on an average annas 8 per day while the female coolies get only as. 5-1 and as. 6 respectively. In the Central Provinces the average daily earnings of male and female coolies are as. 10-2 and as. 5-10 respectively.

The average daily wages of female press coolies in Madras and the Central Provinces amount to annas 5-10 while those of male coolies amount to annas 9-6 and annas 13-10 respectively.

The Plantations.-Labour in the tea gardens

In addition to the standard daily task which the worker must execute in order to earn his wages (called Harra) the labourer is given an opportunity at certain seasons to supplement his earnings by the performance of a second task the payment for which is known as tieca. In some cases where it is impracticable to prescribe a definite task as in leaf plucking at the beginning and the end of the season payment is made by time. A distinctive feature of work in the gardens is that the labourer usually brings his family with him and the wife and sometimes the children are also wage earners. The joint earnings of a family must always be taken into

has been calculated as consisting of one working man, one working woman, about three-tenths of a working child and non-working child and about two-tenths of an adult non-working dependant. The following table gives the average monthly earnings of the labourers in the tea gardens in Assam in March 1933.

Districts			Av			lon ning		v (\a	ısh	
		N	len		W	ome	'n	Chi	ldre	'n
		Rs.		p	Rs.	•	p	120	a.	
Cachar Sadı .			14	" 11	4	10	9	3	15	1
Hailakandi .		6	9	0	5	0	8	3	13	11
North Sylhet		7	2	4	5	5	0	4	3	6
Karimganj		7	12	8	5	7	4	4	8	7
South Sylhet		7	4	11	5	12	4	4	0	0
Habibganj		7	1.3	9	5	15	5	1	8	11
Daga Hills		8	1 1	8	6	7	4	١.		
Dhubri		8	15	2	6	14	10	4	10	2
Goulpara .		8	2	б	7	4	2	2	7	5
Gauhati		8	9	0	6	11	o	4	12	6
Barpeta		8	6	11	s	6	2	2	8	4
Tejpur		9	0	0	7	9	5	5	12	9
Mangaldai .		y	12	v	7	14	10	6	4	7
Nowgong .		8	12	4	7	13	9	5	11	6
Sibsagar		10	9	1	8	15	4	6	8	1
Joilat		9	15	7	8	3	10	6	3	2
Golaghat .		11	4	8	7	11	9	,6	3	1
Dibrugarh .		14	6	3	10	9	8	6	14	8
North Lakhunpu	ır	10	3	6	8	12	7	5	2	9

Periods of Wage Payment.—There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various important branches of organised industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of wage payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district and within the same establishment different classes of workers are trequently paid for different periods. The month, the tortnight and the week periods. The month, the forthight and the week that is per cent, of the knowledge are generally the periods of wage payment in Cement and Brick Works, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, Flour Mills and Engineering Works. Monthly payment of wages is mainly week's wages. It is also stated that the extent adopted for workers in Printing Presses, Municipalities, Tramways and Brilways. In the custom. In Rombay City, interest on debts

Cotton Mill Industry wages are calculated on a monthly basis in all the mills outside Ahmedabad. In the case of the Ahmedabad mills, wages of process operatives are calculated on a fortnightly basis and of workers in the maintenance department on a monthly basis.

In mines, tea gardens and rice mills the In mines, tea gardens and rice mills the predominant periods of wage payment are a month and a week. In jute mills wages are calculated per week. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly basis in the Iron and Steel Industry, Sugar Mills and in Tanneries. The system of monthly payment appears to be universal in its application to supervisory and clerical staffs engaged in all different, industrial establishments, while the different industrial establishments, while the most general system in the case of casual labour is of a daily payment of wages.

Periods elapsing before payment —The "waiting period" or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are carned and the date of payment varies considerably from industry to industry and from establishment to establishment in the same industry. It may be generally stated that the longer the wage period the more delayed is the payment of wages. Monthly wages are not paid so promptly as lortuightly wages, weekly wages are withheld for still shotter periods and daily wages of casual labour are nearly always paid on the day on which they are carned or on the following day. Speaking generally the average period of waiting may be considered to be 10 to 20 days in the case of monthly payments, 5 to 7 days for fortnightly payments, and 2 to 4 days in the case of weekly payments. Another factor which affects the period of waiting is the method of payments. Where workers are paid on piece rates, intricate calculations are required to ascertain the amount due, and consequently piece rate wages cannot be paid so promptly as wages of workers on fixed time rates of pay. The payment of Wages Bill under reference to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly as we go to Press provides that all wages to factory workers for whatever period they may be calculated, must be paid within seven days of the end of the period for which they are due.

Indebtedness prevails to a very great extent among labourers, but no reliable figures are available except those for the Bombay Presidency which were collected by the Bombay Labour Office during its enquries into the workers' family budgets for different centres. From the statistics of the Empress Mills the percentage of labourers indebted appears to be more than 50. Though exact figures for the Punjab are not available it is reported that the volume of indebtedness amongst the agriculturists is greater than anywhere else in India. As regards urban and industrial labourers it may sately be assumed that a great majority are in debt to their food suppliers. In Madras the indebtedness of the worker is heavy especially in the case of plantations where it is reported that 75 per cent. of the wages of the labourers

forms nearly three per cent. of the total monthly expenditure. Of the families considered for the Labour Office enquiry no fewer than 47 per cent. were in debt. The extent of the indebtedness of the family in debt is ordinarily the equivalent of two and a half mouths' earnings. The extremes were 14 months' and one-third of a month's earnings respectively. As regards single men, for whom 603 budgets were collected, 45 per cent. were in debt, the average expenditure on interest being as 12-3 and the average expenditure on interest for those in debt being Rs. 1-11-2 per month. Enquiries for the Bombay Port Trust workers showed that over 80 per cent. of the families considered were found to be in debt. In the majority of cases the amount of debt varied from a month's income to four months' meome. In Ahmedabad during 1926 about 69 per cent of the families were in debt. The amount of debt varied from a few rupees to many times the monthly meome. According to an enquity made by the Labour Office in the year 1925 into the family budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur City, 63 per cent. of the cotton mill workers' families in Sholapur were in debt, the extent of which varied from less than a month's income to many times the monthly meome. In 49 per cent. of cases, however, a family's debt was equal to between one and four months' of its income.

Bonus and Profit Sharing Schemes.— "The successful working of a profit sharing scheme pre-supposes the realisation by the worker of an identity between the various interests engaged in the concern and a conscientious effort on their part to do their best for its maximum success. The employers of labour do not feel that labour conditions in India are such as to justify the hope that this high ideal of coas to factify one note that this light acts of co-operation will be realised in a substantial measure in practice." The only solitary concerns in which profit sharing schemes have been tried are the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and in the Buckingham and the Carnatic Mills. In 1928 the Tata Iron and Steel Company introduced a scheme under which a monthly bonus based on production is paid to all men drawing less than Rs 300 per mensem or Rs. 10 per day, whose work contributes to the produc-tion obtained and who have been in the Company's service for at least six months. In the Buckingham and the Carnatic Mills a bonus is paid to the workmen on a basis relative to the dividend declared.

Bonuses are paid for a variety of reasons, Some concerns grant bonns for regular attendances and for economical utilization of material In some collecties in Bihar and Orissa a worker is paid a sort of bonus for working six days a week. A bonus is also being granted for raising public utility concerns.

and loading extra tubs. The Tata IIon and Steel Company grant bonuses; (1) for general production, (2) for departmental output, and (3) regular attendance. This is paid to all employees drawing less than as. 8 per day. The Company has also introduced a 'Jack pot scheme'. The idea of this scheme is that if 50 men are regulared to perform certain duties. 50 men are required to perform certain duties connected with the operation of any unit and the full force is not present, the wages which would have been payable to the absentees are distributed amongst those present.

The system of paying bonus in addition to a cash wage either for better work or for better attendance used to obtain in several industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency especially in cotton textile nulls but, except in Ahmedabad where bonuses are paid for better attendance and for better efficiency, the majority of the mills which used to pay such bonuses have either consolidated these bonuses with pay or have abolished them altogether. In countries which have no legislation for the control of deductions which may be made from wages on account of lines, the bonus might be regarded as a voluntary gitt paid by the employer to the worker who attends regularly without absence or produces work better than specified standards but in countries where 'tirck' legislation exists, the bonus easily degenerates into a device whereby an employer tries to get round the Act which lays down percentages of wages beyond which deductions on account of fines shall not be made by dividing the wages into part wages and part bonus. In the Ahmedabad textile mills all weavers who produce 80 to 85 per cent. efficiency on quantity production are paid a bonus of eight annas per loom per fortnight. In this centre all damaged cloth is handed over to the weavers and its cost at wholesale price is deducted from their wages. In the case of minor detects the weavers are fined. As the total estimated bonus of the deductions made from the Ahmedabad weavers' wages both on account of fines and damaged material handed over amounts to more than Rs. 15 lakhs annually, the efficiency bonus is not so profitable to the worker as it would appear to be. The good attendance bonus also operates very harshiy in certain cases. In one nill in Western India, workers earning Rs 30 or under a month are paid a bonus of 4 annas a week for a complete week's work and a further bonus of eight annas a month for a complete month's work. If a worker loses a day he loses twelve annas and if the day lost be a Saturday preceding a closed day he loses two thirtyones of his monthly wages.

# WAGES ON RAILWAYS.

No information more recent to that for the year 1929 is available regarding wages paid on Indian Railways In that year every individual system and the Railway Board, in the memoranda of written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian labour, gave statistics of lates of pay. The following information, therefore relates to the year 1929 but it is understood that all-round reductions have been made on almost all railway systems grade. during the last two or three years.

Owing to the different types of grades of pay which are prevalent on the Railways it is not possible to give particulars for all of them. Scales of pay of some important classes of indexay servants on some principal railways have therefore been set out in the tables below. The limits of pay given in the tables, show the minimum of the lower grade and the maximum attainable the higher Statement showing scales of pay of important classes of Rasiway servants other than Workshop employees and Colliery Staff on the principal Railways.

						E	GIN	EEF	ING.						
Name of Railway System.		M	ates	ı.			Ga	ngm	en.		י	ľrol	leyr	nen.	
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	а.		Rs.	а.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
North-Western Railway	20	0	to	34	0	13	0	to	22	0	15	Ó	to	24	Ó
East Indian Railway	13	0	$\mathbf{to}$	39	0	12	0	to	16	0	12	0	to	16	0
Eastern Bengal Railway	20	0	to	52	0 *	13	0	to	18	0	1 13	0	to	18	0
G. I. P. Railway	12	6	to	37	0	9	0	to	26	0	11	0	to	24	0
B. B. & C. I. Railway					- 1						}				
(Broad-gauge)	14	0	to	37	0	12	0	to	26	0	12	0	to	27	0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	15	0	to	34	0	10	0	to	17	0	18	0	to	25	0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon											1				
Railway	11	0	to	19	6	9	6	to	15	6	1	11	0	0	
M. & S. M. Railway	13	6	to	30	0	10	6	to	22	0	10	6	to	15	0
South Indian Railway	14	0	to	25	0	12	0	to	15	0	12	0	to	15	0
Assam Bengal Railway	20	ŏ	to	30	0	14	ő	to	16	Ö	14	Õ	to	16	Ō

<sup>\*</sup> Per day Senior mates only are in the grade of Rs. 37-3-52.

						7	[R	AFFI	c.						
Name of Railway System.	Sta	ıtio	n M	laster	18.		Gı	ard	8.			Sign	nalle	rs.	
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	а	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
North Western Railway	45	0	to	500	0	30	0	to	210	0	33	0	to	190	0
East Indian Railway	52	0	to	500	0	30	Ò	to	180	0	30	U	to	200	0
Eastern Bengal Railway	40	0	to	350	0	45	0	to	210	0	30	0	to	170	0
G. I. P. Railway	50	0	to	395	U	70	U	to	210	υ	45	0	to	140	0
B. B. & C. I. Railway															
(Broad-gauge)	55	0	to	400	0	50	0	to	210	0	60	0	to	70	0
Bengal Nagpur Railway .	52	0	to	500	0	35/40		to	210	0	30	0	to	170	0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon															
Railway	30	0	to	330	0	20	0	to	150	0	15	0	to	30	0
M. & S. M. Railway	40	0	to	425	0	40	0	to	170	0	25	0	to	110	0
South Indian Railway	30	0	to	325	0	25	0	to	120	0 1	25	0	to	95	0
Assam Bengal Railway	40	0	to	450	0	40	0	to	200	0	20	0	to	100	0
					_	_				!					

					TRAF	FIC.					М	ECI	IANI	CAL.	-
Name of Railway System.		cler		s, Bo nd Pa ss.		Tic	ket	Col	llecto	rs.	P	oin	tsme	n	
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
North Western Railway	33	0	to	270	0	32	0	to	160	0	19	0	to	27	0
East Indian Railway	28	0	to	300	0	28	0	to	125	0	12	O	to	18	0
Eastern Bengal Railway	34	0	to	145	0	32	0	to	160	0	13	0	to	17	0
Great Indian Peninsula					*										
Railway	40	0	to	100	0 1	50	0	to	90	0	15	0	to	18	0
B. B. & C. I. Railway					- 1		-			- 1					
(Broad-gauge)	15	0	to	180	0(2)	55	0	to	190	0					
Bengal Nagpur Railway	50	0	to	250	0(5)	30	Õ	to	120	0	13	0	to	18	0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon		-			- 1-7			•••		- 1		-			
Railway	25	0	to	60	0(2)	18	0	to	40	0(6)	10	0	to	14	0
M. & S. M. Railway	75	ő	to	180	0(2)	25	Ö	to	80	0 1	15	ŏ	to	16	8
South Indian Railway	25	ŏ	to	125	0(5)	25	ŏ	to	100	ŏ	12	ŏ	to	18	ŏ
Assam Bengal Railway	32	ŏ	to	120	0(2)	20	ŏ	to	100	ŏΙ	12	ö	to	16	ŏ
* De-					0(-)		,		1/1/	. 1				~ 0	<u></u> .

<sup>\*</sup> Parcel Clerks only.

(2) Goods Clerks only, wages are regulated according to local market rate.

(5) Goods and Parcels Clerks.

(6) Maximum of the Maximum scale not given.

							MEC	HA	NICAL	le .		-			
Name of Railway System.	C	abi	nme	n.			D	riv	ers.			F	irer	nen.	
North Western Railway East Indian Railway	Rs. 15	a. 0	to	Rs. 45	<b>a</b> . 0	Rs. 31 40	a. 0 0	to	Rs. 220 200		Rs. 0 15		to	Rs. 100 50	a. 0 0
Eastern Bengal Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway B. B. & C. I. Railway		65	0	0(1)		34 72 2	0 0 8	,,	220 310 7	0 0 8(3)	13 16 0	0 4 10	"	90 32 1	0 8 12(3)
(Broad-gauge)		11		0		5 31	0	"	11 46	0(4) 0(6)	13 16	8	,,	35 50	8(4) 0
Railway M. & S. M Railway South Indian Railway Assam Bengal Railway	25 16		to	30 25		35 41 75 30	0 0 0	" "	200 250 263 275	0 0 0	16 21 12 14	0 0 0	,, ,, ,,	50 88 22 60	0

Maximum.
 Indians per day.
 Europeans per day.
 Maximum of the maximum scale not given.

Statement showing scales of pay per day of some important skilled labourers in Workshops.

Name of Railway System.		-	F	itte	rs.				-	Mo	uld	ers					V	Veld	lers.		
	Rs	. a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	р.	Rs	. a.	p.	_	Rs.	a.	p.
North Western Railway East Indian Railway Eastern Bengal Railway	0	10	0	••	$\frac{2}{3}$	8 14	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 12	0 0 3	to ;;	2 2 3	8 4 2	0 0 3	1 0 0	10 12	0 0 3	to ,,	2 2 3	8 4 2	ŏ
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*  B. B. & C. I. Railway  Bengal Nagpur Railway  Rohiikhand and Kumaon	50 0 0	12	0	,,	2	0	0	1	0 7 0	0 0 0	,,	86 3 2	0 5 14	0 0 0	44 0 1	0 8 0	0	" "	89 2 2	0 9 0	0 0 0
Railway M. & S. M. Railway South Indian Railway Assam Bengal Railway	0	14	- 0		2	- 8	8 0 0 0	10		0		5 2	4		0	12 14 8	0		5 2	4 8 8	0
Name of Railway System.			Tu	rne	rs.				(	Car	pen	ters.				В	lac	ksn	iths		
	Rs	. a.	p.		Rs	. a.	p.	Rs	. a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	. a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Railway East Indian Railway Eastern Bengal Railway	1 0 0	101012	0 0 3	to	2 2 3	8 4 2	0 0 3	0 0 0	14 10 12	0 0 3	to "	2 2 3	8 4 2	0 0 3	1 0 0	$^{4}_{10}_{12}$	0 0 3	to ;;	2 2 3	8 8 2	0 0 3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50	0	0	,,	89	0	0*	39	0	0	,,	69	o	0*	14	0	0	,,	93	0	0*
B. B. & C. I. Railway Bengal Nagpur Railway Rohilkhand and Kumaon	ıl .						0 0	i	9	0	,,	2 2	11 14	0	0	9	0	•	3 2	9	0
Railway M. & S. M. Railway	i		1	4	8			l		1	7	4				7		7	4		0 0 0

N. B.—These rates are exclusive of Overtime and Piece-work profits.

• The scales of pay for the G. I. P. Rallway are per mensem.

The following rates may be taken as representatives of	daily wages	of workshop	em ployees
in important centres		•	

		Centre			Un	skill	ed.		s	em	i-sk	illed		Ord	inar	y ski	lled.
				As.	p.		As.	p.	As.	р.		As.	p.	As.	p.	As	. p.
Bombay			 	 14	0	to	16	0	17	0	to	24	0	26	o t	o 46	0
Lahore	٠.	• •	 	 10	0	,,	12	0	14	0	,,	18	0	14	0,	, 40	0
Lillooah			 ••	 9	0	,,	11	0	10	0	,,	16	0	12	0,	, 40	0
Lucknow			 '	 7	6	,,	10	9	10	0	,,	18	o	16	ο,	, 36	0
	_		 	 ]				_									

Besides the usual pay the employees of the railways are granted allowances and perquisites for special work, climatic and local conditions, etc.

Amount sent to villages.—In the absence of a completely urbanised industrial labour force in India, the practice of remitting part of the wages carned by workers in industrial centres to their place of origin appears to be very common. But no authorised or statistical information for a definite period of the transition of the case of resident families. of time is available as regards the amounts sent by workpeople in this manner. If statistics pertaining to this subject were compiled, it would help a good deal m estimating the agranan contact of Indian industrial workers. In the Central Provinces and Berar 80 per cent. of immigrants from he United Provinces leave their families behind in their villages to look after cultivation. These labourers are reported to be remitting more than 50 per cent. of their income home. The other immigrants in that province from Central India and the Bombay Presidency are said to be sending 25 per cent. of their earnings to theu homes. Estimates of amounts sent by money order by the various post offices in the jute mill areas in Bengal are annually published in the reports of the Indian Jute Mills Association. The figure for 1928 comes to Rs. 1,73,57,816-1-2, but it does not purely represent the amounts sent by Jute mill employees only. Labourers from coal mines in Bengal coming from outside the coal fields are reported to send or take home to their villages from 30 to 40 per cent. of their earnings. In the case of the miner in the mining fields of Bihar and Orissa it is roughly estimated that he sends home all his savings which amount to about 8 annas to Re. 1-8-0 per week. Results of a special enquiry made in the case of an important cotton nill at Cawnpore in which wages are paid fortnightly showed that during the particular period of two weeks covered by the enquiry, 3 8 per cent. of the wages received

the average monthly amount remitted comes the average monthly amount remitted comes to Rs. 2-1-11 which constitutes 4.23 per cent, of the family income which is Rs. 50-1-7 per month. In the case of persons living singly in Bombay City, the average monthly remittance comes to Rs. 11-7-1 which constitutes. 36 2 per cent. of then monthly income. The labour force in Ahmedabad is not immigrant to the same extent as in Bombay and therefore remittances to dependants is not an importantiton in the worker's budget. It appears that nearly 7 per cent, of the working class tambes in Ahmedabad remit money to their dependants living away from them. The average for only those families remitting money comes to its 6-6-9 per month. Sholapur draws its labour force from the immediate neighbourhood and the labour there is not of the same cosmopolitan character as in Bombay. Of the total number of families whose budgets were collected during the family budget enquiry at that centie only 6 per cent. reported that they had to remit money every month to their dependants in villages. The average of the amount temitted by such families comes to Rs 4-12-7.

Deductions. - Deductions from wages account of fines and for services rendered by an employer to his workmen is a subject which has been engaging the attention of the Government of India since 1926. In that year, the Government of India requested all local governments to make enquiries, in their respective by workmen was remitted by money orders through the office attached to that mill. In the course of its family budget investigation, employers in India from their workpeople,

legislative or otherwise to counter any abuses which might be found to prevail. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a very comprehensive enquiry into the subject covering all factories, railways, municipalities, transport services, commercial houses, shops, hotels, etc., and the results were published in the form of a special report. As a result of its investigations that Government came to the conclusion that fining was an abuse grave enough to require legislation for its control and recommended accordingly. The subject was again examined in 1928-29 by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (The Fawcett Committee) in comeason with the standardised rules put up by the employers and the demands put up by the workers during the prolonged general stake in the cotton mills in Bombay City in 1928. The Committee recommended inter alm, that deductions from wages on account of fines should not exceed two per cent, of an operative's earnings during a particular pay period. The Millowners' Asso-ciation, Bombay, accepted this recommendation and it is very noteworthy that almost all textile mills in Bombay which are athliated to the Association have limited their monetary punishments within this limit. There is, however, no control on fining in textile mills in Ahmedabad. In that centre the work of 'cutlooking' or scrutimsing manufactured cloth is often entrusted to contractors who often pay a lump sum every year to the mills for this privilege Commissions varying from six annas to twelve annas in the rupee on all fines inflicted is paid amas in the rapec on an innest innested is paid by the mill to the contractor. The system is also closely linked up with that of handing over damaged cloth to the worker concerned and deducting its value at cost or wholesale price from the worker's wages. The cutlooker amount to nearly it not more than fitteen lakhs ob rupes every year. The matter is a grave abuse and a scandal which calls for immediate information legislative action. The action already taken types of my the Government of India in muplementing the

The views of the local governments were also recommendations of the Royal Commission on invited on the desirability of taking any action, Indian labour on the subject have already legislative or otherwise to counter any abuses been dealt with elsewhere in this section.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several important recommendations in connexion with the income of industrial workers and the question of their indebtedness In discussing the possible application to India of the minimum wage Convention adopted at the 1928 session of the International Labour Conterence, the Commission are of opinion that the convention, "in referring to trades in which wages are exceptionally low, must be regarded as having in view trades in which wages are low, not by comparison with western or other foreign standards but by comparison with the general trend of wages and wage levels in kindled occupations in the country concerned. It the principle of the minimum wage is to be applied to India, they consider that it would first be necessary to create machinery for fixing minimum rates of wages in those trades in which wages are lowest and where there is no question of collective bargaining. The industries indicated for a calciul study of conditions are mica, wool cleaning, shellac, bidi (the in-digenous cigarette) manufactining, carpet digenous eigarette) mannfacturing, carpet weaving and tanneries and those in which there is a strong presumption that the conditions warrant detailed investigation. Full information re, wages and conditions should be collected and if the surveys indicate 'Sweating' the trades should be demarcated and the number and the composition of wage Boards should be decided In the setting up of wage boards iniportant criteria for consideration should be the. cost of enforcement, and a policy of gradualness should not be lost sight of the investigations appear to warrant numbrum wage fixing machinery, the necessary legislation for setting up such machinery should be undertaken, also receive commissions on the value of the These tecommendations are under the considera-cloth handed over it is estimated that these tion of the various Provincial Governments deductions in the Ahmedahad cotton mills and the Government of Bombay have already initiated a general wage census to be completed in about three years in order to collect all possible information on the subject of wages in all types of industrial concerns in the Bombay

# COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

The publication of a cost of living index with a pre-war base for the working classes in Bombay City was started in the Labour and the scope and method of its compilation are compilation are described in the issues of the Labour Gazette living index numbers month by month from the compilation are described in the issues of the Labour Gazette living index numbers month by month from the compilation and set is supported by the compilation are described in the issues of the Labour Gazette living index numbers month by month from the compilation and the compilation are described in the issues of the Labour Gazette living index numbers month by month from the compilation are described in the issues of the Labour Gazette living index numbers month by month from for September 1921, September 1923 and April January 1918.

# Bombay working class cost of living index numbers by months (July 1914 = 100).

Month.	1918	1919	1 <b>92</b> 0	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1034
January	134	182	183	169	173	156	159	157	155	156	154	149	147	117	110	109	96
February	134	176	181	162	165	155	156	157	154	155	148	148	144	113	110	106	96
March	136	172	177	160	165	154	154	159	155	155	145	149	141	111	111	106	94
April	144	167	172	160	162	156	150	158	153	153	144	148	140	111	108	101	98
May	147	168	173	167	163	153	150	156	153	152	147	147	139	110	107	100	94
June	148	174	181	173	163	152	153	154	155	154	146	147	140	109	107	104	95
July	149	186	190	177	165	153	157	157	157	156	147	148	139	108	109	103	97
August	153	179	191	180	161	154	161	152	155	157	140	149	136	108	109	103	97
September	165	172	192	185	165	151	161	151	155	151	145	149	136	108	109	102	100
October	175	174	193	183	162	152	161	153	155	151	146	149	131	108	109	100	100
November	175	173	186	182	160	158	161	153	154	150	147	150	127	108	110	101	10
December	183	174	181	179	161	157	7 160	155	156	151	148	150	121	109	110	98	90
Annual Average.	154	175	183	173	164	154	157	155	155	154	147	149	137	110	109	103	9'

The Labour Office conducted in the year 1926 an enquiry into working class budgets in Ahmedabad and the results of this enquiry have been used in the construction of a cost of living index for that co. Free The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number has been compiled on a post-war base and has been

published in the Labour Gazette since January 1930. Items representing food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous groups have been included in the index. The following table gives the index numbers from August 1927 to November 1933.—

# Ahmedabad working class cost of living index numbers by months (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927 \_100.)

Month	ı.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1 <b>9</b> 32	1 <b>93</b> 3	1931	Month.	1928	1929	<b>193</b> 0	1931	1932	1933	1934.
January	·	93	99	93	75	76	73	70	July	97	98	88	75	75	73	72
Februar	у	92	99	91	74	75	72	69	August	96	98	87	77	76	73	71
March		90	99	89	75	75	70	69	September	96	97	85	75	78	73	71
April		91	96	89	75	74	70	69	October	97	98	82	74	79	73	71
May		91	94	89	75	74	71	71	November	97	98	81	75	78	73	73
June		95	96	90	73	75	72	72	December	99	95	77	77	76	71	72
									Average	95	97	87	75	76	72	71

A cost of living index number based on the

the Labour Gazette since February 1931. results of the enquiry into family budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur conducted by the Labour Office in 1925 has been published in February 1927 to January 1928=100).

Month.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934.	Month.	1928	1929	1 <b>9</b> 30	1931	1932	1933	1934,
January	1	100	104	76	72	73	68	August	95	102	89	73	78	70	72
February	97	99	100	77	75	72	70	September	95	104	91	73	74	69	75
March	93	98	96	75	76	69	68	October	95	102	85	72	74	68	76
April	92	98	94	72	72	67	67	November.,	95	104	82	71	75	68	76
May	94	100	95	71	72	68	69	December	97	106	76	71	71	68	74
June	95	103	95	71	73	70	71								
July	95	100	92	71	74	70	73	Yearly Average		101	92	73	73	69	72

Cost of Living Indexes have, during recent years, been compiled for Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces (with January 1927 as base) and for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon in Burma (with 1931 -100). The monthly figures of the cost of hving Index numbers or these six Indexes during the year 1934 were as follows --

							Ran	goon.	
	Mont	h. — —		Nagpur.	Jubbul- pore.	Burmans	Tamils, Telegus and Oriyas	Hindu- stants.	('hitta- gonians.
January				57	52	87	90	90	86
February				57	52	88	90	90	86
March			.	54	52	86	89	89	84
Aprıl			.	5 <b>4</b>	53	87	90	89	86
May			. ]	54	53	88	91	89	87
June				57	54	90	92	90	88
July	٠.			58	55	88	91	89	86
August			.	57	54	88	92	89	٤7
September	٠			57	56	90	94	91	10
October				58	56	88	94	91	88
November	• • •			59	57	85	92	90	86
December	••	••		57	56	84	91	89	85
Avers	ge for	year		57	54	84	91	90	87

working classes in India. The most satisfactory method of obtaining this information is by means of a family budget enquiry in which information is collected regarding the composi-tion, income and expenditure of the family To enable general conclusions to be drawn from investigations of this type it is always necessary to conduct the enquires by what is known as the extensive method, an attempt being made to secure the information from a large number of families so as to minimise the effect of the peculiarities of exceptional cases. The sampling method is often resorted to in conducting extensive family budget enquiries because of the impracticability of collecting data by the census method. It is essential that the sample should be representative m order to yield reliable results.

At the Third International Labour Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Geneva in October 1926, the Committee on family budgets passed a resolution that in order to provide adequate information with regard to actual standards of living, enquiries should be conducted generally at intervals of not more than ten years into the income, expenditure and conditions of living of families representative of large homogeneous sections of the population. It was also decided that for a complete enquiry information should be collected as to the district in which the family resides, the composition of the household, the industries and occupations of members of the family, the nature of the housing accommodation and the amount of each important item of tamily income and expenditure together with quantities of purchases, where practicable. It was agreed, however, that a less detailed investigation omitting the particulars of the family income would be sufficient where the sole object of the enquiry is to provide weights for the calculation of cost of living index numbers.

Family budgets were collected by the Labour Office for 3,076 working class families in Bombay City in 1921-22 and the report based on the results thereof was published in 1923. A new family budget enquiry in Bombay City was above table.

Standard of Life.—Very little information is undertaken by the Bombay Labour office in available regarding the standard of living of the working classes in India. The most satisfactory submitted to Government and will shortly be published. Weights based on the results of this enquiry are to be used in compiling a fresh cost of living index number for Bombay on a new base period. The Labour Office collected 985 budgets of working class families in Ahmedabad in 1926 and 1,133 budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur m 1925. The reports based on the results of these enquires were published in 1928. A second family Budget enquiry for Ahmedabad was conducted in 1934 when over a thousand budgets were collected, the figures are in process of tabulation and the report of this enquiry will be published early in 1936. A small family Budget investigation for cotton mill workers in Bombay City was also conducted by the Labour Office in 1930 but the results of this investigation have not been published so far.

> In the United Provinces a number of budgets were collected at Cawnpore with the object of compiling a cost of living index number. But the results of the enquiry were not found to be satisfactory and the province has not been compiling any cost of living index number.

> Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, The Labour which was established by the Government of Burna in 1926, has made an extensive enquiry into the Standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon and the report based on 4,309 budgets was published in 1928. The results of this enquiry have been separately analysed for Burmese, Telugu, Tamil, Uliva, Hudustani, and Cinttagonian workers. Sepa-rate index numbers for each of the different classes of workers have also been published at the end of the report. 1,002 budgets for the working class families in Nagpur and 507 budgets for working class families at Jubbulpore were collected between September 1926 and January 1927 for compiling cost of living index numbers for these two centres. The figures for the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rangoon Indexes for the year 1933 have been given in the

# TRADE UNIONS.

The history of trade unionism in India is a for the clerical classes employed in the Bombay history of recent years. It was not until 1918 that labour had began defluitely to organise itself. Previous to that year very little effort appears to have been made to establish organisations of labour. The earliest association of workers in India was the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burmah which had been registered under the Indian Companies Act and its main activities were in connexion with the provision of various benefits to its members, such as Legal Defence, Sickness Insurance, Life Assurance, etc. After the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, came into force this Association registered under it as a Trade Union with the new name of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burmah. The Bombay Postal Union, founded in 1907, mainly

Post Offices, a Union of wirpers in the Ahmedabad cotton mills formed in 1917; the Clerks' Union, Bombay, established in April 1918 in order to organise the various classes of clerical labour employed in commercial and other offices in Bombay city, and the Madras Labour Union formed in 1918 for the textile workers in the three inles in the city of Madras, were the main labour organisations in existence at the end of the year 1918. In addition, there existed certain benevolent social institutions such as the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha and the Social Service League, whose activities were directed towards the betterment of the condition of the working classes. But these Societies were not composed of workers themselves.

The year 1918 may be said to be a landmark in the history of the Indian Trade Union movement, for from that year onwards there has been a more or less steady growth of trade unions despite the inevitable fluctuations in their prosperity. economic circumstances of the time must be regarded as the dominant factor contributing to the establishment of trade unionism in India. In the two years following 1918, the epidemic of industrial strite assumed serious proportions and reached a climax towards the close of the year 1920. The number of labour unions also increased very rapidly and unions were formed of workers in all possible industries and occupations. Most of these Unions were, however, merely Strike Committees brought into existence either before or after particular strikes in order either to engineer of to conduct them. These Committees were either dissolved as soon as their purpose was served or remained dormant until another strike in the trade broke out. Most of the remaining Unions formed during the period 1918-20 were unstable and nearly 75 per cent of them died an early death in the following year There was a definite check to the progress of the trade union movement in India during the next two or three years. But although individual Unions collapsed as rapidly as they were formed the movement itself showed signs of some permanence and vitality.

Perhaps the most important factor which retarded the growth in the movement immediately following the successes which met the earlier formations or Strike Committees, which they really were, was the definitely hostile attitude of the employers to all combinations of their employees. It was not until the passage of the Indian Trade Unions Act which made it morally obligatory on employers to recognise those Unions of their employees which had registered under the Act, that a change in the angle of vision was noticeable.

Nature of leadership.—The Indian Trade Union movement, in its early beginnings, was essentially an economic one, and to regard labour unions as being engineered solely by politicians as the result of their propaganda is to misread the origin of this movement. The Indian workman is predominantly illiterate and has even now few leaders from his own class to whom he can turn for guidance. In consequence, trade unions in India have been led by middle class men, especially professional lawyers and others, who have not perhaps in all cases made a distinction between economic and political considerations. In the words of Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, "social workers did not take the initiative" but "allowed the lawyer-politician class to capture and control these bodies." Many of the so-called leaders of Indian Labour who were drawn from the lawyer-politician class often exploited the ignorance and credulity of the labour force for their own material advantage, or for the propagation of their pet political doctrine, in addition to looking after the welfare of the labourers. There were, however, several notable exceptions. Leaders like Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dewan Chaman Lal, the Rev. C. F. Andraws, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., effective for the propagation of the premanently.

Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. C, and Miss Anasuya Sarabhal endeavoured to create Unions for the benefit of the workers and for the general improvement in the conditions of lite and work of the labouring classes. During the last few years, however, the principles of communism were disseminated amongst the masses of India by the members of the Workers and Peasants Party which was an agent in India of the Communist International The Communists took advantage of the economic unrest prevalent in the country early in the year 1928 and usur ped the leadership of the working classes within a short period of time and were able to assume control over the executives of the principal textile and railway unions in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. They captivated the minds of the workers by painting the existing conditions as black as possible and contrasting them with a supreme state of wealth and happiness which is promised under the regime of a dictatorship of a workers' proletariat. The discontentment amongst the workers over conditions of work was aggravated by the incessant preachings of revolutionary doctrines. The credulity of the Indian labourer has been of great advantage to these emissaries of revolution in creating in him a class hatred against the employers and also in instilling in his mind an abhorrence for the Government established by law in the country. These agitators, occupying positions of vantage, instigated several disastrous strikes in pursuance of purely political ends often with a callous disregard of the subsequent sufferings and losses inflicted on their ignorant and hapless dupes. But during the years 1929 and 1930 the workers began to lose their faith even in these Communist leaders after the failure of the prolonged general strike of the year 1929 in the majority of cotton mills in Bombay City. The samty and sobriety of moderate leadership have no great attraction for the large majority of the labouters. The moderate leaders have, however, been fighting their battles for leadership with the extremist revolutionaries, and were for a time successful in keeping the latter under control. Most Communist organisations in India were, however, declared illegal in 1934, their officers were seized and their finds confiscated.

Progress of Trade Unions since 1918.—
The trade union movement spread to various industries and occupations in India during the years following the Armistice, but a number of them passed out of existence very soon after they were started. The moje stable Unions were of clerks, railway workers, postal employees, seamen and textile workers in Ahmedabad. The peculiar feature of the trade union movement in India is that it did not in the early stages of its progress make much leadway in the more important manufacturing industries and this constituted a weak polat in the movement Whereas in other countries, the clerical employees organised themselves on the model of the industrial workers long after the latter had well organised themselves in strong Unions, in India the former have come up if not first, at least simultaneously with industrial unions and have established themselves more nermanently.

The following figures illustrate the progress of the Trade Union Movement in the Bombav Presidency

Year.			No of Unions.	No of Members.	Year.			No. of Unions.	No. of Members.
			1	~					
1922			22	51,472	1929			99	196,748
1923	• •	• • •	19	46,037	1930			93	128,393
1924	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	36	52,227	1931			97	115,657
1925		• •	38	49,318	1932			100	111,526
1926			56	74,875	1933		• •	105	113,469
1927			72	87,340	1934			105	114,824
1928			94	198,072					

The distribution of the membership as at 1st September 1934 by classes of industries was as follows:--

Class of Industry.		No. of Unions.	Membership.	Percentage of membership to total
Textiles		15	41,182	35.87
Railways (including railway wo	ı kshops)	9	22,444	19,55
Seamen		3	28,228	24.58
Posts and Telegraphs		35	8,424	7 34
Municipal		7	2,693	2.34
Miscellaneous		36	11,853	10 32
То	otal	105	114,824	100.00

There are in addition two federations of Postal Unions, one of Railway Employees' Unions and a fourth which is a Central Union governing a number of individual Umons of textile workers in Ahmedahad. (For the constitution, membership and other particulars regarding these organisations, reference may be made to the issues of the Bombay Labour Gazette) The Central Labour Board and the Bombay Trades Council which had been included in the list of Federations in the Bombay Presidency are now defunct.

The Punjab has no heavy concentration of industrial labour and consequently the extent of organisation among both employers and employed is up to the present little. There is, however, a vague striving among the employed towards co-operation and combination especially for the purpose of demanding better remunera-tion and considering the question of resorting to direct action for enforcing their demands on their employers. No Communist influence has been noticeable in the Punjab where industrial disputes have been stated to have occurred as a result of the normal antagonism between employers and employed. The only large

Associations formed during the general up-heaval following the War and especially during the days of Non-Co-operation have since died or become moribund. Organised labour forms a very small proportion of the total. Organisation of labour outside Cawnpore is almost nonexistent and even in Campore only about 10 per cent. of the labour is organised. There has been a growing interest of labour in trade unionism which appears to have the prospect of a rapid development in the future.

The Central Provinces and Berar have eleven registered trade unions. The classes of workers who have been embraced by the Trade movement in this part of Indian are (1) Textile workers, (2) Press employees, (3) Scavengers, (4) Motor drivers, (5) Railway workers, (6) Postal employees, (7) Bidi makers and (8) Clerks. Trade unionism is stated to be yet in its infancy in this Province and the Labour Unions appear to have done little to improve the conditions under which their members work.

The trade union movement in Madras received a setback in 1921-22 as a result of the failure of employers and employed. The only large mployers of labour in the Punjab are the N -W. Railway Administration, and two out of the 30 registered Unions are of the employees of the various departments of the N.-W. Railway and cover, in all, about 17,500 members.

In the United Provinces, the number of Associations of workers is rather small, compared to its industrial importance. Some of the Industrial Industrial importance is a scheck in 1921-22 as a result of the failure of the strike in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills. During the year 1922-23 most of the mills. During the year 1922-23 most of the smalls, cultion swere dormant and the only Union was the M. and S. M. Railway Workshop Employees' Union, The trade union activities were revived in 1923-24 and the following Unions that the strike in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills. During the year 1922-23 most of the smalls. During the year 1922-23 most of the strike in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills. During the year 1922-23 most of the S. M. Railway Workshop Employees' Union, Terambur, The trade union activities were revived in 1923-24 and the following Unions that the strike in the Strike in th Union, (3) The Corporation Scavengers' Union (4) The S. I. Railway Employees' Union and (5) The Colmbatore Labour Union. The Madras Harbour Port Trust Workmen's Union was revived in 1925-26. A section of the workmen of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills organised a separate Union in 1925-26 called the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Employees' Union, as a rival to the Madras Labour Union which is an old organisation in the same industry. The Cordite Factory Labour Umon, Aruvankadus, came into prominence during 1926-27. Unions were newly formed for the employees of the Public Works Department workshops and the Government Central Press, Madras, while the Diocesan Press Employees' Union which had remained dormant was revived. The labourers working in the cotton ginning and pressing factories in Tiruppur, Coimbatore District, started a Union for their benefit. Most of the Unions included in their programme a demand for separate representation for Labour und. The Legislative Council The Oil Workers' Union and certain other Unions came into prominence only when there was an impending labour dispute. There were twenty-nine registered Trade Unions in the Madias President of the Covenanted Europeans employed dency at the end of March 1934.

Railways — Labour Unions are, or have been, operation on ten of the Class 1 railways, on some of which as many as three or more operate at the same time. Most of them are registered trade unions and the majority have secured some measure of recognition from the respective railway administrations. Many iailway trade unions came into existence during the period 1918-1921 but several of them were short-lived. Those unions which have managed to survive are actively looking after the interests of their members and show signs of improved organisation and usefulness especially in those where union committees are not dominated by persons with a communistic bent of mind. A noteworthy feature is that there is an increasing tendency in many railway umons to look for office-beaters and leaders from amongst members who are actually engaged in railway work. There can be no doubt that, within the last few years, the appointment of establishment and employment officers and special attention to welfare of railway labour have been due largely to trade union propaganda.

The following is a list of such All-India Federations of Trade Unions or All-India associations of workers for which some information is available.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation— Though not a registered body under the Indian Trade Unions Act, this Federation has been taking an active part in collective barganing with railway authorities. Having affiliated to it about twelve unions of men working on all but two of Class I railways and with a membership of nearly 1,00,000, it has been able to exercise considerable influence with the Railway Board and arrangements with the Rainval Board and arrangements have been made for half-vealty conferences with the Board for the discussion of matters affecting wages and conditions of service of railway employees as a whole. The tederation is taking continuous interest in bringing railway it had a definite constitution, an elected employees closer together and securing greater.

unity in the trade union movement in the country. At the last annual convention the Federation devoted special attention to the question of reinstatement of retrenched staff, wage-cuts, the proposed statutory Railway Board, etc.

The National Union of Railwaymen of India, Burma and Bombay.—This Union was started by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Ser-vants of India and Burma which came into existence as a sequel to the Great Indian Penınsıla Railway Guards' strike in 1897. It was at first registered under the Indian Companies Act, but after the Indian Trade Umons Act came into being, it altered its name, redrafted its constitution and registered as a Trade Union It has a membership of about 4,575. It provides tor its members various voluntary and other benefits such as death, sickness, unemployment and lite insurance benefits. It is one of the few unions in India which maintains a political

limited to covenanted Europeans employed as foremen in railway workshops in India, was started in October 1926 with the object of securing for its members the benefits of the Ice Commission's recommendations. It submitted a memorial to the Viceroy on this question in November 1926 It has a membership of about 300 employees scattered all over India and it originally had its Head Office in Bombay The Association registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, in March 1928, but transferred its Head Office to Punjab in 1929 and again to Madras during the year 1932-33.

The All-India Trade Union Congress—
This organisation was mangurated in 1920 for two main purposes (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual Labour Unions in india which till then remained incohate and were unable to take concerted action and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the International Labout Conferences. When the Government of India had to select a Labour representative to attend the Washington Conterence in 1919, there was no representative body of labour in India to be consulted and they therefore appointed Mr. N. M. Joshi as the Workers' Delegate. In order, therefore, that responsible Labour opinion in India might have a voice in the selection of the delegates to the International Labour Conferences, the All-India Trade Union Congress was organised and the first session of the Congress was held in Bombay on the 31st October 1920. Eight bundled delegates from different parts of India were present and sixty Unions were affiliated and 42 others expressed their sympathy with the Congress. It became a central organisation of the trade union movement in India but from the beginning it had a strong political colour. Its presidents and secretaries have all been politicians first and labour leaders next, with the exception of a few persons like Mi N. M. Joshi. The Congress appointed respective provinces. The main object of the Congress was "to co-ordinate the activities of all the labour organisations in all the provinces in India and generally to further the interests of Indian labour in matters economic, social and political."

The second Session of the Congress was held in 1921 at Jharia under the Presidentahip of Mr. Joseph Baptista. The third Session was held at Lahore in 1923 with Mr. C. R. Das as President. The fourth Session held at Calcutta in 1924 was also presided over by Mr. C. R. Das. Out of the 43 resolutions passed at this Session some dealt with the recruitment of Seamen and their eligibility for securing compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The fifth Session was held in Bombay in 1925 with Mr. Dhundiraj R. Thengdi of Nagpur in the chair. Mr. V. V. Girl of Berhampur was the President of the sixth Session held in Madras in 1926. Delhi was the centre where the seventh' Conference of the Congress was held in 1927 and the President was Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad. Dewan Chaman Lall, M.L.A., was the President of the Cawnpore Session of the Congress held in 1927. The ninth Session was held in 1928 at Jharia with Mr. M. Daud in the chair It is significant that at this Conterence Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution protesting against imperfalsim.

The tenth assembly of the Trade Union Congress which met at Nagpur in 1929 under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will remain as the most important land-mark in the history of organised labour in India. It marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and formented by Communist Agents in India resulting in a split between the genuine trade union leadership on the one hand and the votaties of communism on the other. The tundamental issue upon which the split in the Trade Union movement occurred was whether the labour movement in India shall be inspired and conducted for the betterment of the industrial conducted for the betterment of the industrial workers or whether it shall be utilised as a means to promote and bring about revolution in the country. The proceedings at the Session made it impossible for the rival forces to carry on any longer under a common organisation and the Executive of the Congress was captured by the revolutionaries, and resolutions for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism, the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a Communist organisation in England, as Agents of the Congress for Great Britain and the boycott of the International Labour Conferences at Geneva were passed both by the Executive Committee and the open session of the Congress. The moderate leaders of labour, including Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiva Rao, R. R. Bakhale and Dewan Channan Las seconded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of the "All-India Trades Union Federation" in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist Trade Unions in India. Endeavours made to draw the seceders back into the fold of the All-India Trade Union Congress have not met with any success. The Labour Unions in Ahmedabad

which draw their inspiration mainly from Mr. M. K. Gandhi and are the best organised amost successful trade unions in India have not during the sixteen years of the Trade Union movement in India shown any desire to become affiliated to the Congress,

The eleventh Session of the Trade Union Congress, held in Calcutta in July 1931, led to further disintegration in the ranks of labour and once again the Communists from Boinbay were responsible. The Girni Kamgar Union had split into two parts, both litterly opposed to each other. One led by Mr. S.V. Deshpande, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and the other by Mr. G. H. Kandalkar, President of the G. K. U. and a Vice-President of the Congress and both groups claimed to be the Girni Kamgar Union and therefore entitled to vote at the Congress. The President, Mr. S. C. Bose, a Congress politician, decided in favour of Mr. Kandalkar whereupon Mr. Deshpande and the representatives of a few other unions broke away from the Congress with the result that this organisation which should guide and control the Trade Union movement in India is a useless and effete body with no influence and a trifting membership.

The twelfth Session of the Congress was held at Madras on 10th and 11th September 1932 under the presidentship of Mr J. N. Mitra. The report of the General Secretary stated that twelve new Unions from Madras affiliated themselves to the Congress and that the membership of the Congress covered Unions with more than a lakh of organised workers. The Conference adopted resolutions demanding the miniedate and unconditional release of all the political pisoners including the Meerit undertrials, condemning leaders like Messrs. Jannadas M. Mehta, V. V. Giu and N. M. Joshi for postponling a general strike on railways, and adopting the platform of unity formulated by the Bombay Girdi Kangar Union which included class struggle as one of its main planks.

The thirteenth Session opened at Cawinpore on 23rd December 1933. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar of the Bombay Girin Kanigar Union presided. The president declared that the Trade Union Congress would participate in the political novement only on condition that key industries like Railways and Banks were nationalised and their control transferred to councils of workers. There was a free fight between the votaries of the Indian National Congress which is a purely political body, and labour leaders and a pandomonium resulted. Several resolutions were passed at this session one of which authorised the Bombay Girin Kanigar Union to take steps to organise an All-Inda Textile Workers. Conference in Bombay to consider the question of wage-cuts in the textile industry and concert measures to detend the cause of the workers. Pandit Hariharnath Shastri of Cawinpore was elected President for 1934.

The National Trades Union Federation — The Indian Trades Union Federation which was formed in 1929 by moderate leaders of labour like Mr. N. M. Joshi and others after the split in the Nagpur session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, held its first annual session at Madras on July 16 and 17, 1932, with Mr. V Va lation, negotiation, propaganda, etc., and, in Girl as President. The Federation claimed the last resort, by strikes and similar other allegiance of 40 unions in various parts of the country including Native States and a total membership of 78,000. The Conference adopted the provisional constitution of the Federation framed by the Committee of management and also considered the question of trade union unity.

Almost from the time of the unfortunate split which occurred at Nagpur in 1929, the necessity of bringing about trade union unity has been felt in almost every quarter. Efforts have been made since 1930 to bring the different groups together informally and to try to find a reasonable basis of agreement. Some Bombay unions formed a 'platform of unity' the main planks of which were (1) that the Trade Union is an organ of class struggle involving purely direct action , (2) that the Trude Union Congress should not be affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, and (3) that delegates should not be sent to the International Labour Conferences. In these efforts the railway unions which had remained aloof from the two rival national organisations took very great interest and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation convened in Bombay a representative conference in May 1931 when a committee was appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the best methods of bringing about unity in the ranks of Indian labour. The platform of unity referred to was particularly examined by this committee whose suggestions for amendments were not approved by the extremist labour leaders belonging to by the extremist labour readers belonging to the All-India Trade Union Federation at its first session held in Madras however welcomed the efforts made by the Trade Umon Unity Conefforts made by the Trade Union Unity Conference held under the auspices of the All-Inda Railwaymen's Federation and authorised its working committee to co-operate with other unions in facilitating the reconclination of differing points of view. A special session of the All-India Trades Union Federation was held at Calcutta in April 1933 for the purpose of considering the question of Trade Union unity appears other subjects and a receiption. amongst other subjects, and a resolution was passed authorising the General Council to negotiate with the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour (a new national trade union organisation formed by certain leaders of labour) on the question of trade union unity with a view to bring about amalgamation between the two organisations on a fair and equitable basis. As a result of these negotiations, the National Trades Union Federation came into existence on and from 10th May 1933 in place of the All-India Trades Union Federation and the National Federation of Labour.

The main objects of this Federation are: (a) to establish a socialist State in India, (b) to socialise and nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange as far as possible, (c) to ameliorate the economic and social conditions of the working classes, and (a) to support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom from the point of view of the working classes by all legitimate, peaceful and democratic methods such as legis-

the last resort, by strikes and similar other methods. Each affiliated union has to pay to the Federation an annual tee of Rs 20 for 2,000 members and below, Rs. 10 for every additional 1,000 members or less upto 10,000 and Rs 5 for every additional 1,000 members or less above 10,000.

The first session of the National Trades Union Federation was held in Bombay on the 24th to 26th Dec. 1933 with Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, the President of the Federation, in the chair. number of unions affiliated to the Federation was reported at 50 and the total membership of individual members at 1,37,000. It was resolved to organise an All-India Textile Labour Federation to resist the employers' attacks on the workers in the textile industry, and to provisionally affiliate the National Trades Union Federation with the International Federation of Trade Unious for a period of two years in the first instance.

There was a split in the Federation at its first session held in Bombay The representatatives of several Bengal Unions walked out of the conference on the 26th December 1933 in consequence of differences of opinion between them and Mr N. M. Joshi and held a meeting on the same day under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Ghani and resolved to form an All-ludia Federation of labour with the name and style of the All-India Trades Union Federation with headquarters at Calcutta, Mr. M. Daud, M.A., Bar, at-Law, was elected President. It was proposed to draft a constitution and place it for adoption before the next session to be convened at an early date. Six unions, all situated in Bengal, with a total membership of 15,000 promised affiliation to the new body.

There are, in addition, the following All-India Associations in existence ·

(1) The All-India Postal and R. M. S. Assocation, (2) The All-India Postaren's and Lower-Grado Staff Union, (3) The All-India Telegraph Union, (4) The All-India Post and Telegraph Administrative Offices Staff Association, (5) The All-India Government Employees' Federation, (6) The All-India Currency Association, (7) The Central Body Military Accounts Association and (8) The National Federation of Textile Labour in India.

### Trade Union Legislation.

In 1920 a Company owning a mill whose workers were on strike brought a suit against the leader of the local labour union which was conducting the strike and others, seeking to restrain them from inducing the plaintiff's workmen to break their contracts, and suing for damages for their actions in this respect. Madras High Court to whom the suit was referred gave their decision granting an interim injunction restraining the defendants from inciting the plaintiffs' employees to continue the strike. The case was eventually withdrawn but the proceedings suggested that, in the absence of legislation, even legitimate trade union activity was attended by considerable peril. As a result of a resolution moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi and accepted by the Legislative Assembly in March tive proposals and circulated them for eliciting public opinion. The opinions expressed were by no means unanimous,—some considered the proposed legislation premature, whilesome others realised that legislation was necessary but at the same time considered Trade Unions as a pernicious and dangerous growth which should be rigidly controlled, and others again urged that sufficient protection should be granted to them. In August 1924, the Government of India circularised a draft Bill for opinion. The Bill conferred certain privileges only on registered Trade Unions and left the question of registeration at the option of Trade Unions themselves. Provision was also made to ensure that the funds of a registered Trade Union are not expended on causes in which the bulk of the members have little interest. A regular audit of the funds was proposed to be made compulsory and the manner in which the executive should be composed was also provided for.

A number of amendments were made by the Select Committee and in the Legislative Assembly. A clause permitting registered Trade Unions to maintain funds for political purposes was added. The provision was on the model of the British Law on the subject and those members who contracted out of the liability to subscribe were not to be compelled to contribute to the Political Fund nor did fallure to contribute involve any disability or disability disability or disability disa advantage except in so far as the control and management of the Political Fund was concerned. The Bill was passed on the 8th February and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 25th March 1926, The Indian Trade Unions Act came into effect from the 1st Juno 1927.

Mr. N. M. Joshi introduced in the Leislative Assembly on the 9th February, 1928, a Bill to amend Section 43 of the Indian Penal Code in order to extend to the officers and members of unregistered Trade Unions the protection afforded by Section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which lays down that no officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purposes of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in Section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence. The Assembly, however, threw out the Bill.

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th September 1928 with a view to amending Section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the existing section 11 of the Act admitted of doubt in two respects namely: (1) It did not indicate clearly whether the first appeal lay to the judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar's office is situated or to the judge appointed for the area within which the head position is also satisfactory. Organisati among women-workers in India continues amendment was intended to make it clear that the

1921, Government were committed to take steps latter is the competent court; (2) It did not as soon as practicable to introduce such legislation as might be necessary for the registration and protection of Trade Unions. The Government and an accordingly, formulated certain tentative of India, accordingly, formulated certain tentative control of the it clear that in such areas the appeal lies to the High Court and there is no second appeal. The opportunity was also taken to define clearly the powers of the High Court in second appeals. The Bill was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on 25th September 1928.

Working of the Act.—The Act has now been in operation for nearly eight years. All-India Statistics on the working of the Act for the year ending 31st March 1933 published in August 1934 show that there were 170 registered trade unions in British Provinces in the en trade unions in pricial Frownices in whole of India during the year ending March 1933 as compared with 131 registered unions during the year ending 31st March 1932. The distribution of the registered Trade unions together with the figures for total membership for all unions which submitted returns is as follows :-

Provinces.		Total No. of Unions regis- tered.	Total member- ships of regis- tered Unions.
Ajmer-Merwara		2	34
Bengal		31	71,860
Bihar and Orissa		4	2,397
Bombay		44	64,169
Burma		1	115
Central Provinces		11	7,305
Delhi	\	10	11,749
Madras		34	48,054
Punjab		27	21,863
United Provinces		6	9,823
Tot	tal	170	237,369

Only a few associations of employers have y applied for registration. No Trade Union wi registered in the provinces of Assam, Baluchista, and Coorg up to the end of March 193

The registration of Trade Unions is not cor pulsory and although there is an increash resort to registration there are still a lar number of Unions which apparently regard t benefits of registration as an insufficient retu for the obligations imposed on registered Tra Unions by the Act. Some progress, as a who was however visible in the trade union mov ment in India. Not only has the membersh of the Unions increased but their finance of registered Trade Unions in successive years The fact that a Union exists only of a minority were as follows '---

Year.		Membership.
1927-28	• •	 1,166
1928-29	٠.	 3,842
1929-30		 3,299
1930-31		 3,151
1931-32		 3,454
1932-33		 5,090

cent, of the total membership of registered trade limitations imposed on the activities of regis-Unions.

Royal Commission's Recommendations.— attached to registration are not such as to With regard to Trade Unions, the Labour prevent any well-conducted bona fide Union Commission recommended that every emitted and the conducted bona fide Union playing to registration. Section 22 of ployers' organisation should set up a special the Act should be amended so as to provide that committee for the purpose of giving continuous ordinarily not less than two-thirds of the officers consideration to the improvement of the well of a registered Trade Union shall be actually consideration to the improvement of the well of a registered Trade Union shall be actually being and efficiency of the workers in establish- employed or engaged in an industry with which nents controlled by its members; and that the Union is concerned. The Government of "recognition" of a Union should mean that India in their third Report on the action taken the Union has the right to negotiate with the on the Commission's recommendations state employer in respect of matters affecting either that these recommendations have been "noted the common or individual interest of its members. For consideration in due course."

of employees or the existence of rival Unions are not sufficient grounds for refusing recogni-tion. With regard to the internal administra-tion of Trade Unions the Commission recommend that Union leaders should endeavour to give as many members as possible some share in the work of the Union and that Trade Union organisers should endeavour to find suitable men within the Union to act as officials and should train them for the position.

With regard to the Trade Unions Act, the Commission recommended that it should be re-The figure for 1932-33 represents about 2 per examined during the year 1934 and that all tered Unions and their officers should be reconsidered so as to ensure that the conditions

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The weapon of the "strike" in industry first came into prominence in India during the period immediately following the close of the War when the majority of the strikes as shown in the introductory Section were designed to secure increases in wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. The epidemic of industrial strikes which characterised the period 1919-20 reached a climax in the winter of 1921. During this period strikes took place purely from economic causes and most of them ended successtully from the view-point of the workers, after a short struggle. After this period, however,

they tended to be more prolonged and less successful and, partly owing to political causes, there were a number of fairly serious disputes in public utility services. In more recent years the machinations of the Communists have been increasingly responsible for the calling of general strikes and their undue prolongation.

Extent of Disputes.—All-India statistics of industrial disputes for each quarter and for each year have been compiled and published since 1920 by the Government of India in the Depart-ment of Industries and Labour.

The following tables show the number of disputes which occurred during the nine years 1925-33 in each province and in each class of industry respectively :-

	No. of disputes in								
Provinces.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933.
Bengal Bombay Madras Central Provinces & Bera United Provinces Bihar & Orissa Burma Punjab Assam	. 43 69 . 4 r 6 . 6 . 2 . 3	57 57 2 4 3 3 1	34* 54 19* 2 3 4* 3	60 111 7 1 2 8 7 2 5	35 70 12 2 4 2 4 	34 75 11 2 4 3	47 53 15 7 11 10 7	27 53 14 8 2 1 4 3	29 82 6‡ 8  5
Ajmer-Merwara	·						••	<u></u>	2
Total .	. 134	128	129	203	141†	148	166	119‡	1461

- One strike extended to three provinces.
- I One strike extended to two provinces.
- t Includes 3 disputes in Delhi.

	No. of disputes in								
Industries	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1032.	1988.
Cotton and woollen mills Jute Mills Engineering Workshops Railways including Rail-	69 15 7	57 33 4	60 11 6	110 19 11	78 13 7	68 13 10	75 22 5	54 13 8	87 11 1
way Workshops	6 37	3 31	8 49	9 54	4 39	9 48	8 56	6 42	8 44
Total	134	128	129	203	141	148	166	118	146

disputes (203) was reached in the year 1928. More than 50 per cent, of these disputes occurred More than 50 per cent, or these disputes occurring in the Bombay Presidency while only about 30 in the Bombay Presidency while about 30 in the Bombay Presidency while about 30 in the Bombay Presidency while about 30 in the Bombay Presidency while per cent, occurred in Bengal. In none of the

The peak in respect of the number of industrial | other provinces was there less than an average for at least one dispute per month during that year. The industry which was hit hardest was the cotton and woollen mill industry in which no less than 110 disputes took place during the year.

In 1933, 164,938 work people were involved in the 146 disputes and 2,168,961 working days were lost.

# CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION MACHINERY.

as an All-India measure early in the year 1929, there was, with the exception of a conciliation panel in Bengal, which will be dealt with lower down, no official maclinery for conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes in India. The Employers' and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which was passed in 1860 to make provision for the speedy termination of certain disputes letween workmen engaged in railway and other public works and their employers and which was extended, in case of the Bombay Presidency, to the districts of Ahmednagar, Broach, Ahmedabad, Kairs, Poona, Sholapur, Surat and Thana in 1860 and 1861 and to Sind in 1872 dealt with individuals and did not provide any machinery for the settlement of disputes in other trades or industries. No records are available to show the extent to which this Act was made use of in India. The Act was repealed in March 1932. The only provinces in which ad hoc Committees have been appointed during the past fifteen years either to enquire into the question of providing machinery for the settlement of disputes or to deal with specific strikes are the Bengal and the Bombay Presidencies.

Meed as Chairman "to consider and report on the limes of the Industrial Courts Act, 1912. The practicability or otherwise of creating machinery of princing obtained by provincial Governments for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." This Committee made properly organised and that therefore no useful several recommendations with regard to the several recommendations with regard to the standardization of wages, trade unions, the tradition and the three organization of the provincial Governments attitude employers should adopt towards adopted the same view.

Prior to the passing of the Trade Disputes Act | Unions of their workers and the recognition of an All-India measure early in the year 1929, | Unions, Works Committees, Welfare Work | Co-operative Societies, Housing of Labour, etc. Their recommendations were in the nature of measures that might contribute to the prevention of industrial disputes. With regard to the methods of settlement when such disputes either develop irreconcilable differences capital and labour or else become a menace to the community, the Committee recommended the formation of an Industrial Court of Enquiry to be followed, if necessary, by an Industrial Court of Conciliation.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Industrial Disputes Committee, the Government of Bombay published a Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes in the Bombay Government Gazette in May 1924. It was intended to introduce this Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council at the Poona session in July of the same year; but, in the meanwhile the Government of India asked the Local Government not to proceed with this measure because they themselves intended to introduce similar legislation for the whole of This, however, was not the first occasion on which the Government of India considered the question of the advisability of introducing legislation to provide for the settlement of disputes. In 1920 they circularised all Local Bombay Presidency.—The first committee of disputes. In 1920 they circularised an local was the industrial Disputes Committee appointed on the 18th November 1921 with Sir Stanley advisability of providing legislation on the Reed as Chairman "to consider and report on the lines of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The opinions obtained by provincial Governments asking their opinions as to the opinions obtained by provincial Governments asking their opinions as the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The opinions obtained by provincial Governments asking their opinions as the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee.—The next Committee to be appointed by the Government of Bombay was the Committee of Enquiry with Sir Norman Macleod, as Chairman to enquire into the general strike of the Bombay cotton mill workers of the year 1924 in connexion with the non-payment of an annual bonus for the year 1923 by the Bombay mills.

The findings of the Committee were :-

- That the mill workers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal. or equitable, to the annual payment of a bonus; and
- (2) that the results of the working of the mill industry as a whole for the year 1923 were such as to justify the contention of the millowners that the profits did not admit of the payment of a bonus.

Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee —The third ad hoc Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship or Sir Charles Fawcett, Judge of the Bombay High Court, in connection with the general strike of the cotton mill workers in Bombay city of the year 1928 in pursuance of the agreement arrived at between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee at a conference held under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Government of Bombay, on the 4th October 1928.

This Committee sat for a continuous period of five and a half months and its Report was published on the 26th March 1929.

Some of the conclusions and recommendations of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee were as follows:—

- (1) The proposals of the Millowners' Association (a) for standardization of wages, duties and numbers of operatives in a mill and (b) for Standing Orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were in the main fair and reasonable.
- (2) While there was justification for the Association's proposal to make a cut of 7½ per cent. In weavers' wages, there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption in the present circumstances and it was recommended that it should be dropped by the Association provided the Labour leaders undertook to co-operate in working the scheme for the standardization of wages.
- (3) That part of the standardization scheme which is called the "Rational" or "Efficiency" system and which aims at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable.
- (4) With regard to the Seventeen Demands submitted by the Joint Strike Committee some of the demands which were considered to be fair and reasonable were—

- (a) That the Millowners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations.
- (b) That the Millowners' Association shall not permit its individual members to vary the conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association.
- (c) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the Millowners' Association in consultation with the representatives of the Workers' organisations.
- (d) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piece work in detail should be posted in the Departments for the information of the workers.
- (e) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any Union activities.
- Most of the above were eventually conceded by the Millowners' Association.
- (5) The following demands were held to be unfair and unreasonable--
  - (a) The wages of those workers whose average monthly wage is less than Rs. 30 should be raised substantially.
  - (b) The newly introduced system of compelling the workmen (1) to take out and present tickets of attendance and (2) to clean machinery daily should be discontinued.
- (6) The recommendations of the Committee for allevlating unemployment consequent on the introduction of efficiency methods of work were as follows —
  - (a) The millowners should set up some machinery for taking note of all cases where workers are discharged on account of reduction of staff, and help them as far as possible to get suitable employment either in some other mill or in some other industry.
  - (b) The Millowners' Association should consider the advisability of a scheme for the payment of a gratuity to a worker, which may amount to say, four weeks or six weeks' wages, according to his length of service payable in suitable cases to discharged employees who may need help during the walting period while they are seeking employment. The formation of an Out-of-Work Donation Fund on a voluntary basis to be created by a system of setting aside a contribution by the Millowners of one anna per operative per month to which fund the operatives through their representatives should be invited to contribute one anna or at least half an anna per head per month was suggested.

- arrange for the assistance of an expert technical adviser in dealing with disputes arising under the Standardisation Scheme.
- (8) In view of the fact that several matters required adjustment in connexion with the scheme for wage standardisation after it had been brought into operation and with a view to avoiding strikes and lockouts, machinery was provided by "Mediation Rules" agreed to by both sides for setting up joint Committees to enquire into disputes arising under the scheme and to endeavour to arrange tor their settlement.

Owing to the undue prolongation of the general strike in the Bombay Cotton Mills of the year strike in the isomony cotton aims of the year 1929 and the consequent disruption of labour, it was not possible for the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to bring into operation the Mediation Rules recommended by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee for the simple reason that there are no recognised Unions representhat there are no recognised Unions representatives of Bombay Cotton Mill workers in the City. The Bombay Textile Labour Union, of which Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., is the President had barely 400 members. The recognition accorded by the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which claimed a membership of over fifty thousand after its registration in May 1928 was withdrawn by the Association on the publication of the by the Association on the publication of the reports of the Court of Enquiry appointed under the Trade Disputes Act to inquire into questions connected with the general strike of the year 1929 and the Riots Inquiry Committee. The Association has been giving anxious consideration to the practical steps which might be taken by mills to bring about better relations between employers and their workmen and for the prevention of accumulation of grievances. In a circular letter dated the 8th January 1930 addressed by the Association to all the mills affiliated to it, they issued instructions that all mills should take immediate steps whereby complaints and grievances of the workers may be attended to by the management con-cerned at once. For this purpose complaint boxes were to be placed in the compounds of all mills in which workers are invited to put in petitions regarding their grievances or suggestions for improvement of conditions of work. The mills have been requested to give sympathetic consideration to any complaints or suggestions made and to redress or give effect to them wherever possible. Further measures calculated to improve the relations between the employers and the employed are under considera-tion. The Association have also devised tion. The Association have also devised measures for joint discussions between managers of mills and the Association on general questions relating to the internal administration of the

The next Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was a Court of Enquiry appointed under the Trade Disputes Act in connexion with the general strike of cotton mill operatives in Bombay City of 1929. After a prolonged enquiry into the causes of and the conduct of this strike which lasted for nearly

(7) The Trade Unions should combine to | four months, the Pearson Court of Enquiry came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of the strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The Report of the Court was published on the 16th Sept. and its mral effect was so great that the union called off the strike unconditionally on the next day.

> Perhas the most comprehensive enquiry undertaken in India into wages and conditions of labour was the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Commissioner of Labour (Mr. J. I. and the Gennings, C.B.E., Barrister-at-Law) and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. S. R. Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. S. R. Deshpande B.Litt, Oxen) of the Government of Bombay into Wago Cuts and Unemployment in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934 The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Labour Officer at Ahmodabad together with statistical assistants of the Labour office visited every cotton Mills m the Presidency and procured full information on wages and on the terms of reference which are reproduced below with the Departmental findings --

- 1. The extent of the reduction in wages of work people employed in the cotton Mills in the Bombay Presidency since 1st January 1926.
  - Findings -- Wages in Bombay City were iower by 21 per cent, in April 1934 as compared with July 1926, and in Sholapur reductions amounted to 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to six per cent, during the same period
- 2. Whether the reductions have been uniform in the cotton Mills at each centre of the industry.
  - Findings -The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all Mills but as the Bombay Millowner's Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased the extent of the cuts varied widely as between Mill and Mill.
- 3. Whether the cost of living of the working classes has fallen during this period and to what extent.
  - to what extent.

    Fundings.—Cost of living has fallen in all centres. Taking July 1926 as 100 it fell by 29 points in Bombay City in April 1934. In Ahmedabad the fall in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 31 per cent, and in Sholapur there was a fall of 28 per cent. between February 1927 and December 1933.
- 4. What has been the average risc or fall in real wages during this period in the various centres of the industry.
  - Findings.—Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent higher. Ahmedabad 54 per cent. higher and in Sholapur 15 per cent. higher.

- Where wage reductions have been effected or arc contemplated, the reasons, theretor.
  - Findumy.—The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the centres. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and labour cost were those most capable of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926 even after wages were reduced. As recards Ahmedabad there was no general reduction of wages at the time but such a reduction of wages at the time but such a reduction was contemplated owing to diminished profits and the wage reduction on the rentres. In one centre wages were reduced owing to the probable coming into operation of the 54 hour week.
- 6 The extent to which Rationalisation for example, efficiency schemes have been introduced in the Cotton Mills of the Bombay Presidency and the effects which such schemes have had upon wages and the conditions of work of the operatives.
  - Findings.—That method of rationalisation which takes the from of asking operatives to mind more machines than tormerly has made the greatest progress in Bombay City. In Ahmedabad rationalisation has been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of rationalisation on carnings varied from Mill to Mill. In the tew cases where rationalisation had not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers were getting about 50 per cent more than they did before rationalisation was introduced, where it was accompanied by wage cuts the workers were not getting any nore. The extra rates for minding more machines being neutralised by reductions in wages. The effects of rationalisation on the conditions of work have been beneficial because the workers were either working a shorter day or their work had been rendered easier In Bombay a form of rationalisathe system had not been adopted but double-side working in the frame Department was developing. Where operatives are midding more machines than formerly. The workers have usually been given 35 to 60 per cent more wages in ring spinning and 50 to 75 per cent more on the speed frame. But some benefit from the increased efficiency of the plant had been passed on to some workers in the form of higher earnings on those machines. There has been very little rationalisation in Mills outside Bombay and Ahmedabad.
- What is the extent of unemployment in the cotton Mill industry and what are its causes.

Fundings.—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of unemployment it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question. 28,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton Mills in Bombay City. (The opening of closed Mills and the employment of workers on might shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year). In Ahmedabad 26,551 more operatives were employed than in 1926 and in Sholapur the number employed was more or less stationary.

Few Government reports have received a more universal or widespread welcome in India and the report of the Departmental enquiry formed the subject of leaders and articles in all sections of the Press in India five weeks after its publication. The most important result of the Report was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Deputes Concination Act appointing the Commissioner of labours as ex-officio Chief Conciliator and the appointment of a senior Member of the Indian Civil Service (Mr. W. Is. Gilligan) as a Labour Officer to look after the interests of Cotton Mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their guevances to their employers and to procure redress of such

A development of the greatest possible importance in the field of industrial Conciliation and arbitration in India occurred early this year when the Commissioners of Labour of the Government of Bombay offered his services as Conciliator to the Western India Match Co. during a dispute which occurred during January 1935 between the Company and its workmen at their Ambernath factory over question connected mainly with reductions in wages Mr. I F. Gennings, C.B.E., Commissioner of Labour, and Mr S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour were able to secure an agreement between the two parties on the basis of which work was resumed atter a strike lasting for a month. Subsequent to restarting work there was a turther disagreement between the employers and the workers on the new piece rates and these were referred to the Commissioner of Labour for ai bitration.

day or their work had been rendered caster. In Bombaya form of rationalisa-lappointed by the Government of Bengal during tion is to ask a weaver to mind four the period of intense industrial unrest during looms instead of two. In Ahmedabad the years 1920-21.

(1) As the result of a strike of taxl-drivers and professional drivers of private cars in Calcutta which was caused by objections to certain rules, particularly (a) a new rule requiring medical examination of applicants for professional driver's license, and (b) another rule forbidding the carrying of attendants in taxis, Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the existing licensing regulations and the control of taxicabs generally. The strike lasted from the 12th to the 20th January 1921, and ceased as a result of the institution of the inquiry. The Committee made a number of proposals for amendments in the existing regulations. These proposals were ultimately accepted and brought into effect on the 12th October 1921.

- (2) As the result of a strike of drivers and conductors of Calcutta and Howrah tramways, which lasted from the 27th January to the 24th February 1921, Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry after the resumption of work by the strikers on the 8th March 1921. The men resumed work towards the end of February on condition (a) that the Calcutta Tramways Company would investigate their grievances and announce their decision within a week, and (b) that if the men were dissatisfied with the Company's decision, Government would appoint a Committee of Enquiry. There was general agreement between the Company and the men's representatives in regard to the majority of the Committee's recommendations. Some, however, of the Directors of the Company did not accept the terms. Another strike of the tramway employees of a much more protracted character broke out in 1922. It lasted from 20th December 1922 to 27th January 1923. No Committee of Enquiry was appointed, although the representatives of the men raised several points which arose from the previous inquiry. Work was resumed unconditionally.
- (3) During a strike on the light railway of Mesars. Martin and Company in the 24 Parganas and Howrah which lasted from the 15th June to the 2nd July 1921, a special Conciliation Board was constituted by Government by a special resolution at the joint request of the employers and the employers concerned. The result of the Board's efforts was a compromise on most of the points raised by the workers, and as a result of the Board's recommendations it was agreed that joint works committees should be set up on the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala lines. Works Committees were established soon after the Board's report was published, but they failed to function owing to the men's indifference.

  (4) The Bengal Legislative Council passed a resolution on the 4th March 1921 to the effect that Government.
- (4) The Bengal Legislative Council passed a resolution on the 4th March 1921 to the effect that Government should appoint a Committee to enquire into the general causes of the prevailing unrest and to suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee was published on the 18th June 1921. The main recommendations of the Committee were—

- (a) the establishment of joint works committees in industrial concerns:
- (b) non-intervention of Government in private industrial disputes, which it was considered should be settled by voluntary concillation;
- (c) the constitution by Government of a conciliation panel to deal with disputes in public utility services; and
- (d) the appointment by Government of special conciliation bodies in the case of private industrial disputes, if both parties desired outside intervention.

As the result of the recommendations of this Committee, a conciliation panel was constituted under Government resolution dated the 29th August 1921. The panel contained thirty names, and was composed on a representative basis, leading public bodies being asked to recommend persons to serve on it. The panel was reconstituted every year till 1929, when it was superseded by the Trade Disputes Act. Several applications for Government intervention were received during the period of the panel's existence but in no case did Government consider that intervention was justified.

The Government of Bengal agreed with the Committee's view that there was no reason why voluntary conciliation boards, wisely constituted, should not achieve a large measure of success in labour disputes affecting public utility services, where the parties had come to a deadlock, and a solution of the disputes could only be found in the intervention of outsiders. The panel was intended to deal only with disputes affecting public utility services in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. In the settlement of ordinary labour disputes not directly affecting the public, the Committee held that it was not ordinarily the duty of Government to intervene in such disputes either directly or indirectly, but if both parties express a desire that their differences should be investigated by an impartial authority, the Governor in Council should be prepared to establish a conciliation board to deal with the matter, or to take such other action as might be suitable in the circumstances of the case.

# TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

The history of the various proposals for legislation providing machinery for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in India covers a period of about ten years. The findings of the Industrial Disputes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in the year 1921 in pursuance of a Resolution moved in the Bombay Legislative Council for the appointment of a Committee "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes "has already been dealt with above. Mention has also been made of the action taken by the Government of Bombay under circumstances which led to its abandonment owing to the Government of India circularising a draft Bill as an All-India measure. The Bill circulated by the Government of India in August 1924 was very wide and comprehensive in scope and extent.

Nothing further was heard about this Bill until the end of 1925 when His Excellency the Viceroy in a speech at the Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, at Calcutta, said: "The question of providing means of conclitation of trade disputes has been thoroughly explored but it would be premature to leguslate on this question until the Trade Union Bill has become law." The Trade Unions Act was passed in the Legislative Assembly in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from the 1st June 1927.

In August 1928 the Government of India published their second Bill making provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes and for certain other purposes. This Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly with a motion for circulation on the 21st.

September 1928. The Bill differed in several important respects in comparison with the Government of India's original Bill of 1924. The main part of the Bill fails into three parts. Clauses 3 to 14 of the 1928 Bill related to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. This part of the Bill was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference was that, whereas the British Act sets up a Standing Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Bill proposed to establish were intended to be appointed ad hoc like the Courts of Inquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes. The object of Courts of Inquiry which would ordinarily be composed of persons having no direct interest in the disputes would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which would ordinarily include representatives of the parties to a dispute would be to secure a settlement of to a dispute would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions were made so as to enable both Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Condilation to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party would be under any obligation to accept the finding of the Court or the advice of the Board; and in cases where the dispute is not brought to an end during the deliberations of the tribunal that had been appointed, reliance was to be placed on the force of public opinion which would be enabled by the publication of the report of the tribunal to arrive at just conclusions on the merits of the dispute.

The second part of the Bill consisted of clause 15 which related to public utility services. In accordance with the definition of "Public Utility Services" in clause 2 of the Bill, Clause 15 would be applicable to such railway services as would be notified by the Governor-General in Council. The clause made it a penal offence for workers employed on monthly wages in public utility services to strike without previous notice and also provided heavy penalties for persons abetting such an offence. The clause was based on the principle that persons whose work was vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time had been given to examine the merits of their grlevances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a possible settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type already exist in the Indian Post Offices Act, in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which is widely accepted in other countries.

Clauses 16 to 20 of the Bill contained certain lockouts. These clauses followed closely the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. They were to be applicable only in the case of the strikes and lockouts which satisfied both of two conditions: in the first place, the strike or lockout must have other objects than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belonged; and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed to coerce Govern-

ment either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community. If these conditions were satisfied, the strike or lockout would become illegal. Persons furthering the strike or lockout were liable to punishment and would be deprived of the protection granted to them by the Indian Trade Unions Act, while persons refusing to take part in it would be protected from Trade Union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

The motion for circulation was adopted in the Legislative Assembly and the Bill was circulated to all Local Governments for opinion. Some Provincial Governments recommended that questions connected with picketing and intimidation of the type which were entirely responsible for the undue prolongation of the general strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay ('ity of the years 1928 and 1929 and the rioting in Bombay in the year 1929, should also be covered. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly in February 1929.

The Select Committee decided to limit the duration of the Act to five years. In connection with the definition of the term "Public Utility Services" they were of the opinion that the wide power enabling the Government to declare any industry, business or undertaking to be a public utility service was undesirable as well as unnecessary and the provision made for this in the draft Bill was omitted. Various proposals designed to lay upon the Government a definite obligation to convene a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation in cases where one of the parties so required were considered. But the Committee thought that unless both parties were agreed in desiring a reference it would be useless to fetter the discretion of the Government as to the time at which the matter was reported for action under clause 3. At the same time they held that no option should be left to the Government to refuse to appoint a Court or Board where the Government was assured that both parties were agreed as to the necessity as well as to the form which it should take. They therefore considered it necessary to provide that in every case a Court of Inquiry, where it consisted of one or more persons, should not include persons having an interest in the dispute or in any industry affected by it, and in this connection the Committee proposed a further definition of the term "An independent person." The clause relating to the publication of the findings of Courts and Boards was maintained on the lines of the English Act so as to make it quite clear that every report of a Court or Board. whether final or interim, must be published, and that only the publication of such information or evidence as the appointing authority thought fit should be left to its discretion. It was considered inadvisable to forbid the representation of parties before Courts and Boards by legal practitioners subject only to exceptions and they redrafted the clause in such a manner as to permit that such representation would ordinarily be permissible subject, however, to such conditions and restrictions as might be provided by the rules.

The Select Committee accepted the principle underlying the clause in connection with strikes in public utility services but they held that the clause as originally drafted was open to certain criticisms. For example, it was pointed out that

many persons are actually employed upon a daily wage which is in practice paid monthly; also that the clause as provided would appear to penalise abstention from work on the part of a particular individual; and further that the clause was one-sided and inflicted no penalty upon an employer who locks out his workmen. latter point was considered as one which should certainly be met as by the nature of his employ-ment a casual or day-to-day labourer must be entitled to cease work at any moment and be similarly liable to dismissal and it was agreed that he should therefore be excluded altogether from the operation of this clause. The Committee adopted a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay which made it clear that the cessation of work must be in the nature of a strike as defined in the Bill and it was provided that in order to render it a penal offence the strike must be in breach of a definite contract between the employer and the workmen. committee added a collateral provision penalis-ing an employer for locking out his workmen in breach of any contract. The Committee adopted the clause in connection with illegal strikes but with some amendments which, in their opinion, would restrict its scope without materially impairing its effectiveness. In sub-clause 2 of this section they made it clear that, for the application of money to be illegal it must not merely tend to further or support the strike, This was but have the direct effect of so doing. intended to exclude a case in which money is spent upon the relief of the dependants of strikers. A further sub-clause, borrowed from a similar provision from the English Act of 1927 explaining the circumstances in which a group of workmen should be deemed to be within the same trade or industry was added. The penalties provided for the instigation of an illegal strike were modified. With regard to clause 20 of the draft Bill, the Committee held that there was no sufficient justification for giving an option to the Government to apply for injunctions restraining the expense of the funds of a Trade Jnion in connection with an illegal strike. It was considered that under clause 16 such expenditure had been declared illegal and the persons properly interested in seeing that the funds were not mis-spent are the members of the Trade Union concerned. Committee were of the opinion that the Bill had not been so altered as to require republication and they recommended that it should be passed as duly amended by them.

The Select Committee as such did not deal with the question of making provision for picketing and intimidation in their report but in a minute of dissent Sir Victor Sassoon, Barts, stated that the alteration of the law relating to picketing was one for which, in his opinion, the time was ripe. Picketing of any kind should be rendered illegal while a Court or Board is sitting and the law on picketing at any time should be altered to render it illegal at or near a workmen's house as under the English Law. There appeared to be some doubt as to whether legislation of this kind should take place in this Bill or by an Amending Bill to section 503 of the Indian Penal Code. It had been stated that if an amendment of this kind were passed in the Select Committee it would delay the Bill. As he did not desire to delay the acceptance of the

provisions of this Bill he did not press the point which was raised by other members of the Select Committee. Sir Victor Sassoon, however, thought that suitable action should be taken by Government either when the Bill came up before the House or by bringing out an amending Bill to the Indian Penal Code to deal with this most important and necessary point. The action taken by the Government of Bombayin connection with the passing of an Intimidation Act has been dealt with in the chapter on Industrial Disputes.

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th April 1929 without any change and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th April 1929. The Act was due to expire early in 1934 but by virtue of an amending Act it has been placed permanently on the Statute Book.

During the period of nearly six years for which the Act has been in operation, it his only been made use of on four occasions: once by the Government of Bombay when they appointed a Court of Enquiry in the year 1929 to enquire into the general strike in Cotton Mills in Bombay City in that year, twice by the Government of India who appointed a Board of Conciliation in 1930 in connexion with a dispute in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which arose over the question of the transfer of a number of workmen from the Railways' workshops in Bombay to the new workshops which they were starting in Dohad, and another Court of Enquiry in 1931 to enquire into and report on the grievances of the large numbers of workers who were retrenched on all Indian Railways during that year, and once by the Government of Burma.

Royal Commission's Recommendations — The Royal Commission on Indian labour were of opinion that some statutory machinery will be permanently required to deal with trade disputes and that it will be necessary to consider the form which such machinery should take before the Trade Disputes' Act expired in 1934. They recommended that the possibility of establishing permanent courts in place of ad hoe tribunals under the Act should be examined and also that the question of providing means for the impartial examination of disputes in public utility services should be considered. The Commission also recommended that Section 13 of the Trade Disputes' Act should be amended so as to provide that no prosecution or suit shall be maintainable on account of any breach of the section or any damage caused thereby, except with the previous sanction of the Government which appointed the tribunal. Act XIX of 1932, giving effect to this recommendation was passed by the Indian Legislature in September 1932.

In May 1933, the Government of India issued a circular letter to all Provincial Governments inviting opinions, after consultation with the interests concerned as to (1) whether the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929, should be converted into a permanent measure, and (2) what amendments, if any, should be made in the Act. The Government of India were provisionally disposed to accept the Royal Commission's recommendation to include "Inland Water Services" within

the definition of a "Public Utility Service" ciliators and Assistant Conciliators. If the but not "Tramway Services" because the Chief Conciliator or any Conciliator appointed later generally have no monopoly in transport under the Act (a) in any area for which a Labour in the areas in which they run. Opinions were also specifically invited on the following five questions: (1) whether any statutory provision should be made in the Act for the provision should be made in the Act for the appointment of Conciliation Officers; (2) whether a permanent Industrial Court on the lines of the British Industrial Court should be framed in each Province; (3) whether strikes or lockouts should be prohibited during the pendency of a Court of Enquiry or a Board of Conciliation; (4) whether awards of Boards of Conciliations should be made binding on both employers and the employed; and (5) whether picketing either by itself or when it is resorted to while a strike has been referred to a Court or Board should be made illegal. The Government of India were also disposed to accept the recommendation made by the Commission to omit the words "between an employer and any of his workmen" in Section 3 of the Act because as this Section stands at present it requires notices of the appointment of a tribunal appointed under the Act to be sent to every individual employer affected by a dispute. The Government of India requested all local governments to send them their replies by 1st November 1933. At the moment of going to press the Legislative Assembly passed a bill introduced by the Government of India to conve.tthe Trade Disputes Act into a permanent measure. As regards the various amendments in the provisions of the Act it is understood that the Government of India propose to introduce another bill in the Assembly sometime later. Indian labour in general has been very badly let down by the communist agitators who dominated labour platforms all over the country in 1928 and 1929 and to-day there are few labour leaders in India who can command respect and adherence from both the employers and the employed. Great labour leaders like Mr. N. M. Joshi, W.L.A., have, during the last two or three years, been engaged in fighting the cause of labour either before the Round Table Conferences in connexion with India's political future or in the Legislative Assembly in connexion with Bills and proposals for new labour legislation.

With regard to the action which should be taken by Provincial Governments the Commission recommended that every Provincial Government should have an officer or officers whose duty it would be to undertake the work of conciliation and to bring the parties privately to agreement. The Commissioner of Labour in Madras, the Director of Industries in the Punjab, the Director of Statistics and Labour Com-missioner in Burma and Deputy Commissioners and the Director of Industries in the Central Provinces have already been entrusted with powers as Conciliation Officers.

The most notable achievement in the field of industrial conciliation in India was the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934. This Act is, in the first instance, to apply to the textile industry. It provides for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as ex-officio Chief Conciliator and also for the appointment of a Labour Officer, special Con-

Officer is appointed, on receipt of an application or report from such Labour Officer, or (b) elsewhere, on receipt of an application from either or both parties to a dispute or upon his own knowledge or information is satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, he may cause notice to be given to the parties to the dispute to appear before him and he is empowered to proceed to bring the two parties together with a view to conciliation. The Labour Officer duties are "to watch the interests of workmen with a view to promote harmonious relations between employer and workmen and to take step to represents the grievancies of workmen to employers for the purpose of ob-taming their redress. Both the Labour Officer and the Conciliator have been given powers of entering premises and calling for documents relevant to the subject-matter of the enquiry. The Act came into immediate effect and Mr. W. B. Lilligon, I c.s., was appointed Labour Officer with effect from the 1st September 1934. In accordance with an undertaking given to dovernment by the Millwoners' Association, Bombay, for the appointment of the Association's Labour Officer, the Association appointed Mr. C. A. Dalal B.S. (London), as then Labour Officer to maintain a uniform policy for discussion and to represent Mill Managements in proceedings with the Government Labour Officer and the Chief Conciliator. During the short period for which the Act has been in force remarkable results have been achieved and there is today an almost complete absence of industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City. will be evidenceed by the figures in the tollowing table which show the number of disputes, number of workers involved in these disputes and the number of working days lost in textile Mills in Bombay City for each half year from the beginning of 1930 to the end of 1934.

Table showing the number of disputes in the Textile Industry in Bombay City for five years, 1930 to 1934.

Period.	No. of Disputes,	No, of work people in volved	Working days lost		
1930					
Jany, to June	7	10,454	67,925		
July to Dec	20	25,953	86,715		
1931	1	1	1		
Jany, to June	7	10,196	78,751		
July to Dec	7	11,819	130,204		
1932.	١.				
Jany to June.	4	1,890	22,290		
July to Dec.	7	4,855	145,058		
1933					
Jany, to June .	15	16,145	149,778		
July to Dec	20	25,895	198,775		
1934.			1		
Jany. to June	16	110,984	3,275,077		
July to Dec	10	2,608	7,321		
l	1				

# INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be of "special and urgent importance," but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The International Labour Conference has been discussive various conserted with International Labour Conference has been discussing various questions connected with industrial, agricultural and maritime labour since 1919 and has recorded its findings in conventions and recommendations. The Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference are not automatically binding on the State Members, but they have to be submitted to the Legislature of each country, and this secures the regular examination both by the Executive Governments and the Legislatures of schemes which international opinion considers necessary and desirable for the amelioration of labour conditions During the eighteen Conferences that have been held, over forty Conventions have been adopted. Out of these the following thirteen have been ratified by India —

- Hours of work (1919).
- Unemployment (1919). Night work of Women (1919). 3.
- Night work of young persons in Industry 4. (1919).
  - Rights of Association (Agriculture) (1921). Weekly Rest in Industry (1921).
- Minimum age of stokers and trimmers (1921).
- 8
- 11. Inspection of Emigrants on board ship (1926).
  - 12. Seamen's Articles of Agreement (1926).
- 13. Weight of Packages transported by vessels (1929).

In addition to the Conventions dealt with above, the International Labour Conferences have also adopted numerous Recommendations.

The Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 8th to 30th June 1933 adopted conventions in respect of (a) employment agencies, (b) widows and orphans' insurance and (c) invalidity and old age insurances. It also adopted Recommendations in connection with the first two subjects.

# GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

During pre-Reform days Labour was not a question to which the Central or Provincial Governments in India gave the same attention as they did to such subjects as education, health or justice. After the amendment of the Indian Factories Act of 1891 in 1911, the appointment of the Indian Industrial Commission in May, 1916, may be considered to be the first milestone in the progressive interest taken by Government in questions connected with labour. The active participation of India in the Great War led to the 'creation of an unprecedented opportunity' and 'the emergence of an unprecedented need' for a definite industrial policy for India as a whole. The examination of various industrial questions by the Industrial Commission included, to a certain extent, the examination of questions connected with labour as well. Previous to this date no provincial or All-India inquiries of a general character were held into conditions of labour with the exception of some quinquennial censuses into agricultural wages. No information was available in 1919 as to the rates of wages which were paid in industry, and, for that matter, very little information in this direction is available even to-day. Indian labour secured its first opportunity with her participation in the signing of the treaty of peace and her becoming a live member of the international comity of

Washington in the year 1919 made it necessary for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representa-tion of labour in the Central and Provincial Legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

Under the Devolution Rules (Schedule I, Part 2, Rule 26) industrial matters included under the heads factories and welfare of labour fall within the scope of the provincial legislatures. Under the same rules "regulation of mines" and "inter-provincial migration" are central subjects. A Labour Bureau was established by the Government of India in the year 1920 but it was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The administration of labour matters since then has been in the hands of the Department of Industries and Labour with a Member of the Viceroy's Council holding the portfolio. Amongst Local Governments, the Bengal and the Madras Presidencies were the first in the field for the creation of special Labour Officers, but it was the Government of Bombay who took the lead in the field for the creation of a proper Labour Office for the collection and a live member of the international comity of a proper Labour Office for the collection and nations. The participation by India, in the first compilation of all kinds of statistics in conInternational Labour Conference held at nexion with prices, cost of living, wages, etc.

# Bengal.

The Government of Bengal appointed a Labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920. Labour laws were to be administered in the Commerco Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency and also the number of labour organisations. From time to time, as circumstances permitted, he was to conduct special inquiries. He was, however, not provided with an adequate staff for the purpose. The Labour Intelligence Officer is also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and since the bringing into effect of the Indian TradeUnions Act, 1926, he has also been appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour office of the Government of Bombay.

#### Madras.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the same year, viz., 1920, to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour particularly industrial labour throughout the Presidency and to keep Govern-ment informed by periodical reports of its move-ments and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes are features of his work but his interference in such disputes is limited to tendering his offices to settle them. In the case of disputes affecting the internal administration of a railway he may interfere only if both sides agree to his intervention but he must obtain the previous sanction of Government in each case. He is also the Protector of Depressed Classes in which work most of his time is occupied. On a par with the Labour Intelligence Officer, Bengal, the Labour Commissioner in Madras has also no special statistical office to deal with labour statistica and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. Since the creation of the Office the conduct of periodic censuses into agricultural wages is, however, placed in his hands.

#### The Bombay Labour Office.

The real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last fourteen years has been done by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay which was established in April 1921. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions:—

- "(1) Labour Statistics and Intelligence.— These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters;
- "(2) Industrial Disputes.—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise; and

"(3) Legislation and other matters relating to labour.—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of Director of Labour, The post of the Director of Labour was, however, abolished in 1926 and the labour office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the reconfinendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information." With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commisto the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registral of Trade Unions. Under the Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1934, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conciliator In addition to the Commissioner there are four granted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth who is called the Labour Officer at Alimedabad 18 stationed at that centre. There are also three is stationed at that centre. There are also three tull time Lady Investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The Assistant Commissioners, the labour Officer and all the Investigators receive conveyance allowances. The office staff contains two Statistical Assistants, three senior clerks, ten junior clerks, two stenographers, one typist one cashier, one despatcher, one daftari and five peons in Bombay and one peon in Ahmedabad. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, the omce comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) tiade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the Labour Gazette, (12) library, and (13) office overconsections. organisation.

The Labour Gazette has been published monthly from September 1921 It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The Labour Gazette circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also intherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India. A substantial grant is allowed by the Local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour

Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay. In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodical received from Labour Ministries, International organisations and research organisations in various parts of the world.

The Labour Office has conducted several special inquiries, the results of which have either been published in the form of special reports or as special articles in the Labour Gazette. Among the inquiries the results of which have been published in the form of reports are three inquiries into wages and hours of labour in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1921, 1923 and 1926; four reports of inquiries into family budgets three of which related to working class family budgets in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and the fourth to middle class family budgets in Bombay City. The remaining reports dealt with inquiries into agricultural wages in the Bombay Presidency, an inquiry into deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines and an inquiry into middle class unemployment in the Bombay Presidency. Other special inquiries related to wages of peons and municipal workers, welfare work, rentals in Bombay and Ahmedabad, maternity cases among women operatives, methods of wage payments, creches, clerical wages in Bombay City, incidence of sickness among cotton mill operatives, infant mortality, etc. In the Labour Gazette statistics are regularly multished for working cless tics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Bombay Presidency, for industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency, for industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency and for Workmen's Compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. A new working cla's index number has been compiled for Ahmedabad and statistics with regard to this have been published in the issues of the Labour Gazette since January 1930. working class cost of living index number for Sholapur has also been published. Quarterly information is also collected with regard to all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the Labour Gazette every three months. The present staff of the Labour Office is as follows .

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions.—Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law, J.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour.—Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B. Litt. (Oxon), Mr. N. A. Mehrban B.A., F.S.S. and Mr. S. V. Joshi, B.A., (Cantab.) Mr. Joshi is also assistant to the Registiar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency.

Labour Officer at Ahmedabad:—Mr. A. S. Iyengar, B.A., LL.B.

Lady Investigators.—Mrs. K. Wagh, Miss G. Pimpalkhare and Miss S. Dabhoikar. (These are non-gazetted appointments.)

The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information has six offices under his charge: (1) The Labour Office; (2) the Information Office; (3) the Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, (4) the office of the Registrar of Trade Unions, (5) The office of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and (6) the office of the Chief Inspector of Boilers. In the case of the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions one Asst. Commissioner of Labour has been appointed as Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions and the office work is done by a Statistical Assistant and a junior clerk from the staff of the Labour Office. The Information Office is under the administration of the Home Department. The Labour Office was under the administration of the Home Department till the year 1925, but it was transferred to the General Department and is now under the control of the Political and Reforms Department.

#### Central Provinces.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Revenue Department deals with mines. The Department of Industries under the Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factory Office is under the general supervision of the Director of Industries. There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time. A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board. But the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

# Other Provinces.

In Burma a Labour Statistics Bureau with a Special Officer in charge was set up in 1926. This Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation into the standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon, the Report of which was published in 1928. In the Punjab the Director of Industries is the administrative officer for all acts concerned with labour. the United Provinces almost all departments of the Local Government deal with labour questions. Labour as such is with the Home Member, electricity is with the Finance Member, the factory staff is under the immediate control of the Director of Industries who is under the Minister of Education and Industries and Boiler Inspection is under the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the United Provinces has been appointed Exofficio Registrar of Trade Unions in the Province. In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for the tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a Central subject, the Local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions.

Representation on Legislatures.—The Government of India nominates one member for labour interests in the Legislative Assembly. Since the last reforms were brought into opera-

tion Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, has been continuously nominated as labour member in the Legislative Assembly. In the Bombay Presidency the Local Government had provided one seat for labour, and Mr. S. K. Bole was nominated as the labour member in the first two Councils after the reforms. In 1927 the Local Government increased the number of seats for labour to three but the principle of nomination was maintained. The three persons representing labour interests in the Bombay Legislative Council at present are Messrs. S. K. Bole, Syed Munawar and R. R. Bakhale. In the Central Provinces, Mr. R. W. Fulay, a Nagpur pleader, has been nominated as a representative of urban factory labour. In Bengal there have been two nominated members to represent labour interests since the introduction of the reforms. The Assam Government reserves one seat for the nomination of a member to represent labour but it has been found impracticable to find any one who could adequately represent this constituency and therefore the seat is vacant in the present Assam Legislative Council.

Relation between Central and Local Governments—It has already been stated above that under the Devolution Rules, factories, settlement of labour disputes and welfare of iabour are reserved subjects. These subjects arc, however, subject to central legislation. The provincial legislatures are not debarred from initiating legislation on these matters but they can only do so with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The actual administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature under the above heads falls on the Local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration, as it is not permissible under the constitution to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the Local Governments to labour measures on which their opinions have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the legislature in two ways: in the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control, and, secondly, these Acts in most cases either reserve certain powers to him to make the powers conferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various All-India Acts.

Effect of differences in Law in Indian States and British India.—Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 8,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwailor and Travancore. Most of these States have a Factories Act which, however, is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the provisions of the Factory Law in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States.

Recommendations of the Royal Commis-on.—The most important recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connexion with Government administration of matters connected with labour is for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employees of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It is suggested that the Council should meet annually and its President should be elected at each annual session. The Secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals; (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters; (3) to advise the Central and Provincial floverments on the framing of rules and regulations; and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. If Labour Legislation is made a Central subject in the new constitution of India, the Royal Commission recommend that the authority finally responsible for such legislation must be the Central Legislature. If Labour iegislation is to be decentialised, some co-ordinating body will be necessary. The decisions of the Council could not be given mandatory power, but in certain circumstances it might be made obligatory for Provincial Governments within a specified time to submit proposals for legislation to their respective legislatures for a decision as to their adoption or rejection.

The Commission recommended that Labour Commissioners should be appointed both for the Central and in aii the Locai Governments except Assam. Labour Commissioners should be selected officers who should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period. They should be responsible for the publication of labour statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments and should be generally accessible both to employers and labour and should act as conciliation officers. Where there is danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, an effort should be made to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining states. The Commission also recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that if federal legislation is not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India participates in making progress in labour matters. For States in which there is appreciable industrial development, the Industrial Council should offer a suitable channel for co-operation. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Whitiy Commission. Mr. D. E. Matchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it.

He quoted the Commission and said they were each registered trade union. not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new constitu-tion that Labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislature made under autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the Centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at this state was not desuable. The Resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against seven for.

With regard to the question of representation of labour on the legislatures the Royal Commission recommended that if special constituencies are to remain a feature of the Indian constitution labour should be given adequate representation in the Central and Provincial representation in the Contral and Province legislatures. The mothod which is most likely to be effective in securing the best representatives of labour is that of election by registered trade unions. A special tribunal should be set up in each province to determine before election the weight which should be given to

The question was examined by the Indian Franchise Committee and so far as the Provincial Councils are concerned the communal award of His Majesty's Government has given effect to the Labour Commission's recommendation the Labour The Franchise Committee recommended a combination of trade union constituencies and special constituencies and this has been, more or less, adopted in the Government of India Bill under discussion in the House of Commons as we go to Press.

In the Government of India Bill the following subject may be legislated for concurrently both by the federal Legislature and the Provinces Legislatures .-

- Factories; regulation of the working of Mines, but not including mineral development;
- Welfare of Labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation :
- (3) Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes.

## Domestic Servants.

is a subject to which attention is frequently directed in the Press by complaints about the alleged deterioration of domestic servants and the hardships to which employers are subjected by the boycotting action of discharged servants. The remedy most commonly propounded for misbehaviour on the part of servants is regis-tration with a view to checking the use of false testimonials or "chits," and to enabling masters to obtain certain information as to the character of the parsons they employ. This mode of procedure is of German origin, for the old Prussian Servants' Ordinances (Gesindeordnung) were supplemented in 1854 by a law, applying only to agricultural labourers and domestic servants, which punishes breach of contract, and since then various State laws dealing with domestic servants have been passed in Germany. The conditions are not, however, analogous for the servant keeping class in India is proportionately larger than in Europe, as also is the number of servants kept by each individual

The first attempt in the East to deal with the problem by legislation was made in Ceylon. The act dealing with the registration of domes-The act dealing with the registration of domes-tic servants in that Colony is comprised in Ordinance No. 28 of 1871. It extends to all classes of domestic servants, hired by the month or receiving monthly wages, and the word 'servant' means and includes head and underservants, female servants, cooks, coachmen, horsekeepers and house and garden coolies. The Act came into operation in 1871 and em-The Act came into operation in 1871 and employment the Governor to appoint for the whole of the Island or for any town or district, to which the Ordinance is made applicable, a containing the full particulars of the record registrar of domestic servants, who is to be made in the general registry. No person can under the general supervision and control of the engage a servant who fails to produce his pocket Inspector-General of Police. A registry is kept register or whose pocket register does not record

The relationship of master to servant in India by the registrar of all domestic servants employed within his town or district, and he has to enter therein the names of all the servants. the capacities in which they are employed at the time of such registration, the dates of their several engagements and such memorandum of their previous services or antecedents as they may desire to have recorded in the register. But the registrar must, previous to his entering all these details, satisfy himself as to the credibility of the statements made to him. Any person, who may not have been a domestic servant before, but who is desirous of entering domestic service, has to submit an application to the registrar, and if the registrar is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant is a fit and proper person to enter domestic service he shall enter his name in the register, recording what he has been able to learn respecting the person's antecedents together with the names of any persons who are willing to certify as to his respectability. If the applicant is unable to produce satisfactory or sufficient evidence as to his fitness for domestic ervice the registrar may grant him "provision-al" registration, to be thereafter converted into ar registration, to be thereafter converted into "confirmed" registration according to the result of his subsequent service. If the registraris satisfied that the applicant is not a fit and proper person he should withhold registration altogether, but in such a case he must report his refusal to register to the Inspector-General of Police.

the termination of his last previous service, if any. On engaging a servant the master has to enter forthwith in the pocket register the date and capacity in which such servant is engaged and cause the servant to attend personally at the registrar's office to have such entry inserted in the general registry. Similarly, in case the master discharges a servant he must insert in the pocket register the date and cause of his discharge and the character of the servant. Provided that if for any reason he be unwilling to give the servant a character or to state the cause of his discharge he may decline to do so. But in such a case he must furnish to the registrar in writing his reasons for so refusing. If the servant on dismissal fails to produce his pocket register the master must notify that fact to the registerar. Whenever any fresh entry is made in the pocket register the servant is bound to attend the registrar's office to have such an entry recorded in the general registry. Every servant whose name is registered shall, if he subsequently enters service in any place not under the operation of the Ordinance, attend personally at the nearest police station on his entering or leaving such service and produce his pocket register to the principal officer of police at such station in order to enable the police officer to record the commencement or termination of the service. The police officer has then to communicate it to the registrar of the town or district in which such servant was restricted to the class of householders who are expected to desire the benefit of the provisions.

Various penalties of fine as well as of imprisonment are imposed for violation of any of the acts required to be done or duties imposed by the Act on the various persons mentioned below. As respects masters if they fail to fulfil any of the duties imposed on them by the Act they expose themselves to a liability of their being fined to the extent of Rs. 20. Similarly a servant, who fails to fulfil any of the duties imposed on him by the Act is liable to pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 20. But in case he gives any false information to the registrar or to any other person on matters in which he is required by this Ordinance to give information, he is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding 3 months. A fee of 25 cents is charged to the master on engaging a new servant, a like fee of 25 cents is charged to the servant on his provisional registration, or on registration being confirmed, or for registration of previous service or antecedents. But in case of loss or destruction of the pocket register the servant has to pay one rupee for the issue of a duplicate pocket register.

A similar Ordinance (No. 17 of 1914) has been introduced in the Straits Settlements, where its operation has been limited to such local areas as may be declared by the Governor in Council, and its application within such areas has been

# Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and ; The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West via Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P. & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Lloyd Triestino. The Natal line steamers are available for Western passages only, the steamers sailing round the Cape on their Eastward voyages. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the

West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon, and West, by steamers salling round Ceylon, and several lines connect Colombo with Europe. Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N.Y.K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 13 days via Genoa or Venice. Eastward voyages. There are ordinarily following are the fares which are convertible other services between Calcutta and the approximately current rates of exchange: following are the fares which are convertible at

### Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

	FARES F	вом Вомва	Y OR	KARACH	ι.	1	1st	Saloon.	1	2nd S	aloon.
						 A	В	C	D.	Α.	В.
b	e passages etween Kar- teamer.						£	£	£	£	£
	Plymouth	or London	by sea	ı. Single		 78	72	66	60	48	42
		"	<b>.</b> ,	Return		 136	126	116	106	84	74
То	Marseilles,	Single		••		74	68	62	56	44	38
	**	Return				 129	119	109	99	77	67
То	Maita,	Single		• •		 68	62	56	50	42	36
	,,	Return				 119	109	99	89	74	64
Го	Gibraltar.	Single				 76	70	64	58	46	40
	"	Return				 133	123	113	103	81	71

By the British India S. N. Co. Cabin class fares from Madras are :

Cabin class from £38 to 49 Single and £67 to 86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to £52 single and £70 to 91 Return to London.

By the Anchor Line fares to Liverpool from Bombay or Karachi are:—lst saloon Rs. 800 single and Rs. 1,400 return. To Marseilles:—Rs. 747 and (return from Liverpool) Rs. 1,354.

By Ellerman's "City " and "Hall" Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Liverpool, are:-

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs. 453, Return Rs. 787, Liverpool Single Rs. 493, Return Rs. 867. Calcutta to London:

Cabin class, Single Rs. 560 minimum, Return Rs. 987 minimum.

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London:

1st saloon single Rs. 910, return Rs. 1,560.

Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single Rs. 840. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs. 1,470.

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows:-

Colombo Marseilles single Rs. 710, return Rs. 1,240. Colombo London single Rs. 760, return Rs. 1,335.

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are:—single Rs. 775, return (available for 4 months) Rs. 1,150, (available for 2 years) Rs. 1,375.

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice or Trieste are:— 1st class £65, 2nd class £45, 2nd Economic £30. Return rates available for 2 years at one and three-fourth fares. 100 days return tickets. 1st class, £86 and 2nd class, £65, 2nd Economic £42.

Sailings from Bombay Twice Monthly.

### INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow :-

	Miles.	1st Class.	2nd Class,
Dolla D. D. A.G. J. Dollarov who was Verde Western discret		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, via new Nagda-Muttra direct route	865	88 4 0	44 2 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, via Agra	957	88 4 0	44 2 0
Simla, via Delhi	1,220	132 14 0	67 2 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,349	130 15 6	65 8 O
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Nagpur	1,223	123 1 6	61 9 6
Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Raichur	794	90 2 0	45 1 0
Lahore, via Delhi	1,162	120 13 0	60 6 0

### CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal aviation services | development of air services in India must await service between Karachi and Bombay.

money available for such a purpose, a general aircraft from other countries.

in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir more prosperous times. The pressure of George) Lloyd, during his Governorship of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial Bombay (1918-29). Lord Lloyd succeeded in enterprise gradually increased. The inaugurasecuring the inauguration of a postal mail tion of French and Dutch air services across This India, as well as the institution of a regular service between Karachi and Bombay. This India, as well as the institution of a regular was carried in R.A.F. machines. The use of weekly sorvice between England and Karachi, these aeroplanes complicated the matter from the outset. The service was not warmly supported by the public. The effort failed.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no obligation to provide ground facilities for money available for such a supresse.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances had already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine, O.B. E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for some time strongly pressed Govern-ment to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. They foresaw that the development of civil aviation in India was only a matter of time and their great desire was to prevent it following in the wase of the mercantile marine and the commissioned ranks of the army, in which Indians came to the fore under modern conditions only in time to be faced with competition by Britishers who were first in the field. The upshot of this agitation was an arrangement by which young Indians might be sent to England for training with a view to their future employment in the Civil Aviation Department as aerodrome officers, inspectors of aircraft and engines, etc. Eight lads were dispatched for the opening of this system. Others followed and results have been successful. These men are not trained primarily as commercial pilots, but a development of their training, if they show special aptitude and desire to adopt a pilot's career, is always in view. This is a wise precarter, is always in view. This is a wise pre-caution and some of them take pilot's cert-ficates. All of them receive a certain amount of training as pilots and they also go through a post-graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and a period of attach-ment to selected aircraft works and to the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon. The course leafs for two years and three months course lasts for two years and three months, during which time the men receive scholarships amounting to £240 per annum. A condition of eligibility for these scholarships is that appli-cants must possess a B.Sc. degree in engineering or physics.

In all, 8 Indians were trained as Government In all, 8 indians were trained as government Scholars and are at present employed in the Civil Aviation Directorate Of these, 6 are employed as Aerodrome Officers at Karachi, Allahabad, New Delhi, Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon, the remaining two as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors at Karachi and Calcutta. In 1933, a further batch of 5 ground Engineers was sent to England for truitur in Advance was sent to England for training in advance aeronautical engineering. One was to undergo a course in oxy-acetylene welding and of the remainder two were to be trained in alreast and two in engine manufacture. The course is for a period of 21 years.

Internal Air Services.—Sir Bhupendra-nath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aerial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was, on 30th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails

special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Postal Department of the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of lake to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mails Chub to carry the weekly karacmi-Delhi air mais to and fro. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment, pending the development of a permanent scheme.

Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air-service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and depar-tures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways, Ltd, from and to England If the Government of India had at this tune taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that evil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Governmentowned services.

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Counters of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. A rangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India trom London-Karacin air service across India Irolin Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England Australia air service. A private company Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd. 51 no. 1 pulsar National from and for Europe being carried to and for limerial Airways Ltd. 51 p.c.; Indian National each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a lindia 24 p.c. This Company operates jointly with Imperial Airways, a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it now connects with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd was established largely barough the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop teeder and other internal air services in North India. They run a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of Iudia, they have also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Airways London-Karachi services.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a teeder service was started in 1932 beween Karnelh, Bombay and Madras, connect-ing at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. It now includes Hyderabad in its schedule. An extension of the service to Colombo is contemplated.

In Burma, Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways Ltd. operate a weekly service between Rangoon and Mandalay and hope to extend it to Moulmein and Tavoy.

From the beginning of the new year, Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it, the Trans-India service up to Calcutta and the teeder services, Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, have been operated twice

Instruction in Aviation.—Instruction in Aviation is given in India through Clubs founded for the pulpose. There are nine of these, Above them is the Aero Club of India and Burma, Secretary, Flight Lieut, G.V. Carrey, which exercises control and general coordination of activities under the Director of ordination of activities under the Director of Civil Aviation in India The nme instructional clubs are the Delhi, U.P., Bengal, Madras and Bombay Flying Club, Rarachi Aero Club, Northern India Flying Club, Lahore, Jodhpur and Kathiawar Flying Club, Lahore, Jodhpur and Kathiawar Flying Club (A Punjab Flying Club at Lahore, lost its three aeroplanes in crashes and had to wind up Its place has been taken by the Northern India Flying Club. A Club has recently been formed in Rangoon known as the Burma Flying Club. Indian National Airways, Ltd. have also established a Flying School in Rangoon have also established a Flying School in Rangoon for the training of pupils in aviation. The institution of two other clubs in the C.P. and Hyderabad Decean respectively is in prospect.

The Club movement dates from March 1927, when, as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.I.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was the formal from thus created and in the same month the Aero Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night Club of India was formed, composed of about at Campore. Six months' notice was given 40 members of the Assembly. Its first meeting

was held in Simla in September of the same year and during the next three months 100 more members of the Assembly and 197 other members joined Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed and the formation of local clubs followed. The Acro Club entered into an agreement with the Royal Acro Club of Great Britain and thereby became its official representative in India and Burma.

Legislation. -Air navigation in India was till recently governed by the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911. It was found to be very much out of date in the force of the rapid development of aviation and in August 1934 the British Indian Central Legislature created the Indian Aircraft Act, 1924, replacing the old Act, giving powers to them Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919, to which India is a party. During the same session, legislation (the Indian Carriage by Air Act) defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also carried

Indian Air Races.—The Government of India, in December, 1927, received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club, formed, he would bear any deficit between the Club's income and expenditure until the grants became available. This they agreed to and they further announced that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available grants commenced as from the 1st April 1928, and were to continue for two years. Agreements were entered into between the Secretary of State and the provincial clubs, laying down the conditions of financial assistance. Moth aeroplanes manufactured by the De Haviland Aircraft Co. were selected as the training machines. Eight of these arrived in December 1928, and training with them began in January 1929.

The first Indian air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December, 1934, to be flown from

Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but rapidly uncreases. The running of the first only six entries were received. The Aero race cost Rs. 5,600 and that of the second Club Committee in their announcement to Rs. 5,354. this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now" The funds annually available to pay for the race are limited and as soon as the length of the race and the number of stops are increased the cost of organisation | 1 S E ,

The Club are now endeavouring to organise a further race on a progressively large scale in the early part of 1936.

Director, Civil Aviation -MI, F. Tymins. C.I B., M C

Deputy Director, Civil Aviation -Mr. A T E Eadon.

Chuf Inspector of Avreraft .- Mr. A S. Lane,

Engineer Officer .- Capt. A. G. Wyatt, R.F. Engineer Officer .- Mr. H. J. Paterson.

## THE SUEZ CANAL

Transits through the Sucz Canal during the of Sydney, there is no eastern port which at year 1934 amounted to 5,663, and receipts low tide has a greater depth of water than that amounted to 856,410,000 francs, compared with now provided in the Canal throughout the full 5,423 transits and 852,280,000 francs in 1933. Thus, in spite of the 41 per cent reduction in dues which came into force on April 1 last, recipts were over 4,000,000 francs higher. But for a sharp fall in the last two months of the year, the receipts for 1934 would have been very much better, for at the end of October the gain over the corresponding period of the previous year was nearly 16,000,000 francs. The subsequent setback was largely the result of a severe contraction in demand in Eastern freight markets during the last quarter of the year. Recently there has been a slight recovery in the East which, if continued, will favourably affect the canal traffic The December figures, which are announced with the results for the year, were 466 transits and 70,560,000 francs receipts, compared with 488 transits and 77,310,000 francs in December, 1933.

Improvement Schemes.—It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st, 1915, the maximum draught of water allowed to ships going through the Suez Canal would be increased by 1 ft., making it 30 ft. English.

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canal was 24 '4 feet in 1870; in 1890 ships drawing 25 . 4 feet could make the passage; and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years, thus bringing the maximum draught authorized to 29 feet.

The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works, the British representatives on which are Sir william Matthews and Mr. Anthony Lister, is a comprehensive one, and the details suggest that it will meet the needs of the big ship.

now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. In any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likely to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years.

When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches, in June, 1913, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of 147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 85 miles, and to a width of 328 feet over a distance of about 20 miles. The latest scheme makes provision for a depth of 40 feet throughout and for a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches in the south section, and the cutting of an appropriate number of sidings in the north and central sections, where a minimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the requirements of the immediate future.

The work of enlarging the capacity of the Canal presents no special difficulty on the engineering side. A good deal of sand is occasionally driven into the channel at Port Said during storms, but a remedy for this will be found in extension of the west breakwater by about 2,700 yards at a cost of over £6,000,000. The construction of this extension, which has been in hand for the past two years, is making satisfactory progress. The Suez Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company.

Almost up to the end of 1915 the works for extending the jetty to the west of Port Said, works of capital importance for the protection of the entry to the Canal were pushed on uninterruptedly. In November, however, for want of hydraulic lime, the manufacture of artificial rocks for this jetty was interrupted. The submarine foundations in stone and rubble A 40 Feet Channel.—The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of any apprehension as to its future.

# Travel in India.

only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mera bold man who consigned ministrate to the mer-cies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanseral.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above chese mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for weinington rought the batters which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns; they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find the in its most unclodust form and next find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of moiton gold in a tur-quoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse building is better known than any other in the races, of absorbing subjects for study and world. Visit it by moonlight and later by

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

> To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

> To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give; the tiger in the forest, the great mahaser in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombny itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway via the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route you will to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra India." and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The

daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air; of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, 1tmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatchpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovercign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wonderous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferrred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrall him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghal Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, Kashim Gate beneath which some still

salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of rod and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pullar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rapputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cutaract of marble terraces and halls falling into the water of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West-Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjabalso you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavillions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually after their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Aighanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forcets and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Purl, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully and pay homage to the gallant band who held worked things in India with a tiny figure of the it during the Mutiny against terrific odds

Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishmu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most truitiul areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities

Budd Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama atterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benarcs is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation. "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benarcs, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himilayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation.

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archeology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westernor is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus: but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency

until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local lubabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a mmotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling tamily. Mysore State is a picture-sque land of mountain and torest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysoic. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam tamous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiseling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Paintheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three inles away is Srirangam with its famons temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of sceing Burma for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be increly fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burna than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrous and flowers unknown to science. You can find magmileent jungles almost inperietrable to man, bordering rishing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurious and seek the wilder regions, you will find great apps in the troutler unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head limiters, Chins, Nagas and the flerce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cates like Rangeon and Maynyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Shered Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the intenesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the scaboard the nights are cold — India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fur Kashmii or to one of the hill stations of India; Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

### Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos. Cook & Son. Ltd., the American Express Co. Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co. Messrs, Jeena & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Rallways as well as the Manager, Indian Rallways Publicity Bureau, 57, Haymarket, London, and the Resident

Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, "Delhi House", 38 East 57th Street, New York, will work out tours to suit the convenence of individual parties. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass, Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts

of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth a visit.

A selection of itineraries for long and short tours in India and Burma is given below. These show what can be seen in certain periods of time, but they can be varied to suit individual parties or taken in the reverse direction.

Tour No. 1.—4 weeks.—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Darjeeling and Calcutta.

Alternatives (a) Puri and Konarak in place of Darjeeling.

(b) Gwalior, Sanchi, Ellora and Ajanta Caves in place of Jaipur and Udaipur.

	1 <i>st</i>	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate) on the basis or return tickets at 1½ single fares Calcutta—Darjeeling and Delhi—Peshawar		186-4 14 62	65 -12 5 20

Tour No. 2. -- 2 weeks.—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Bombay. Alternative: Benares in place of Gwalior and Sanchi.

		1st	2nd	Servants 3rd
Total fare (approximate)	$\left\{ \left  \right. \right.$	Rs. 192 £ 15 \$ 69	96 7-10 34	32 2-10 11

If the alternative is taken, the fares are increased by about one-quarter.

Tour No. 3.-1 week.-Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar and Delhi.

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate) on basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares.	Rs. 90	45	16-2
	£ 7	3-10	1-5
	\$ 25	13	4

Tour No. 4 .- 10 days .- Bombay, Poona, Mysore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura and Colombo;

		1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate)	{	Rs. 212 £ 16 \$ 66	107 8 34	39 3 12

Note — If extra time can be allowed at  $\,$  Mysore, Somnathpur, Gersoppa Falls and Ootacamund can be visited.

Tour No. 5.-2 weeks.-Colombo Madura, Madras, Mysore, Ootacamund, and Colombo.

		1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare by train (approximate)	{	Rs. 222 £ 20 \$ 63	124 10 32	45 8-10* 11

NOTE.—An interesting trip can be made after leaving Ootacamund via Cochin where the white Jews live, along the backwaters to Alleppey and Quilon by motor launch and motor car, down to Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, by train, and by motor car to Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India and, back via Trivandrum and Madura to Colombo. This would take about seven days.

<sup>\*</sup> Motor Mysore-Ooty from Rs. 75 additional per car.

Tour No. 6.-1 week.-Rangoon, Mandalay, Gokterk Viaduet, Mandalay-Rangoon.

				14	st	2nd	Servants 3rd.	Revise by r	d fare
Total fare (approximate)	••	••	{	Rs. £ \$	70 5 25	35 3 13	12 1 4	1st ret 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	102-3-0 51-2-0 17-2-0

NOTE -Many interesting trips off the beaten track can be made in Burina, but special arrangements are necessary.

For any visitor landing in Calcutta, it is possible to visit Benares, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Madura and still reach Colombo on the 14th day, but this entails sightseeing by day and travelling most nights and is not recommended for the ordinary visitor. A very attractive tour can, however, be worked out for a similar trip over a period of four weeks either allowing more time at the more important places or including other of the places mentioned in Tours I and 4 such as Darjeeling, Puri, the Khyber Pass, Lahore and Amritsar, Udaipur, etc.

Travelling in India is not expensive when the long distances travelled are taken into consideration. The first, second and Indian

servants fares are shown at the end of each tour. Hotel expenses average about Rs. 15 (22/6 or 51 dollars ) per person a day except when special rates are charged during certain special periods, while a motor car for the day can be hired for Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 (38/6 to 45/or 9 or 11 dollars) a day in most places, except when long distances have to be covered. Where the distances are short, tongas and two-horsed landaus can be used and the daily charges vary from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 9 (5/- to 13/6 or 1½ to 3½ dollars). Guides with a good knowledge of English can be obtained from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 (7/6 to 15/- or 2 to 4 dollars) a day.

It should be noted that the leading travel Bureaux will quote on application inclusive rates covering railway tares, hotel accommodetion motor cars, guides, etc

## HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA,

AGRA.-Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial. AHMEDABAD.—Grand. ALLAHABAD.—Grand. BANGALORE.—New Cubbon, West End, Laven-

der's, Central. BARODA.-The Guest House.

BENARES,-Clark's. de Paris. BHOPAL,-Bhopal Hotel.

BOMBAY .- Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent. CALCUTTA. - Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's.

CAWNPORE.—Civil and Military, Berkeley House. COONOOR .- Glenview.

DARJEELING .- Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest, Park.

DELHI .- Cecil, Clarke's, Maidens, Swiss. GWALIOR .- Grand.

GULMARG (Kashmir)-Nedou's. JAIPUR .- Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.

JODHPUR. - Jodhpur State Hotel. JUBBULPORE, - Jackson's.

KARACHI.—Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western.

KHANDALLA,—Khandalla.

KODAIKANAL.—Carlton, Wissahickon. KURSEONG.—Clarendon.

LAHORE. - Faletti's, Nedou's.

LUCKNOW .- Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons,

Royal. MADRAS. -Connemara, Bosotto, Spencer.

MAHABLESHWAR .- Race View. MATHERAN .- Rugby.

MOUNT ABU.—Rajputana. MUSSOORIE—Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand Savoy.

MYSORE.—Metropole, Carlton. NAINI TAL.—Grand, Metropole, Royal.

OOTACAMUND .- Savoy. PATNA.—Grand.

PESHAWAR.—Deans Hotel

POONA .- Majestic, Napler, Poona, Connaught House.

PURI.-B. N. Railway Hotel.

QUETTA .- Stanyon's.

RAWALPINDI.—Flashman's. SECUNDERABAD.—Montgomery's, Percy's.

SHILLONG-Pinewood.

SIMLA, -- Cecil, Grand, Clark's, Corstorphan's.

SRINAGAR (Kashmir) .- Nedou's.

SHIVAPURI.—Shivapuri. UDAIPUR.—Udaipur.

### Burma.

RANGOON .- Allandale, Minto Mansions, Royal

MAYMYO.—Lizette Lodge. KALAW.—Kalaw.

### Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA .- Grand .

BANDARAWELA.—Bandarawela, Grand, Colombo.—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE. - New Oriental.

HATTON.—Adam's Peak.
KANDY.—Queen's, Suisse.
NGWARA ELIYA.—Carlton, Grand, Maryhill

St. Andrew's. MOUNT LAVINIA .- Grand.

## Malaya.

IPOH .- Station, Grand.

KUALA LUMPUR .-- Empire, Station.

PENANG.- Eastern and Oriental, Runnymede.

SINGAPORE-Adelphi, Europe, Raffler, Sea-View, Riviera.

### PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[Note.—These instructions are intended for the information of residents in the Bombay Presidency proper only. Residents in Sind should apply for passports to the Commissioner in Sind. Persons resuling outside the Bombay Presidency should apply for passports to their respective Governments or Administrations.]

### A.—British Subjects.

1. British Indian passports are issued only to:—(1) British subjects by birth, (2) wives and widows of such persons, (3) British subjects by naturalization and (4) British-protected persons

Before a subject of an Indian State is granted a passport he should show that he has severed all connections with his state of origin and is permanently residing in British India or produce a certificate to show that the state has no objection to the grant of a passport.

- 2. The Indian Passport Regulations do not require persons to be in possession of passports for leaving India, but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports before they are allowed to land at the port of such country, travellers are advised to obtain passports before embarkation. Mem-bers of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Navv travelling on duty and members of the families of such persons when travelling to the United Kingdom on military entitled passages need not have passports.
- 3. Passports are not required for journeys by 3. Passports are not required for journeys by sea from Bombay to ports in India or to Burma; nor are passports required for permanent residents of Ceylon or India, being British subjects to travel between India and Ceylon. Natives of India travelling to the Federated Malay States or the Straits Settlements do not require passports unless they propose to continue their journey onward.
- 4. In order to obtain a passport, an application form (showing, among other things, the reasons for the proposed journey) should be filled in by the applicant and the applicant's declaration errified by a Political Officer. Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or Notary Public resident in India. Copies of the form can be obtained from any District Magistrate, from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office, or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay. Small duplicate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs. 6 in cash should be forwarded with the application form. Fces are not accepted in stamps or by cheque.
- The application form when filled in should either be posted with the photographs and fee to the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, or should be presented at the Passport Bombay, or should be presented at the rassport Office, Bombay. An applicant who forwards his application for a passport through the post may call at the Passport Office at Bombay to take delivery of it in person, but it is desired that the passport should be sent to him through

the post it will be sent to the local officer of the town in which the applicant resides who will hand over the passport to the applicant personally and take a receipt for it. Exceptions may, however, be made in the case of passports issued through reputable Shipping Agents or when the issuing authority is satisfied that the passport will be delivered to the holder.

- 6. The Passport Office in Bombay is situated in the Civil Secretariat. The office is open from 10-30 a m. to 6 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays when it closes at 2 p.m. and on Sundays and public holidays.
- 7. As a passport is valid for five years, there is no objection to anyone applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the date of sailing and much inconvenience will be avoided by carly application. A notice of at least four days should be given for the preparation of a new passport and at least two days for an endorsement, renewal or visa. The Passport officer cannot issue passports outside office hours and as the preparation of a passport takes time, applicants who postpone application to the last moment do so at their risk.
- 8. In certain circumstances. such as for Instance, cases of extreme urgency, the Passport Officer is authorised to issue a travel document called an "Emergency Certificate" on being satisfied as to the nationality and the bona fides of the applicant An application for an Emergency Certificate will on no account be considered, unless it is accompanied by duplicate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant.

Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Navy in uniform and bona fide Muliammadan pilgrims (Haj or Zair) holding individual pilgrim passes do not require passports for their journey to Iraq. All other travellers must be in possession of national passports and visas for Iraq. In the absence of Iraq Consular Officers in India, visas for Iraq are granted by Passport Issuing Authorities in India on behalf of the Iraq Government subject to the conditions stated below. The Iraq visas are of two kinds—Ordinary, valid for all entries into Iraq during a period of twelve months; and Transit, valid for a single journey only, allowing for stay of not more than filteen days in Iraq. The fee for these visas is the same as for British visas—vide paragraph 20 below. Iraq national passports are valid for return to that country without any further visa or endorsement.

Except in the case of bona fide tourists of ample and independent means, business representatives and employees of well established firms and persons with definite guarantee of employment in Iraq, visas for Iraq will not be granted without the previous permission of the Iraq Government. The Passport Officer will, on request, ask for this permission by post or, if the applicant is prepared to defray the cost by cable. Applicants must state clearly the nature of their business and give one or more references in Iraq to enable the local authorities to make inquiries regarding the purpose of their journey.

With the exception of tourists who may remain for three months in Iraq without registration, all persons are required to obtain a "permis de sejour" from the police within fifteen days of their arrival in Iraq. No endorsement of departure is required by foreigners leaving Iraq except the nationals of those states which require that Iraquis should obtain a departure visa, viz. Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan All foreigners proceeding by the Imperial Airways require a visa for Iraq on their passports and the exception mentioned in the following paragraph is not applicable to them

10. Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf.—Passengers, both British and Foreign, proceeding by Eastbound aeroplane on the regular service to India do not require any endorsements or visas on their passports for any of the Arab Principalities Similarly, passengers by Westbound do not require endorsements or visas, for any of the Arab Principalities if they are booked to proceed to Basra and places beyond. When, however, they propose to discontinue their journey at Koweit, Bahrein, Sharah or Gwadur or to break their journey at any of those places, they must comply with the ordinary passport requirements regarding endorsements and visas

British subjects proceeding to any of the Arab Principalities require an endorsement and visa on their passports which are granted without prior reference to the authorities concerned in the case of all foreigners the previous permission of the authorities concerned is absolutely necessary. The fee in India for British subjects for transit and non-transit visas for any of the Arab Principalities is Re. 1.

### Egypt.

11. In the absence of Egyptian Consular Officers in India visas for Egypt are granted by Passport Issuing Authorities in India on behalf of the Egyptian Government. The fee for these visas is the same as for British visas—vide paragraph 20 below. All visas for Egypt placed on British passports are free of charge.

The Egyptian Government have prescribed rules which regulate the admission of foreigners into Egypt. Generally except in the case of British Government officials, bong fide tourists of ample and independent means and representatives of commercial houses of good standing, visas for Egypt cannot be granted whether for permanent residence or for a limited period without a reference to the Egyptian Government. In applying for visas for Egypt, a form of questionnaire laid down by the Egyptian Government which can be obtained from the Passport Office at Bombay, should be filled in. In addition, an applicant for a visa should supply in writing,

full particulars as regard the nature of his business in Egypt, the reasons for the journey, the proposed duration of stay in Egypt and what means he possesses.

No transit visa for Egypt can be given unless Egypt is necessarily on the route which the traveller must follow to reach his country of destination, and provided there exists no direct route by which he can reach that country without the necessity of passing through Egyptian territory.

Holders of the new-form Egyptian passport do not require visas to return to Egypt.

### Palestine.

12. Under instructions recently received from the Foreign Office, an applicant for an endorsement or visa for Palestine will be required either to deposit a sum of £60 to be refunded, it claimed within four months of the grant of the endorsement or visa, or to furnish a guarantee from a reputable bank for the same amount. Passport Control Officers have, however, been authorised to waive this requirement at their discretion, if they are satisfied that an applicant is a genuine tourist or pilgrim or a person of independent means.

The possession of a British passport endorsed for Palestine does not in itself guarantee the holder's entry into Palestine. Admission 'o Palestine is governed by the Immigration Ordinance. 1933. The Immigration authority may, under the Ordinance, require from travellers, a cash deposit of £60 in respect of each person arriving at a port of Palestine and seeking to enter therein as a condition of his admission into the country and as a guarantee that he will leave the country within a period of three months, or such extended period not exceeding one year, as may be authorised by the Immigration authority.

Tourists.—Holders of British passports endersed as available for travelling to Palestine are reminded that the endorsement has been granted on the condition that it is not their intention to remain indefinitely in the country or to seek to obtain work there. Any person who ignores this condition, without permission from the Director of Immigration, is liable on conviction to not more than six months' imprisonment or to pay a fine of \$100, or both penalties. He is also liable to deportation at his own expense.

A tourist may not remain in the country more than three months unless he applies for and recoves during this period permission from the Director of Immigration to remain in the country as a tourist, which may be granted for an additional period of not more than nine months, or permission to settle in the country. If permission is refused, such person must leave the country immediately. If he does not do so he will be hable to the penalties mentioned above and also to deportation.

Immiquants.—All persons visiting Palestine except as tourists or in transit for another destination require to obtain in advance a permit from the Department of Innigration at Jerusalem, particulars of which must be endorsed

on the passports. A fee of Rs. 1-8 is payable ever including Palestine. for which country for an endorsements for Palestine on both British Indian passports.

### Other Countries.

13. Restrictions exist on travel to various parts of the British Empire and to certain ioreign countries Among these may be mentioned Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Fiji, Madagaskar, Mevico, Mohammerah and Abadan, New Zealand, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, South-West Africa and the United States of America. The restrictions apply particularly to Indians. Detailed particulars with respect to each country will be supplied on application.

### Foreign Countries.

14. Passports for journeys to or through foreign countries require, after issue, the visa of the Consul concerned. The addresses of the the Consul concerned. The addresses of the foreign consulates in Bombay will be found in the appendix below. Visas are, however, not necessary for Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Benmark, France, Germany, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemberg, Norway, Portugal, Sarro, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland provided the names of these countries are provided the manuscript by a British Passport issuing authority Pilgrims holding pilgrim passes for Iraq are warned that should they desire to proceed to Persia they should obtain a visa on their pass from a Persian Consular officer in India. All intending pilgrims holding pilgrim passes and proceeding to the Holy shrines in Iraq or Persia are warned that if they do not set out on their journey on or about the date specified on their passes they may be refused permission to land in Iraq or Persia.

15. A passport is valid for five years from the date of issue and is renewable for a further period of from one to five years from the date period of from one to five years from the date of expiry of its validity, at the option of the holder, but in no case can a passport be extended beyond ten years from the original date of issue. On expiration of this period, or, if at any time the space provided for visas is covered and the holder wishes to travel to countries for which fresh visas are required a new passport must be obtained. Application for renewal must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from any of the officers mentioned in paragraph 4 above. The fee for renewals is Re. 1 for each year, or portion of a year, for which the passport is renewed.

### Endorsements.

16. A passport is valid only for the country or countries endorsed on it and fresh endorse-ments from a British Passport authority are not needed during the validity of the passport for subsequent journeys to these countries. for subsequent journeys to these countries. 22. The notice of a foreign passport who mee Fresh endorsements may, however, be obtained to obtained a visa granted by a British Passport on the passport for additional countries. Pass-Authority outside India for a destination which ports endorsed as valid for the British Empire involves landing in, or passing through, India are also available for travelling to territories does not need a further visa from the authorities under British protection or mandate, not how-

the passport must be specifically endorsed. The fee for endorsing the names of foreign countries on British passports is Re 1, but no fee is charged for this purpose on British Indian passports.

### Marriage.

- 17. A lady on marriage or re-marriage requires a fresh passport.
- 18 In the case of a joint passport issued in iavour of a husband and wife, the latter cannot travel alone on it, but should take out a fresh passport, surrendering the joint passport for cancellation of her name from it. The particulars of a wife cannot be added to her husband's existing passport. The holder of the passport should either apply for a new joint passport or his wife should apply for a separate passport in her own name.

### B .- Foreigners.

19. Foreigners proceeding direct to their own country, or to, or through, any other foreign country or countries do not require a British visa on their passports. The nationals of the following countries do not require a British visa for travelling to the United Kingdom. The concession also applies to certain nationals proceeding to certain British Dominions and Colonies and information on this point can be obtained from the Passport Office. The concession does not apply to India ---

Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Iceland, Italy. Lechtenstein, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Sarro, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

- 20. Foreigners who are subjects of the countries shown in the appendix below and who are travelling to British territories for which a British visa is necessary should first obtain passports endorsed for the British territory concerned from their consular representatives and should then present them to the Passport Officer for visa, together with a written statement of the reasons for the journey. British visus are of two kinds, riz. the Non-transit and Transit. The fees for these are Rs. 7-0-5 and Rc. 1-0-0, respectively, except in the case of nationals of States which levy higher fees, when the retaliatory scale of fees will be applied.
- 21. Other foreigners should apply for Emergency certificates through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or, where such foreigners reside in the mofussil, through the District Magistrate of the district in which they are residing. Small duplicate copies of the applicant's photograph must accompany the application. The fee for an Emergency Certificate is Rs. 1-8-0.
- 22. The holder of a foreign passport who has

### ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan - Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

Austria.-Closed down.

Belgium,-19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Brazil .- Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Ching .- " Homelands." 1. Central Road, Colaba

Cuba . - Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

Czechoslovakia. - Khatau Mansion, 1st Floor, 17, Cooperage, Fort,

Denmark .- Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Finland, -Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort

France,-11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba

Germany .- Narandas Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

Greece,-C/o Ralli Brothers, 25, Waudby Road.

Italy .- 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba

Japan .- Patel House, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Latvia-Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Luxenburg .-- 19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Netherlands .- 214, Hornby Road, Fort

Nucaragua -Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Norway,-Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort

Panama, -- American Consul looks after Panamanian interests,

Persu. - Warden Bungalow, opp P O, Colaba,

Poland,-Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road

Portugal,-17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba,

Roumania .- Sea Face, Chowpatty.

Siam .- C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort.

Spain .- 17. Cuffe Parade.

Sweden.-Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate

Switzerland .- Volkart Building, Graham Road, Ballaid Estate

Turkey. -- Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests.

United States of America. - Jehangu Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Uraguay .- Sea Face, Chowpatty.

### States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic .-- 5, Fairlie Place.

Bolivia .- 7, Old Court House Street.

Columbia. - C/o Messrs. Henry Williams, India. 1931. Ltd , 2 Fairlie Place.

Dominica .- 16, New Park Street.

Ecuador.-6, Lyons Range (C/o Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co)

Hungary.-Royal Insurance Buildings, 26, Dalhousie Square.

Panama .- 9, Esplanade Mansions.

Peru .- 8, Harrington Street.

Turkey .- C/o Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.

Venezuela:--C/o Messrs. Henry William, India, 1931, Ltd., 7, Church Lane

N. B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta.

The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

# Foreign Consular Officers in India. Corrected up to 31st January 1935.

Corrected up to o	181 Junuary 1933.	
Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Afghanistan.		
Sardar Salah-ud-Din Khan	Consul-General	Delhi.
Syed Abdul Hamid Khan	Consul	Bombay.
Mr. Yar Muhammad Khan	Do	Karachi.
Argentine Republic.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr. C. C. Miller	Vice-Consul	Do.
Austria.		
*Sir Hormusiee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt.,	Consul	Aden.
*Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E. (on leave). *Mr. D. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do	Do.
Mr. D. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do	Calcutta.
*Mr. R. W. Plummer		
Belgium.		
	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur M. Ulser Monsieur T. J. Clement	_ Do	Bombay.
•Mr. A. E. Adams	Consul	Aden.
*Mr A D. Finney	ро	Karachi. Madras.
Sir William Wright	Do	Rangoon.
Sir William Wright  Mr. C G. Wodehouse	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur R. Baruck	vice-consult	Calculation
Bolivia.		
*Mr. B. Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. J. A. Johnston (on leave)	Consul	Rangoon
*Mr. K. R. Binning (Acting on leave) *Mr. G. Gauld (Acting)	Do	Do.
*Mr. G. Gauld (Acting)	Do	Dυ,
Brazil.		
Dr. Mansel Agostinho de Heredia	Consul	Bombay.
Mr. Fernando Menezes Braganga	Do	
*Senhor Jaime N. Leredia	Vice-Consul	
*Mr. H. V. Simmons (on leave)	Do	Rangoon.
*Mr. C. F. Pyett	Do	Do.
•Mr. W. Smith Hopburn	Consular Agent	20.
Chile.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	_Do	Rangoon.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Chittagong.
China.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr. Tsai Hsien-Chang	0 1	
Mr. Chang-pei Liang (In charge of the Consulate	Consul	Trangoom.
General)	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr. Tsung Woo Ding	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Costa Rica.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Cuba.		
Senor W. F. Pais	Consul	Bombay.
Senhor Orlando de Lara (In charge of the Consulate)	Do:	Calcutta.
Consulate)	ро	Uniceroise,

Name.					Appointm	ent.		Station.
Czechoslo	vak R	epubli	ic.					
Mr. Alexander Klaue or. Peter Klemens Ir. Josef Lusk Jacant Ir. G. S. Mahomed	der				Consul			Aden
or. Peter Klemens			•••		Do			Rombay
r. Josef Lusk	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		Do			Calcutta
acant			• •		Do			Karachi
r. G. S. Mahomed	••	••	••	• •	Consular Agent	••	••	Do.
Do								
nont					Consul-General			Calontta
dr Stanley Nicholas	Dox	••	••	••	Consul			Aden
Mr B A Thomstone	on Day	• •	••	••	Do	•••		Rombay
Mr A T. D Tucker	011	••	••	••	Do	•••		Colontia
Mr. A. D. B. LUCKER	• •	••	••	• •	Do	•••		Calicut.
As W M December		• •	••	••	Do.	••	•••	Madrae
Tr. W. M. Drowning	5 · ·	••	••	• •	Do	••	••	Dannes.
II. U. A. K. Ge Cast	onier	••	••	• •	Vice-Coneul	••	••	Calandon.
ar. A. N. Wardley	• •	••	• •	• •	Do	••	••	Caicutta.
acant fr. Stanley Nicholas fr. B. A. Thorstens fr. A. L. B. Tucker fr. A. Hansen fr. C. A. K. de Cast fr. C. N. Wardley coant	••	••	••	••	<b>D</b> 0.	••	••	Karachi
Don	ninica.							
Or. P. C. Sen	•	••	••		Consul	••	••	Calcutta.
Ecu	ador.							
Mr. J. C. Foster			••		Consul	••	••	Calcutta.
	nland.							
Mr. C. H. A. R. Har Captain F. E. Harde Mr. Carr Joakim Mr. R. W. Plummer Mr. C. G. Alexander	dcastle	(on lea	ve)		Consul	••	••	Bombay.
aptain F. E. Harde	astle (a	cting)			Do.			Do.
dr. Carr Joakim	••				Do	• •		Rangoon.
Mr. R. W. Plummer	r		• •		Vice Consul		• -	Calcutta.
Ar. C. G. Alexander	c		• •		Do.	••	• •	Madras.
	nce.							
consieur P. Dubols Consulate-General) consieur E. P. F. Cha consieur E. Vissiere Monsieur E. Chaize acant Mr. J. A. Oliver Mr. J. A. Ruinat Mr. R. B. Howison acant	Consul	in-che	rge of	the				
Consulate-General)	Coman		argo of	ULIC	Consul			Colentte
onsieur E. P. F. Cha	lant.	••	••	•	Do			Rombey
ongiant A. Viguiara		• •	• .	•••	Vice-Consul			Coloutte
Ingieur E Chaire	••	••	••	••	Consular Ament	••	11	A den
oant	••	••	• •	•••	Do agent	• •	•••	Augu.
fr T A Olivan	••	••	• •	• •	Do.	• •	• •	AKYAD.
II. J. A. UHVEF	٠.	• •	• •	••	Do.	••	• •	Unittagong.
r. I. C. Desumoui	10	• •	• •	••	Do.	• •	•••	Karachi.
ti A. Ruinat	•	• •	••	••	Do.	••	•••	Madias.
ar. n. B. Howison	••	• •	• •	••	DO.	• •	• • •	Kangoon.
cant	••	••	••	••	Do.	••	•	Tellicherry.
Geri	many.							
aron Wernher Von ( err Karl Kapp Herr Edwin Oscar B r. H. Richter (Tran	Ow-Wa	chenda	rf	• •	Consul-General	• •	• •	Calcutta. Bombay. Rangoon.
err Karl Kapp	. ••.	• •	• •	••	Consul	• •	• • •	Bombay.
<b>ierr</b> Edwin Oscar B	loech				Do	• •	• •	Rangoon.
. H. Richter (Tran							•••	Bombay.
the time being.)				• •	Do	••	• •	Calcutta. Ports S. Indian.
the time being.)	acting)	••	••	••	Consul	••	••	Ports S. Indian.
the time being.)							}	
the time being.) r. E. Von Selzam err F. Hornemann (	eece.						- 1	
the time being.) r. E. Von Selzam err F. Hornemann (	eece.				Consul-General	••	.	Calcutta.
the time being.) r. E. Von Selzam err F. Hornemann (	eece.			••	Consul-General	••	:.	Calcutta. Bombay.
r. E. Von Selzam err F. Hornemann (	eece.			•••	Consul-General Consul Do	::	:	Calcutta. Bombay. Karachi.

Name.	Appointment.				Station.	
Hungary.						
Mr. P. H. Burrows Watsons (acting)		Consul				Calcutta.
acant	. ::1	Do.	::	::		Calcutta. Madras.
					1	
Italy.	- 1				l	
av. Nobile Renato Galicani d'Agliano diCaravonica.	, Count	Consul-Ge	eneral	••		Bombay.
diCaravonica.  dignor Guido Sollazzo  lavalier Dr. Gino Pasqualucci lacant  Dr. G. B. Secco  Signor Carlo R. Davies  Count J. Giusti del Giardino  lacant  Signor R. Stupatich  Mr. Carlo Minto		Do				Calcutta.
Cavalier Dr. Gino Pasqualucci .		Consul	••	• •	• •	Aden.
Vacant	• ••	Do.	1	• •	•••	Aden
Signor Carlo R. Davies	: ::	Do.	•u.	••		Bombay.
Count J. Giusti del Giardino		Do.	••	• • •		Calcutta
Vacant		Consular	Agent	• •	• •	Akyab.
Signor R. Stuparich	• ••	Do.		• •	• • •	Madras
Mr Carlo Minto		Do.		::		Rangoon.
	•					-
Japan.	İ				I	
fr. T. Miyake fr. Yoshlo Sugita fr. S. Kurihara fr. K. Yutani fr. S. Mochidzuki fr. Hiraku Iwanaga		Consul-Ge	eneral	••	[	Calcutta.
Ir. Yoshio Sugita		Consul	• •	• •	•••	Do.
fr. S. Kurihara	• ••	До.	••	• •	• • • [	Rangoon
Mr. A. I Utani	•	Vice-Cons	ml	••		Calcutta.
fr. Hiraku Iwanaga		Do	• •			Bombay.
					- 1	
Latvia. Vacant		Consul Do.				Bombay. Madras.
Vacant		Do.	••	• •		Madras.
	•		••	••	•	
Liberia.						G . 1
Vacant	• ••	Consul	••	• •	••	Calcutta.
Luxemburg.						
Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave) . Mr. T. J. Clement, (In charge)		Vice-Con	sul	::		Bombay.
fr. T. J. Clement, (In charge)		Do.	••	• •	• •	Do.
Mexico.						
		Consul	••			Calcutta.
Nepal. Pravela Corkha Debhina Rahu Tic	mtonert	Consul	lonero1			Delhi.
Pravala Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lie Colonel Daman Shumshere Jung	Bahadur	Journal of	CHEIRI	••	••	Dom.
Rana.		ļ				
Netherlands.						
Ar. Ph. Viser	•• ••	Consul-G	eneral		• •	Calcutta.
Mr. A. J. Stachelin	• • •	Consul	••	• •	••	Aden.
Mr. H. M. Ten Heuw		Do.		• •	•	Bombay.
Mr. Kingsley Archer (acting)		Do.	••	•	• •	Karachi.
Mr. A. D. Charles	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do.	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	Madras.
Mr.A. Verhage (on leave)	•••••	Do.				Karachi.
Mr. C. L. C. Voskuil (Acting)		Do.	••	• •	• •	Hangoot.
Mr. Ph. Viser Mr. W. Meeks Mr. A. J. Stachelin Mr. H. M. Ten Heiuw Mr. Kingsley Archer (acting) Mr. A. D. Charles Mr. W. Wiesor Mr. A. Verhage (on leave) Mr. C. L. C. Voskull (Acting) Mr. J. A. Mayer		Vice-Con	sul	• •	••	Calcutta.
		1.00 001		••	••	
Nicaragua.						
Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle (on leave Captain F. E. Hardcastle (Acting) acant	B)	Consul	••	••	••	Bombay.
acant	• ••	Do. Do.	••	• •	••	Do. Calcutta.
	• • •		• •	• •	• •	Carouvas

<sup>•</sup> Honorary.

şt -

Name.					Appointment.				Station.	
1	Norway									
	_	•			G				0-1	
lonsieur G. Löchen	••	••	• •	•••	Consul-Ge	neral	• •	::	Calcutta. Aden.	
Mr. W. Meek Mr. Torleif Ahsland Mr. A. S. Todd Mr. J. B. Glass Mr. R. W. Johnston Mr. H. B. Marden-I	••	••	••	::	Do.	••	••	•••	Bombay.	
Mr. 10rieli Alisiand	••	••	••	::	Do.	•••	••	::	Madras.	
Mr. J. B. Glass	••	•••			Do.		::		Rangoon.	
Mr. R. W. Johnston		••	::		Vice-Cons	ul	••		Rangoon. Akyab. Bassein.	
Mr. H. B. Marden-I	Ranger	••		••	Do.		• •		Bassein.	
acant Mr. A. D. Finney Mr. P. G. G. Salkelo	• •	••		[	Do.	• •	••		Bombay.	
Mr. A. D. Finney		• •	••	•••	Do.	• •	• •	••	Karachi.	
Mr. P. G. G. Salkel	1	••	• •	•••	Do.	••	••		Moulmein.	
	Panan	18.								
J. S. A					Consul-Go	neral i	n char	ge	Calcutta.	
	Persia	1.								
fr. Gholam Reza K					Consul-Ge	neral			Delhi.	
Mr. Gholam Reza K Mon. Abdossamad K	han Ali	Abadi	(on	leave)	Consul		••	•		
vacant	_				Do.	•••	•••			
dirza Ibrahim Kha	n Schay	an			Do.	••			Karachi.	
Vacant	••		• •	••	Do.	• •		• •	Madras.	
Vacant	••	••	••	••	Do.	••	••	• •	Rangoon.	
vacant	••	••	••	••	Do.	••	••	••	Moulmein.	
	Peru.									
Vacant	• •				Consul-Ge	neral			Calcutta.	
Mr. J. C. Mognaschi	(on leav	'e)			Consul				$D_{0}$	
Mr. J. C. Mognaschi Mr. Orlando de Lara	(Acting	) `		••	Do.			••	Do.	
Vacant	••	••	••	••	Do.	••	••	•••	Rangoon.	
	Poland	1.						Ì		
Dr. Eugene Banasin	ski	••	••	••	Consul	••	••	••	Bombay.	
1	Portuga	l.								
Senhor C. P. Dc Mes	anita Fe	rreira			Consul-Ge	neral			Bombay.	
Sir Hormusiee Co	Wasiee	Dinsh	aw.	Kt.,	Consul			• • •		
MVO ORE (or	leave).		,	,	~~~~~~	••		• •		
Mr. 7 . O . , O . D . M . (O)	w (acting	;)			Do.	• •			Do.	
Mr. F. H. C. Dinsha									Calcutta.	
Mr. G. C. Moses	- ****		••	•••	Do.	• •	• •	• •		
Rev. Avelino deSou	za Vila-V	erde	••	::	Do.	••	• •	::	Madras.	
Rev. Avelino deSou	za Vila-V	erde	••	::	Do.	::	::	::	Do. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoos.	
Rev. Avelino deSou	za Vila-V	erde	••	::	Do. Do. Vice-Cons	sul	::	• •	Bombav.	
Rev. Avelino deSou	za Vila-V	erde	••	::	Do.	sul	::	• •	Madras. Rangoos. Bombay. Karachi.	
Rev. Avelino deSous Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Ferro Pr. J. T. Alfonso	za Vila-V	erde	••	::	Do. Do. Vice-Cons	sul	::	• •	Bombav.	
Rev. Avelino deSous Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Ferr Pr. J. T. Alfonso	za Vila-V nandes mania.	erde	::	::	Do. Do. Vice-Cons	sul .	::	• •	Bombav.	
Rev. Avelino dessou Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Ferr Pr. J. T. Alfonso Rou	za Vila-V nandes mania.	erde	::	::	Do. Do. Vice-Cons Do.	sul .	::		Karachi.	
Rev. Avelino dessou Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Ferr Pr. J. T. Alionso Rou Capt. S. A. Paymast	za Vila-V nandes mania. er, I.M.S	erde	::	::	Do. Do. Vice-Cons Do.	sul .	::		Karachi.	
Rev. Avelino dessous Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Ferrow Pr. J. T. Alfonso Rou Capt. S. A. Paymast Sal	mania. er, I.M.S	rerde	:: :: :: d.)		Do. Do. Vice-Cons Do.	sul	••		Karachi. Bombay.	
Rev. Avelino desous Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Ferro Pr. J. T. Alfonso Rous Capt. S. A. Paymast Sal	mania. er, I.M.S lvador. iam.	rerde	:: :: :: d.)		Do. Do. Vice-Cons Do.	sul			Bombay.  Calcutta.	
Capt. S. A. Paymast Sal Vacant	mania. er, I.M.S lvador. iam.	rerde	d.)	•••	Do. Do. Vice-Cons Do. Consul	sul	••		Karachi. Bombay.	

Name.					Appointment.				Station
	Spain.								
Senori Don Felix de l "Monsieur E. Chaize Dr. D. S. Fraser "Dr. D. D. Ghose "Mr. W. Young "Mr. A. Rulnat "Mr. F. W. D. Allnn	[turria:	79			Consul				Bombay.
*Monsieur E. Chaize			••	• • •	Vice-Const	u		••	Aden.
Dr. D. S. Fraser	• •		••	• •	Do.	••	••		Bombay.
Dr. D. D. Ghose	••	• •	••	• •	Do.	••	• •	• •	Calcutta.
Mr. W. Young	• •	• •	• •	• •	Do.	• •	• •	• •	Karachi.
Mr. A. Ruinat	••	••	••	• •	Do,	••	• •	• •	Madras.
Mr. F. W. D. Almn	••	••	••	••	ро.	••	••	••	Rangoon.
_	wede								
Mr. J. M. Kastengren					Consul-Ger	eral		••	Calcutta.
Mr. J. M. Kastengren Mr. A. E. Adams Mr. S. O. Sundgren Mr. E. W. Elmstedt Mr. C. W. Wood Mr. S. O. R. Hagglo Vacant	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	::	•••	Consul			•••	Aden.
Mr. S. O. Sundgren	••	••			Do.	• •	••		Bombay.
Mr. E W. Elmstedt			• •	••	Do.	••	••	• •	Karachi.
Mr C. W. Wood	~	••	••	••	Do.	• •	••	• •	Madras.
Mr. S. O. R. Hagglo	п	••	••	• •	Do.	• •	• •	••	Rangoon.
vacant	••	••	••	••	Do.	••	••	••	Mouimein.
Switz	erlan	đ.							
Dr. H. A. Sonderegg Monsieur M. M. Stau	er (Act	ing)	••	••	Consul-Gen	eral	••		Bombav.
monsieur M. M. Stau	17	••	••	••	Consu	••	••	••	calcutta.
Tu	rkey.								
Mr. L. C. Mousell	••	••	••	••	Consul	••	••	••	Calcutta
United Sta									
Vacant Mr. Henry S. Waterm Mr. Edward M. Cro Consulat Mr. Rufus H. Lane					Consu'-Gen Consul Do.	eral	••		Calcutta.
ur. Henry S. Waterm	an	14	**		Consul	• •	• •	••	Bombav.
ar. Edward M. Cro	tn (In	Cha	rge of	the	Do.	• •	• •	•••	Calcutta.
Congulat	e-uene Ir	181).			The				* .
ur. Ivurus II. Lane, e Ar J. G. Groeninger		• •	• •		10.	• •	••		Do Variabi
dr. Lerov Webber	•••	•••	••		Do.	••	••	••	Madras
fr. W. H. Scott	••		• •	::	Do.	••	••	::1	Rangoon
<b>dr.</b> Charles M. Gerrity		• •	••		Vice-Consul	. •	••		Bombay.
aul C. Hutton (on le	ave)	• •	• •	•••	Do.		••	• • •	Do.
ir. N. Lancaster	. • •	••	• •	••	Do.	••	••	••	Do.
ir. G. Keith (on leave	,	• •	•	••	Do.	• •	••	••	Calcutta.
fr I) H Robinson	••	••	••	••	ро.	••	••	•••	Do.
Ir. J. W. Jones	••	••	••	••	До.	• •	••	••	Do.
Ir. F. W. Jandrev	••	••	• •	•••	Dν. 100·	••	••	••	Do.
Ir. Lloyd E. Riggs	::	••	••		Do.	••	• •	::	Karachi
fr. Leland C. Altaffer	• • •	••			Do.	••	••		Madras.
r. Lyle C. Himmel	••	• •	••	••	Do.	••	•••		Rangoon.
fr. Edward M. Cro Consulat fr. Rufus H. Lane, fr. J. G. Groeninger fr. Leroy Webber fr. W. H. Scott fr. Charles M. Gerrity aul C. Hutton (on le fr. N. Lancaster fr. G. Ketth (on leave fr. F. R. Engdahe fr. D. H. Robinson fr. J. W. Jones fr. F. W. Jandrey fr. Lloyd R. Riggs fr. Leland C. Altaffer fr. Lyle C. Himmel fr. W. S. Farrell (in	charge	of Co	onsulate	»)	· Do.	••	••		Aden.
Uri	iguay.								
Captain S. A. Payma Mr. J. B. Turnbuli	ster	••	••		Consul Vice-Consul	··	••		Bombay. Calcutta.
	ezuela		••	••	v acc-consu	•	••	•	Calcutta.
					Con out				O-lands.
Mr. F Aldridge	••			1	Consul		••		Calcutta.

<sup>•</sup> Honorary.

# Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly leat. These are the principal hill retations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling. (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockyille), and the Park.

Kangra Valley.—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 mules east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhouse are Stiffle's Grand Vlew and the Arraumoor; and at Dharmsala the Switzes's.

Kashmir.—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawsipindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can lire a houseboat and live on the Biver Jheium. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal. (7,000 ft).—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor rum. The Cariton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran. (2,500 ft).—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and any body wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1‡ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

Mahsbleshwar. (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and likes bloom in April and May. Hotels:—Race View and Frederick,

Mount Abu. (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archeological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu

Murree. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecii and the Viewforth.

Mussorie. (7,500 ft.)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal. (6,500 ft)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metregauge rallway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Octacamund.—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Madras Government for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by

taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam Via Madras

and thence by hill railway to Octacamund.
The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.
Pachmari. (8,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau
in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of
the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G. I. P. railway to Pipariya Via Jubbulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel on the Hill.

Simla. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas. Towards the end of September, and in October and the end of September, and in Occober and November Simia enjoys the best climate in the world. Reached from Bombay by taking G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Kalka and thence either by hill railway or motor. There are many good hotels and boarding houses. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarks, Corstorphans, Grand, Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildflower Hall (Mahasu).

### CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 tt. and of these only one. Kamet (25,447 ft.) has been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formiare innumerable lesser summits of such formi-dable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measure-ments is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pieneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintwelt brothers, who in '855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the kastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district Amother notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Statem was the laws of Karchendurgs and red the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Sir Martin (now Lord) Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb was reached on the north-east spur before bad Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the weather forced the party to retreat.

mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class porterage, Hima-layan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W. W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents. with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas who got within a few feet of the

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet,

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,844 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingsby also attemp-ted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same years a determined attempt attempt. life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton International expedition led by Professor and Dr. C. R. Greene climbed Kamet G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed reached Calcutta in February and forthwith by an ice avalanche which killed one of the proceeded to its main task. porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the arty H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Kamet (25,447 ft.) the highest mountain peak, though not the highest altitude ever reached by

Mount Everest.—A description of the attempts mount everest.—A description of the attempts to climb Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, may be divided under three headings: the reconnaissance expedition of 1921; the first attempt in 1922, and the second in 1924. A still further attempt is being made at the time of writing, in April, 1933.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen, the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,800 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high. feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded The 1922 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting rark consisting of N. F. Oddil. by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June sth they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odel climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An Everest Committee was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geograwas formed under the aegus of the Royal deegraphical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest Included in it as members were Mr. F.S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise

proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet the well on the North Col. 21,000 ft. 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeelinig, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feethigher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V.
The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned dangerous conductors at 25,100 it. and returning to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to trostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photograundertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Fit. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. major r. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapitl, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. all titudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April, permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to filight and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force The distance from Risalpur by way of Force The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbut to Glight is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs, 20 mins, on the outward flight and in 2 hrs 5 mins, on the return journey. From Glight the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakiot areas Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhl, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and Included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowtton, of Boston, U.S.A. Sewers! detarmined, attempts to reset the Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.-In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger

he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him. As he had no mountaineering established until the end of June. The party experience, it is presumed he perished on the slopes of the North Col.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition.

Are the days of the expedition of Everest was an aerial expedition both the proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard proke. The party retreated, but owing to the broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wie-land and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

> This is the worst Himalayan mountaineering disaster that has yet occurred.

> Another expedition to the Karakorams took Anomer expedition of the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher,

> In 1934 Messrs, E E. Shipton and H. W. In 1934 Messes, E. E. Shipton and in. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaincering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishl Ganga to the glacter basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messrs. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier.

> Lt-Col C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

Several expeditions have lately been made into the Himalayas by members of the Himalayan Club, especially expeditions into Sikkim by members of its Eastern Section.

The Himalayan Club.—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport The initiation of this Club was due to the Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor, General Its membership Assistant Surveyor-General. Its membership party, which included a number of well-known is over 350, including three lady members and German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains its president is General Sir Kenneth Wigram. Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as trans- Major K. G. KcLean is Hon. Secretary.

# The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province, the seat of the Programment. of that Province-the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Govern-ment of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential: its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its tayour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Envire should at once anforce the conrable Empire should at once enforce the con-tinuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slores of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatmonuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative heaithiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern as to the superior healthiness of the southern

which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks or Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wail and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running northeast towards the Juma Masjid forms the princi-pal approach to the new Legislature Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Pahargunj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

For a temporary capital, for the use of the Government of India during the period of the building of the new capital an area was selected along the Alipur Road, between the existing civil station of Delhi and the Ridge. The architecture and method of construction were similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allahabad in 1910; but the buildings have outlasted the transitional period for which they are intended. Army Headquarters were still housed in them in the winter until the season 1929-30. They are now occupied for various purposes including the temporary accommodation of Delhi University.

as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A great of the proving was entirely taken from the Delhi conditions of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The population of the area originally main lines have been followed throughout, population of the Municipal town of Delhi The central point of interest in the lay-out, population of the Municipal town of Delhi

was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India allow for a population within it of 70,000. were also housed in them in the winters of Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a pro-longed "battle of the styles" over Delhi, Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit which the builders have already had to carry-of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, provided for in the architects' plans. The Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive ment." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly western, as is that of British rule, but the first section of the extension Council including H. E. the Commander-Infestly Western, as is that of British rule, but the first section of the extension Council including H. E. the Commander-Infestly western, as is that of British rule, but the first section of the extension Council including H. E. the Commander-Infestly council including H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy is the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences they council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences they council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive in the new capital residences the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive to the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive to the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Executive to the council including H. E. the Viceroy is Execu of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be jour million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors after wards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices since the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 130? Jukhe of wares. This amount included to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legisand noscess for memors of the indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1928, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This may be taken as the floure for the completion. may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project,

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residen-tial accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature,

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advan-

residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly com-pleted. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether would be four million sterling and that sum their ordinary annual 5 months residence in was given in the original despatch of the Gov. Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being intro-duced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhitill mid-a pril and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33. When Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stays n Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. It remains to be seen whether the consequent profit will exceed the additional general expense of keeping staff down in the heat. An early descent from Simia to New Delhi was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows the except approach. briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and cellings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as Individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process in situ. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing at the war. The Secretariats were so far advan-them. When these were approved by the ced that there were transferred to them from Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the pad in addition to a suitable honorarium Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the Government undertook to pay for the finished

pictures done from approved sketches but developed and utilised. So far the plan for a give no guarantee that the finished paintings direct thoroughfare from the midst of the new give no guarantee that the missace paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones, and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India and with such satisfactory Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work is continually progressing. Govern-ment, meanwhile, instituted a scheme for sending selected artists to Europe for finishing studies to enable them the better to join in the work, and this is in operation.

Opinion of the Legislature.—Considerable discussion regarding the new works took place in the Assembly in 1921. The following unofficial resolution was carried:—
"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the interests of economy and of general convenience alike the execution of the programme of New Delhi works may be expedited and the necessary funds provided or raised so that the Secre-tariat and Legislative buildings and connected works including residences may be completed as early as practicable.

A non-official Member in the Legislative Assembly on 28th September, 1921, at Simla, moved a recommendation to Government noved a recommendation to Government "to appoint a Committee to inquire into the possibility of establishing a permanent Capital of India in a place possessing salubrious and temperate climate throughout the year." This proposal was ridiouled by several of his non-official colleagues and was eventually rejected without a division.

H.R.H. the Duke of Counaught, on 12th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of & large group of parliamentary buildings on a site close to the south-east of the Secretariats. The building is an imposing pile circular in shape, consisting in the main of three horse shoe-shaped Chambers for the Chamber of Princes, Council of State and Legislative Assembly respectively and surmounted by a large dome over a Central Library connecting all three Chambers.

H.E. the Viceroy (Baron Irwin) proceeded in state to the new Legislative buildings henceforward to be known as the Council Buildings and formally declared them open on 18th February 1927. The India legislature began its sessions in them next day.

During 1928, official and public attention became focussed on the need to effect drastic improvements in some of the crowded areas of the old city and to provide for its expansion and for suburban developments. This led to the examination of the possibilities of the area lying between the old and new cities and of the desirability of driving connecting roads through the City walls in order to give access outwards in this direction. The old city is now rapidly expanding in a westerly direction, i.e., towards and up the Ridge, which runs behind both cities and up the Ridge, which runs behind both cities and the spaces between the two cities are being ment of a unitary, teaching and residential

direct thoroughfare from the midst of the new city through the old city wall to the middle of the old city has not been proceeded with and consequently the magnificent thoroughfare, name Parliament Street, which was constructed for the purpose in New Delhi remains in a truncated condition. The Delhi Municipal Committee late in 1933 declined to co-operate in a completion scheme, on the ground that it would result in changes in property values in the old city to the disadvantage of many owners. The Medical Officer of Heath of the old city in his latest reports gravely stresses the ill effects his latest reports gravely stresses the ill effects of its overcrowded state and in this he is borne out by the Municipality in its reports.

H. E. the Viceroy on 10th January 1930 laid the foundation stone of a large European and Indian General Hospital to be built in the course of the next few years at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs for the service of both old and new cities. or the service of Doth old and new cities. This would provide 254 beds and the necessary laboratories and administrative and residential quarters. No progress has yet been made with the building work on which has for financial reasons been postponed.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931.

The Memorial takes the form of a triumphant arch spanning Kingsway, the avenue running down the centre of the Vista. It is generally similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris but is simpler. The monument reaches a height of 180 feet and the inner height of the arch is 87 feet, 6 inches and its broadth 70 feet. Over the arch on both arch is 87 feet 6 inches and its breadth 70 feet. Over the arch on both fronts appears in capital letters the single word 1NDIA and this is flanked on each side by the initials MCM (i.e. 1900) whilst immediately below them on the left hand are the initials XIV (i.e., 14) and on the opposite side the figures XIX (i.e., 19). Above the Arch is a circular stone bowl 11½ teet in diameter. A column of moffensive chemical smoke ascends from this on ceremonial occasions and anniversaries and is illuminated by electric and anniversaries and is illuminated by electric light reflections after dark. The memorial bears the names of British and Indian officers and N.C.Os. and men according to an discription carried upon it and running.

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Public Institutions.--It was Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 121 lakhs.

University of Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on bian was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore, decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council, Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundationstone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretarist until 1929 and in 1931 clid Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home. of the Government of India to allot considerable Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonics in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Deminion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, sur-mounted each by a glided merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones crected in various

parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose. The second great ceremony was the inauguration of the War Memorial. This was performed in State by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators. There was a large popular fête on the ground lying below the old Fort and between it and the river Jumna Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arranged a programme of festivities at The Viceroy's House. A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permaent official chairman mittee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

City Extension -- The new city now, in the midst of its season, contains a population of approximately 70,000 the maximum number for which it was designed. Of the numerous Ruling Princes who more allotted sites for residence, very few have yet responded by building Otherwise the available residential building space is almost covered and the time has come to consider and plan extensions of the city. The main direction for this is southward where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration.

# Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Admiral Watson and Clive, it is mprobable Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfrett, Esq., that he resumed the duties of his masonic office authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal" after the calamity that befell the settlement.

Of this personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indias." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that The minutes of the Grand Longe minorm us came of William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that arms body, November 17th, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was applianted by G. M. in 1789. At this period it was pointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of softlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by

being thought an infringement of his prerogative. I there and also to grant a dispensation for holding In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was conis to be found." Middleton's election was con-firmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked apon as abrogating the practice of annual elec-tions, he accordingly beld the office of D. G. M. Unfortanately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable in-formation is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from mly two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatsfied bodies seceding and attaching themselver to the Athol of Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to he United Grand Lodge of England and hav since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revved in that year and in 1840 created a Disrict Grand Lodge.

fadras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern Iniia (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencie and in the following year another Lodge was etablished at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Ahol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 182 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and bth these Provincial Grand Rodies continued orking peaceably side by side until the Union. ndeed, though not generally known, these two Frand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed. This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was

a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge" Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was at seems from Lane's records that in 1850 it was discovered that this lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Decree and reseaf to the chay in the the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civillan element of "Orlon" secoded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge, from the Grand Lodge of England.
Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge that in granting a warrant for a Bornoay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. india had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retrement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes. whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges

newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scotland Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Rombay, and for some years was the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and greatle and which has gone far. of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

### Bengal.

79 Lodges, Rt. Wor. Bro. Eric Studd, P.G.D., M.L.A., Dis. G. Master; Dy. D. G. M., Edward A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. P.G.D., Assist. D. G. M., F. W. Hockenhull, P.G.D.

### Madras.

35 Lodges. Dis. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. G. T. Boag, C.I E., 1,C.S., P.G.D.; Dy. D. G. M., Dewan Bahadur P. M. Sivagnanam M., Dewan Dana Mudaliar, P.G.D.

### Bombay.

51 Lodges D.G.M. Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., R. H. Middleton.

### Punjab.

34 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Rev. Canon G.D. Barne, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master; H. L. O. Garrett P.G.D. Dy. D.G.M.

### Burma.

20 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Dr. N. N. Parekh, P.G.D., District Grand Master, Jivanji Hormusji, C.I.E., I.S.O., P.A.G. Reg., Dy. D. G. M.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scotland Exercises rule through a Grand Master of all Scotland Exercises rule to confirmation by the Brethren subject to confirmation by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 78 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents:—

Lt.-Col. R. W. Castle, C. M. G., D. S. O., G. Supdt., Northern India.

G. Lindsay, G. Supdt., Central India. Morley Williams, Supdt., Southern India. W. G. McLean, G. Supdt., Eastern India. F. B. Ady—Burma.

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Bhadur J. C. Mistree, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort. Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was nade in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretar of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretay of Ireland that it would be objectionable to crate a third masonic jurisdiction in the Provice, there being two already, viz., English and Scotish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to granthe warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant ras sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge 'St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodes have sprung into being, one of which is nw defunct.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no Distrit Grand Master in India at present, the Lodge corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge a Dublin. There are eleven Lodges, 6 in Calcutta 3 in Ceylon and 3 in Bombay.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under ·--

### Bengal.

31 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp. Eric Studd, M.L.A. (P. A. G. Soj.)

### Madras

- 19 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Excellent Comp. G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S.
- 26 Chapters. M. Ex. Comp. W. A. C. Bromham, Grand Superintendent.

### Burma.

7 Chapters, Most Ex. Comp. D. Parckh, Grand Superintendent. v. n. n.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present rued by M. E. Camp. A. M. Kajiji under when there are about 30 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasony in India is also District Grand Scribe F of Sectish R. A. Masonry R. of Scotish R. A. Masonry.

There i one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry; worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of Englad and Wales, and divided into separate District; but in most cases the District Grand Mark Marker. Master.

### Bengal.

24 Leges. Rt. W. Bro. Eric Studd, P. G. M. O., listrict Grand Master.

### Bombay.

18 Edges. Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D., District Grand Master.

### Madrde,

16 odges. Rt. Wor. Bro. George Tounsend Poag, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Grand Master.

12Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., F.R.H.S., District Grand Master.

### Rurma.

Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Parakh, M.D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the yal arch degree in Irish Chapters. Mark gree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but setly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent istly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Lapters insist upon candidates being Mark aster Masons before exaltation, Mark degree (Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Laster in S. C. Craft does not recognise the remony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is onlined strictly to Chapters, Each Chapter is a Lodge of M. M. Working under its inarter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges and the Benevolent Funds application faster. Separate charters for Mark Lodges should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangir C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Koad, Bombay.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

Roman Eagle Conclave No. 43, Bombay.

St. Mary's Commandery No. 43, Bombay. R. A. Mariner, Nos. 80, 203, 207, 220, 232, 233, 298, 468, 474, 497 and 642, Bengal Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 72, 514, 662, Bombay, and 483, Jubbulpore, Bombay Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist.

Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 36, 37, 40 and 42, Madras. 23, 46, 58, 60, 63, 65, 70, Bombay.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below :-

D. G. S., Bengal.

H. W. Barker, P. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Colcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W, Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Burma.

H. Friedlander, D.G.S., E.C., Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A. G. Reg., Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

# Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superinten-dept) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist. and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well known members as

Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale.
With the exception of the Director (Lieut.Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, I.M.S.) all the officers are Indian. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely The Records and The Memoirs

of the Indian Museum.

Botanical Survey .- The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India is under the control of a Director who is also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. There is a staff at headquarters of two officers for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and mainten-ance of the Industrial Section. The Director holds administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma, of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distri-bution of cincho, a products to the Government of India's area of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the physical fact of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plant life—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last

as the Royal Bottanic Garden Guring the last contury and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hard. India was still largely in French hands. had been compiled from routes of solitary

travellers and rough charts of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been ounded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennel the first Survey or General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there

India based on the rigid system of trangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and sine extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for hetance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the lermanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debared from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsibe for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater

part of Southern Asia, and also for geodeic work

Geodesy means the investigation of he size. shape and structure of the earth, and theeodetic work of the department conists of rimary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, logitude and gravity determinations. From the the exact "figure" of the earth is olained, exact "figure" of the earth is oblined, whereby points fixed by triangulation in be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together altopographical and revenue surveys, and the extence of such a system from the early days ( the department has obviated the embarrassents caused in other countries where isolated pographical surveys have been started withe a rigid framework, with the inevitable resulthat they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, esscial in any large survey, but there are a numbiof other activities, all of them ultimately utilitian which can be suitably combined with its exition, and the following are some of these wih are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determinations heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of T<sub>1</sub>
Tables for forty-one ports between Suez a Singapore.

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force

Astronomical observations to determin latitude, longitude and time;

Seismographic and meteorological observation at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed by far the larges known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a

consideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is con-cerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay. several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only two-thirds of the programme had been completed by 1932, in spite of a reduction of scale for the

less important areas.

Although new surveys covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area comparable to that of kingland—are carried out every year, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill teatures shewn by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but entered from outside information.

Owing to the serious financial situation in 1931, the establishment of the department was severely cut down and its annual expenditure halved, in consequence of which the modern survey of India cannot now be completed before 1950.

The obsolescence of the present series of modern maps of India is shewn in the second

index map at the end of this report.

Large Scale Surreys .- Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is madequate.

Muscellaneous - While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riverin, irrigation, railway and city surveys, Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers, lent in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun also carry out work for other Government departments, such as special maps, illustrations

for Reports and all diagrams for patents.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining a high standard of instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey .- The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air

taken from the ground are being studied experimentally.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Depart-

ment of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided; the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun, Director, Frontier Circle, Simla, Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong; Officer in charge, No 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore; and Officer-in-Charge, No. 10 (Burma) Party, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress.—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress. till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congressinances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science; for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year, the proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress; the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Rotany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research; when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association.— This Association, which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, survey work for civil purposes is receiving all This Association, which is a much older body possible encouragement and assistance, and the than the National Research Council in England, latest methods of mapping from photographs was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees

five lakhs (£33,000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by

several other nations.

During 1929 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India. It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non-medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consulta-tive Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the Indian Research Fund Association should be the co-ordinating agency for the research activities of the All-India Institute of Public Health which is being built at Calcutta and of the proposed Central Medical Research Institute. The Conference of Medical Research Workers is drawn from all parts of India and consists of experts in their particular lines of research discussed vasn'ty the general rolley.

of research, discussed yearly the general policy of research work in India as well as the detailed schemes which are proposed to be undertaken by the Indian Research Fund Association in the following year. The results of these discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Poard of the Indian Research Fund Association in making their recommenda-tions for the programme of the following year. The Advisory Board also met in December and examined all the proposals for research work and recommended a scheme of research for the guidance of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.

The official organ of the Association is the "Indian Journal of Medical Research," which has a wide international circulation. The Association also publishes "Indian Medical Research Memoirs," which are supplementary to the "Journal"

Since its inception a great number of inquiries have been carried out under the auspices of the Association and great expansion of its activities has taken place from small beginnings.

The principal inquiries are the Malaria Survey of India, which is a Central organisation, located at Kasauli and Karnal, plague research at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, kala-szar by a commission in Assam, bacteriophage by Dr. Asheshov at Patna, nutritional research by Colonel McCarrison at the Pasteur Institute,

activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January 1927 and is known as The Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied. In connection with the Malaria Survey of India and in order to assemble all facts relating to malaria, a new publication has been started known as the "Records of the Malaria Survey of India," of which up-to-date four number have been issued.

The programme for each year involves an expenditure of Rs.10 lakks or more and the institution of 40 or 50 investigations.

Geological Survey.—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off. During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered. Such discoveries are published without delay and every endeavouris made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the mineral discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and cossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus. The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and fossil specimens to educational institutions. The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineer-ing problems connected with the selection of sites for dams for reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Department is also often able to advise on problems concern-ed with the supply of water. As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The Geological Comoor, and indigenous drugs and drug addiction by Lt.-Col. Chopra at Calcutta.

The Malaria Survey of India, which now colors international recognition, is constantly called upon to advise as to the best methods for Memoirs, Records and Palsontologia Indica, malaria prevention in India. As part of the

# Posts and Telegraphs.

### POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Director-General of Post and Offices of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of India. For the efficient working of the Department of India. For the efficient working of the Department a representative of the Finance Deptt.—the Financial Adviser. Posts and Telegraphs—them. When the duties of the Postmaster ments representative of the Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—them. When the duties of the Postmaster or a head office become so onerous that he is Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—them. When the duties of the Postmaster was the point of the Postmaster or a head office become so onerous that he is Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—the Financial Adviser porters of the post of them and if a till further relief is required. & T. The Financial Adviser not only controls the finances of the Dept, but also assists the

Assit. Deputy Director-General.

Assit. Deputy Director-General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a holders or outlivators who perform their postal indices of cultivators who perform their postal interest of the Post Office is entrust-

The Postmasters-General are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers. All the Posta masters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. the finances of the Dept, but also assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing The more important of the offices subordinate financial implications in which the former is assisted by the Deputy Director-General, Finance. The superior staff of the Director, importance. Sub-offices and assisted by the Deputy Director-General, assisted by the Deputy Director-General, importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of in addition to the Director-General himself, postal business with the public, submit accounts Director-General, one Deputy Director-General incorporating therein the accounts of their (postal services), five (including one temporary) taskst. Deputy Director-General and one Personal Assistant to the Director-General.

ed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Deputtment of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate head-quarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work Generally there is a head post office at the and are known by the name of combined offices, head-quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually everywhere and especially in towns by opening subordinate to the head office for purposes a number of cheap telegraph offices working of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to below) is as follows:—	o Ceylon and	Portuguese India e	xcept as indicated
	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
Not exceeding half a tola Exceeding half a tola but not exceeding two and a half tolas Every two and a half tolas or fraction	Anna, Pies.  1 0  1 3	Double the pre-	Double the defici-
Book and nottern packets For the first five tolas or tra tion thereof For every additional five tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas	0 0	(chargeable on delivery).	on delivery).
Post ards.  Single 9 ples. Reply 1 anna 6 pi (The postage on cards of private manufacts must be prepaid in full.)  Parcels (prepayment compulsory).  Parcels not exceeding 800 tolas in weight:  Rs. s  Not exceeding 20 tolas 0  Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas 0  For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight 0	mentary for land telegrams. In the calculate Expressannas for Ordinari 2 annas for money ord India.  Value-put the amousiender and	In addition to the of two annas is aphic money order case of Ceylon the ed at the rates sho—Rs. 2 for the fir each additional wo reach additional vers cannot be ser syable fees.—These nt specified for r are the same as theers.	levied on each in- telegraph charge wn below:— at 12 words and 3 rd. drst 12 words and word. Telegraphic at to Portuguese are calculated on emittance to the
Registration is compulsory in the case parcels weighing over 440 tolas.  These rates are not applicable to parce for Portuguese India.  In the case of parcels for Ceylon a registratifice of 3 annas is chargeable on each parcel addition to the rates shown above.	Where the Rs. 100 Where the but does where the but does	value insured exce not exceed Rs. 150 value insured exce not exceed Rs. 200	not exceed 0 3 deds Rs. 100 0 4 eds Rs. 150 0 5
Registration fee. Rs. : For each letter, postcard, book or pat- tern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 Ordinary Money Order fees.	thereof of For every thereof of As regar	additional Rs. 100 wer Rs. 200 and up additional Rs. 100 wer Rs. 1,000 rds Portuguese In	to Rs. 1,000 0 2 or fraction 0 1 adia see Foreign

exceeding Rs. 25 On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 upto Rs. 600

for each omplete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable.

Telegraphic money order fees .- The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary"

article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Ceylon or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows --Letters.

To Great Britain and Northern Egypt (including the Sudan) and all British Colonies, Dominions and possessions except Palestine and Transjordan.

o other countries, colonies or places except to Ceylon and Portuguese India to To which Indian inland rates apply.

Ireland, | 2} annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

> 3} annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single 2 annas. .. 4 annas. Reply

Printed Papers .- 1 anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers .- For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight . . .. 31 annas. For every additional 2 ounces or part of

.. lanna. that weight Samples.—11 annas for first 4 ounces and 2 anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels.

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given

(1) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern 1reland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office. the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:—

Gibralcar. land.

For a parcel-Rs.a.p. Rs.a.p. 

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination

(ii) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs, but which do not exceed 50 lbs. (the maxi-mum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O.S.N.Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of from the Company's Head Office in London; if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addresses on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co. cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit en India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value-payable system.

#### Limits of Weight.

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the
Irish Free State, British Australasian Colonies,
Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and
the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Ceylon-No limit,

To all other destinations-4 lbs, 6 oz.

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-5 lbs.

To Ceylon-200 tolas.

To all other destinations-1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels.-11 lbs. or 20 lbs.

#### Limits of Size.

Letters-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations-35 mches in length. breadth and thickness taken together and 234 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll. 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Samples.-To Great Britain and Northern Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 11 feet in length and 6 inches in diameter.

To all other destination-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 234 melies in any one direction. If in torm of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Money Orders .- To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

Rs. a On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not 0 3 exceeding Rs. 25.. On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows :--

.. o On any sum not exceeding £1 exceeding £1 but not exceeding ,, £2 £3 £.9. 0 10 £3 £4 0 18 ,, £4 £5 1 0 ,, ,, ,, •• £5

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4. the charge shall be 13 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

For insurance of letters and parcels to Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees registered article.

mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

We detected a continue of the continu

For insurance of letters and parcels to British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles or Zanzibar and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insur		
exceed Rs. 180	••	41
For every additional	Rs. 180 or	
fraction thereof		41

For insurance of letters and parcels to Grea<sup>t</sup> Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

		ue insured	does	not	
ex	eed £12	• •	••	••	41
For	every	additional	£12	or	
fra	ction the	reof			41

Acknowledgement fee .- 3 annas for each

Magnitude of business in Post Office.— At the close of 1933-34 there were 106,200 postel officials, 23,700 post offices, and 167,200 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,100 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,100 million articles, including 41 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 62.5 millions were sold for postal purposes over 37.5 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 754 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 185.6 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; about 3.5 million insured articles on V. P. articles; about 3.5 million insured articles valued at 1,031 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating about 7.9 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad, pensions amounting to Rs. 16.7 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 17,000 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1934, there were 3,000,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 522.3 millions and 87,000 Postal Life Insurance policles with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 165.2 millions.

#### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordina-tion to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgama-tion of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced amagamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this acheme which folk wed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April.
The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the to the Director-General himself, consists on the singlineering side of a Chief Engineer. Telegraphs, with one Personal Assistant. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant officers. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special expensive were considered necessary and the Each additional arrangements were considered necessary and the Each additional word over 8

engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles were divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the en-gineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles. The fusion was com-pleted in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General.

There is also a Wireless Branch attached to the Director General's office, which is in ad-ministrative control of all wireless work in the Department. The Director of Wireless is in charge of this branch and is assisted by two officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:-

> For delivery in India. Private and State. Express. Ordinary.

Rs. a. Rs. a.

Man dellarana da Man dellarana	IML - 24						
For delivery in For delivery. Lhasa (Tibet). in Ceylon	The address is free.						
Pringte and State Private and	Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they						
Ex- Ordi- Ex- Ordi-	telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams						
press. nary. press. nary.	to countries in Europe, America etc. are as follows:—						
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.	Ordy, Defd, D.L.T.						
Minimum charge, 1 8 0 12 2 0 1 0	Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.						
Each additional word over 12., 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 2	Europe via I R C-						
The address is charged for-	Great Britain and Northern Ireland 0 15 0 71 0 5						
43711 -1 1	Irish Free State 1 0 0 8 0 5						
Additional charges.	Belgium 1 2 0 9 0 6						
Minimum for reply-paid Minimum charge	Holland 1 2 0 9 0 6						
telegram for an	Germany 1 4 0 10 0 7						
ordinary telegram.	0 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
Notification of delivery Minimum charge for							
an ordinary telegram.	Spain 1 4 0 10						
The second secon	France 1 3 0 91 0 61						
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less 4 annas.	Italy City of the Vatican. 1 5 0 101						
	Other Offices 1 4 0 10 0 7						
Collation One half of the charge for an ordinary tele-	Norway.—						
gram of same length.	Svalbard 1 7 0 11½						
Rs.	Other Places 1 4 0 10 0 7						
(If both the offices	Bulgaria 1 5 0 10 0 10						
of origin and destination are	Russia 1 5 0 10 0 7						
closed 2	Turkey 1 5						
For acceptance of an offices is closed. 1	Czecho-Slovakia 1 5 0 101 0 7						
For acceptance of an offices is closed. 1 Express telegram If the telegram	Union of South Africa						
during the hours has to pass	and S. W. Africa via						
when an office is through any closed interme-	IRC 1 15 0 151 0 81						
diate office an	America via I R C-						
additional fee in respect of	N. A. Cables.						
each such office 1	Ontario, Quebec, Nova						
Signelling by flag or sema- (The usual in-							
phore to or from ships-per land charge							
telogram plus a fixed fee of 8 ans.							
Boat hire							
ally necessary.	New York, Boston, etc. 1 11 0 13 0 9						
Copies of telegrams each 100	Philadelphia, Washington,						
words or less 4 annas.	etc 113 014 010						
For For delivery delivery	Chicago 2 0 1 0 0 11						
For delivery delivery ress telegrams. in India. in	San Francisco, Seattle,						
Ceylon.	etc 2 3 1 1; 0 12						
Ex- Ordi- Ex- press. nary. press.	Buenos Aires 3 7 1 111						
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rio de Janeiro 3 10 1 13						
Minimum charge 1 0 0 8 1 0	Valparaiso 3 7 1 111						
Each additional 6	Havana 2 5 1 21						
words over 48 in	Jamaica 3 4 1 10						
respect of India, each additional four							
words over 32 in	Urgent Telegrams—						
respect of Ceylon 0 2 0 1 0 2	Rate double of ordinary rate.						

Letter Telegrams-

Minimum charge for 25 words.

Ordinary rate telegrams may be written in Code.

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India or Burma and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blair or Rangoon the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from Offices in India or Burma transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

> Total charge per word. Ordinary. Code. Rs. a. Rs. a.

(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, cepting those mentioned

0 13 0 8 in (2) to (4) below

(2) Radio-telegrams Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy

(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish 0 12 0 71 or Swedish ships

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one

#### DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughwhich are dealt with telegraphically unroughed accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarly delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

stante, Telegraph restante and telegraph re-direction under orders of the addressee.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 107,216 miles of line including cable and 593,555 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1934. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 104 (including 19 Radio offices), respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4276.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures :-

		5 754 A15	15,558,298
Press	••	5,278	82,068
Foreign State		9,896	
? Private		785,679	2,189,052
€ Press	• •	35,910	
Inland State		860,382	803,320
f Private			11,788 787
		1897-98.	1933-34.

The outturn of the workshops during 1933-34 represented a total value of Rs. 10,56,800.

Wireless.-The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1932-33 was thrity-one, vz., Akyab, Allahabad, Bassein, Bombay, Calcutta (two stations), Cheduba, Chittagong, Delhi, Diamond Island, Jodhpur, Jutogh, Karachi (two stations), Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Nagpur, Peshawar, Poona, Port Blair, Quetta, Rangoon (4 stations), Sandheads (two pilot-vessels), Sandoway and Victoria Point, of which only Cheduba, Port Blair and Victoria Point bocked telegrams direct from the public.

Seven of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and cleven worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily, the wheatstone system being employed generally for this circuit.

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1934 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 330 with 19,414 straight line connections and 3,390 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 173 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 25 with 37,400 connections.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1934 was 13,197.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1938-34 was Rs. 10,12,000 and Rs. 16,77,46,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1934 amounted to Rs. 10,72,62,000 and transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in daily to Rs. 11,24,55,000, the result being a net loss letter telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Re- of Rs. 51,93,000.

# Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in ( India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which invoives the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often many places; but the village nouse is suil often ill-ventilated and over-populated: the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised "

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution ed, and fuldes were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (Gazette of India, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 et seq.) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsi-ble to local control through Ministers. It is yet too early to attempt to indicate the effects of this change.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical edu-cation, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed." He quoted, the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914, that "in the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car." of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1925 noted the introduction of the political element into health matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fairway to maturing but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adding to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed." But, he says, "though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems: amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention.

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantille mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and nearly 4½ times that of New Zealand. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, cholera, small-pox, yeilow import, i.e., plague, choiera, smail-pox, yenow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infec-tion for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The signifleance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think: "Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children; of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri; of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation."

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Cal-cutta in December, 1927, urged the impor-ance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision The Commissioner in his annual report to Government for 1927 gave at the outset follows:—
the following text for thought "Whether the institution of a Ministry of Health, which many of us think is long overdue for the Indian Empire, would accelerate progress is a matter of opinion; but there can be little doubt that such progress must depend not on a happhagard proprogress must depend not on a haphazard programme or on the fulfilment of an annual routine of measures sanctified by tradition but rather on the acceptance of such cardinal principles as have been laid down by the Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health in his 1927 report and by a genuine attempt to work to these. Sir George Newman points out that "Nothing is more certain than the fact that the physical advancement and health of mankind is dependant not upon a doctor's stunt here or a sanitary institution there but upon the whole social evolution of the people. Now, these desired ends are not reached merely by announdesired ends are not reached morely by announcing them, attil less by leaving things to chance, drift or fate. They can in any case only be partly reached at all without foresight, organisation and expenditure. He proceeds to inculcate it is for consideration how far we in India are now working to these basic principles or are likely to in the future and whether our existing built organisation is best suited to four basic principles which it is necessary for

- (b) the establishing of a definite standard to work to, which should be based on health and physiology and not on disease or pestilence;
- (c) the study of the character and incidence of disease, its causes and predisposing conditions. its mode of spread, its social factors which increase or reduce it and the means of its treatment and prevention:
- (d) the establishment of a national organisation by the assent of public opinion, such organisation being an index of the aspirations and enlightenment of the people.

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report :--

			Birth Rates	(per mille).	Death Rates (per mille).			
Province.			1931.	Previous 5 years.	1931.	Previous 5 years.		
Delhi		••	42.2	46.5	23.7	35.3		
Bengal			27.8	26.2	22.3	22.7		
Bihar and Orissa .			33.9	37.0	26.6	26.5		
Assam			28.1	31.3	18.7	22 2		
United Provinces .			35.6	33.2	27.0	24.7		
Punjab			42.7	38.1	26.0	25.7		
N. W. Frontier Province			30.7	26.9	20.2	19.7		
Central Provinces and B	erar		44.3	46.0	35.5	34.2		
Madras		••	35.5	37.5	23.7	25.3		
Coorg		••	24.5	21.1	23.8	29.1		
Bombay			36.1	37.5	23.8	28.3		
Burma		••	26.5	26.8	17.4	29.9		
jmer-Merwara			34.0	28.8	30.1	25.0		
British India		••	34.3	35.7	24.9	26.0		

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseases: specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal ergans, and lung diseases, Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1932:—

# Mortality during 1932.

D-- Deaths.

R- Ratio per mille.

Province.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respira- tory Diseases.	All other causes.
Delhi	4	183		7,305	499	4,015	3,731
rem ·· { R.	0 0	0.3		11.2	0.8	6.2	5.8
Bengal D.	33,910	7,91	1	691,513	39,562	62,249	187,074
Bengai R.	0.7	0.2	0.0	13.8	0.8	1.2	3.6
Bihar and D.	9,348	16,466	3,374	564,666	15,727	5,582	160,782
Orissa. R.	0.2	0.4	0.1	14.8	0.4	0.1	4.2
Assam	4,971	631		98,211	8,241	5,358	32,909
Assum R	0.6	0.1	••	12.2	1.3	0.7	4.1
n postana (D.	9,734	2,779	21,497	853,256	12,836	33,730	142,398
U. Provinces { R	0.2	0.0	0.4	17.5	0.3	0 7	2.9
Punjab D	614	5,184	2,003	388,427	13,287	60,251	109,616
runjab R.	0.0	0.2	0.1	16 2	0.6	2,5	4 6
(D.	70	513		38,582	529	3,094	4,388
N.W.F.P. $\cdot \cdot	0.0	0.2	••	16.1	0.2	1.3	1.8
(D.	854	574	2,058	237,743	23,493	30,411	121,844
C. P. & Berar	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.1	1.5	2.0	7.8
γ., [D.	5,278	5,363	1,561	291,416	80,410	94,312	513,684
Madras { R.	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	1.7	2.0	11.2
(D.		1	8	2,944	110	254	490
Coorg		0 0	0.0	18.0	0.7	1.6	3.0
, (D	1,353	2,699	14,446	195,250	22,610	93,524	172,592
Bombay R	0.0	0.1	0.7	8.8	1.0	4.2	7.8
, D	1,082	2,484	1,556	75,897	5,191	11,830	111,380
Burma { R	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.4	1.0	9.1
Aimer Mer- D	. 1	138		10,934	309	1,304	1,262
wara.	0.0	0.2		19 4	0.5	2.3	2. <b>2</b>

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted are belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

recently published annual report, which concerns the year 1932, brings to notice certain leading facts. He shows that life-births registered during the year 1932 numbered 9.054,506 (4,702,913 males and 4,351,593 females or 81,384 less than the figure for 1931. Registered deaths numbered 5,805,666 (males 3,039,159 and females 2,766,507) as compared with 6,616,099 in 1931. 1,527,432 deaths or 26 per cent, of the total infantile occurred during the first year of life against 1.633,476 or 25 per cent. in 1931. Compared with 1931 the rate of 168.7 for British India was lower by 10 p in.

The Public Health Commissioner, dealing specially with the high rate of infantile mortality. mentions that statistics of the causes of these early deaths are not recorded but says that it is generally known that premature birth, infantile debility, bowel disorders, convulsions, malnutrition, diarrhoea and enteritis, respiratory diseases,inanition, smallpox, fevers and marasmus are the main causative features

Dr. Ruth Young, Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society, in some notes contributed to the Public Health Commissioner's report on this subject, says that "Various attempts recently made to ascertain more accurately the exact cause of maternal deaths have shown that mortality in connection with childbirth is very high and that the problem of deaths is even greater than had been supposed. The lower rate reported tor rural areas is probably due to faulty resistration, because the facilities for skilled attendance must obviously be lower in the average village even although the general standard of health may be higher. As in the case of infant mortality the general causes of this high rate are known, although further investigations in particular localities are required, e.g. into the prevalence of anemia of pregnancy and its influence on maternal mortality and the occurrence of diseases such as osteomalacia and eclampsia which complicate labour in certain parts of India. Apart from such definite entities which might be susceptible of rapid improvement the main causes of maternal mortality lie in social customs which cannot be quickly influenced. Any reform which has as its modus operands in educational process is bound to operate only gradually .... It can undoubtedly be hastened and in particular

The Public Health Commissioner in his most | by the provision of safe attendance at childbirth, That means trained midwives and dais in far greater numbers than are at present available. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly a greater appreciation of clean midwifery on the part of the general public. It would be a tragedy if this appreciation were not met by increased facilities in the shape of competent midwives. The teaching of illiterate women is a tedious business, yet the numbers of even partially educated women who are ready to become midwives is still very small and the ancient prejudice against work which is regarded as "unclean" still lingers ..... Ante-natal work which is such a powerful factor reducing maternal mortality is certainly on the increase. A greater number of women's hospitals are taking up this work and health visitors are playing their part. The attendance at antenatal climes is better than formerly and the public is beginning to understand the need for careful examinations.

> "Within a short space of time, measurable probably in months, the constitutional reforms now under discussion will have been brought into force. And the public health problems with which the new Central Government will be faced are such as will demand urgent attention. It is difficult to understand how the present central health organisation could undertake the additional work which these problems must entail. More than one witness who appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee stated that a Ministry of Health was an essential feature of the tuture Government of India but this proposal, while it has received warm support from more than one experienced authority, still remains a mere hope for the future. Apart from central direction of policy which a well-organised Ministry of Health would be capable of planning one of the most important requirements of this country is an All-India Public Health Act which will lay down the broad principles on which all public health developments should be based. Unfortunately the financial position has never forbidden the creation of the Central Board of Health which was suggested by the Simon Com. mission and which had been planned by the present Member in charge of Public Health as a first stage in effecting closer co-ordination between individual provinces in matters of public health. These and other developments must, it seems, await happier and more prosperous days,"

#### THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

# General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1932.

1929	Strength.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Invalids sent Home.		Invalids Discharged in India.		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom.		Average Constantly sick.	
	Average	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	2,295	1,063	463.2	15	6.54	63	27.43	٠	!			38,75	16.88
British Other Ranks.	55,336	32,177	581.2	164	2.96	400	7,39	•••				1,458.31	26.35
British Other Ranks' wives	4,317	1,262	292.3	18	4.17	57	13 20	•••				41.62	9.64
British Other Ranks' wives —parturition.		863		••	••		••				••	33 21	
British Other Ranks' chil- dren.	6,684	1,999	299.1	85	12.72	14	2.09				••	65.61	9.82
Others		2,345		440		38	٠. ,					86·14	

Among officers of the British Army in India | 463.2 per thousand of strength were admitted or 7.39 per thousand of the strength, compared to hospital during the year compared with 420.4 in 1931. There were 15 deaths, giving a ratio of 6 54 per thousand, compared with 18 and 7.76 in 1931. The average constantly sick in hospital was 38.75 or 16.88 per thousand of strength as compared with 15.11 in the preceding year. The total constantly sick, in hospital are with fewerth as compared with 15.11 in the preceding year. hospital or out of hospital, on account of disease and injury was 27 94 per thousand.

Of British soldiers 32,177, or 581.5 per thousand were admitted to hospital compared with 647 per thousand in 1931 and 580.5 per thousand in 1913. There were 1,646 soldier deaths or 2.96 per thousand of the strength compared with 2.76 per thousand in 1931. The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were :--

Local injuries	• •		• •		27
Pneumonia			• •		27
Enteric group of	fevers				14
Heat stroke		• •	• •		12
Appendicitis		• •	• •	• •	11
Heat exhaustion		••	• •	• •	6

The number, sent home as invalids was 409 with 544 or 9.74 per thousand in 1981.

Among women and children (British Other Ranks) 1,262 women or 292 3 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 1,395 or 334 4 per thousand in 1931. Of the children, 1,999 or 299 1 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 1,896 or 286.4 in 1931.

The principal cause of sickness among British troops was malaria of which there were. 4,654 cases, a decrease of 1,628 compared with 1931. The year's report by the medical authorities remarks, "In 1932, in India, the British troops lost about 32,568 days spent in hospital on account of malaria alone—a matter of serious economic importance to the State. The hard fact is that we know well how to deal with the malaria problem; but we have not the funds with which to put our knowledge to adequate practical use.''

## HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

		ngth.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Invalids sent to U. K.		Invalids discharged in India.		Average constantly sick.	
	Average strength.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	••	2,175	700	321 · 8	15	6· 90	26	11.95			24. 36	11. 20
Indian Ranks		121,013	52,017	<b>429</b> · 8	305	2. 52			783	6. 47	1,902 <sup>.</sup> 33	15. 72
Followers		28,248	7,525	266. 4	109	3. 86					266· 35	9. 43
Others *	••		2,094		25				73			

Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces R. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital | thousand in 1931. There was thus a decrease for 1932 was 321.8 per thousand of strength as of 21.5 per thousand on the 1931 figures. The compared with 367.4 in 1931. Among soldiers death rate among Indian soldiers during 1932 52,017 or 429.8 per thousand of strength were, was 2.52 per thousand as against 2.96 per admitted to hospital, compared with 451.3 per | thousand in 1931.

#### LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. In 1921, when a Ceusus was made, leprosy was regarded as an infirmity like blindness, insanity and deaf-mutism and the supposed number of lepers was tabulated along with these. The number counted was 102,513 as against 109,094 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if this figure represented anything more than the more advanced cases and that more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the begging and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. Mulr, M.D., F.R.O.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that "recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but limited survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy."

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Assoclation was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

In the scheme of anti-leprosy campaign which the Association put into operation, the respective parts to be played by the Central and Provincial Committees in carrying forward and Provincial Committees in carrying forward the aims and objects of the Association are definitely apportioned. The Central Com-mittee is vested with the task of promoting research, of preparing and publishing propa-ganda material, arranging for the training of doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy according to the latest methods and of conducting an expert survey of selected areas for the ascertainment of the facts regarding the incidence and endemicity of leprosy. Measures for the accommodation and treatment of leprous patients and other schemes of purely local interest are to be the concern of provincial committees as agents of the Indian Council in the Provinces.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committees are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest:—

- (1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community.
- (2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for
  - (a) financially it would be impossible;
  - (b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated,
- (3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.
- (4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Com-

mittees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects:—

- (a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so
- (b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generation will become fewer.

The Governing Body of the Indian Council in their report for the year 1933, show that the Association's main work during the completed nine years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product during theat period is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject."

There are now seventeen provincial branches, including one in Mysore State and each of them has established treatment centres for leprous patients. In Assam, for instance, the number of clinnes rose from 81 in 1932 to 145 at the end of 1933. Many clinics in different parts of India report absolute cures of the disease.

His Excellency the Vicercy is the President of the Indian Council, Maj. Gen. C. A. Sprawson, C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., Director General of the I.M.E. the Chairman of the Governing Body, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary and Sir Ernest Burdon, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., the Honorary Treasurer.

## BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved, and still more of it, if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its suffer-ings from blindness, it was a gift of some £43,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations. There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into Eastern Europe, stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained.

India is in this great **Blindness Belt.** According to the last census returns there are 480,000 totally blind persons in this population of more

than 300 millions. That is an incidence of 1½ totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Masik district an incidence of at least 4.38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7; in Bijapur 2.6 as against 0.7; in the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palanpur 7 per thousand was found. If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of underestimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like 1½ millions than the half million shown in the census returns.

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who, from neglected eye diseases, are partially or even nearly blind, and whose happiness and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different interpreta-

tion in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses; or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness"; and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. Recently the All-India Blind Ralief Association has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease. It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

"No one," says Col. R. H. Elliot, late of the Madras. Ophthalmic Hospital, writing in the British Journal of Ophthalmology of May 1919, "who has not worked in India can form any conception of the enormous amount of preventable and curable blindness which is laying its shadow over the health, happiness and usefulness of this great portion of our Empire", and the same writer in another place has said:—"It is difficult for anyone who has not had first hand experience of medical practice in the East to realise the state of things out there granular ophthalmia claims its victims by the ten thousand, whereas it is really a disease which, when properly treated at an early stage, should not cause the loss of a single eye. The neglect of patients suffering from small-pox and other febrile conditions leads to a vast amount of blindness, while the treatment of mild ocular affections by irritant drugs is probably one of the most evil factors that spread blindness broadcast throughout the land. Large numbers of men and women suffering from glaucoma, from cataract and from other curable diseases, are allowed to hide in their villages like wounded animals, waiting only their release by death. This is not an overdrawn picture. It is a statement of cold, hard, cruel facts, well known to everyone who has practised or is practising medicine in the East,"

In an editorial on the Ophthalmic work in Egypt and the possibilities of similar work in India, the Indian Medical Gazette (March 1928) remarks:—"It would seem worth while for the Government of India to examine the working of this splendid organisation, for, in spite of the fact that workers in India have always been in the front in advances in ophthalmology, there has been little organised work in ophthalmic research except in Madras; even there the work has been done by men who have already a large amount of routine work to perform. India as a whole owes its position in the ophthalmic world entirely to the energies of individual enthusiasts, whose names are so well known that it is not necessary to mention them. Whas been possible in Egypt should also be possible

in India and it would appear that the first step should be the establishment of Schools of Ophthalmology, in places like Madras and Calcutta where ample facilities exist. At these schools advanced teaching and research in ophthalmology would be carried out, and the next step would be to organise a system of ophthalmic relief at selected centres all over India." (There are now schools of ophthalmology at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore).

Associations known as "Blind Relief" Associations have been working for several years in Western India, in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers, whose duty it is to find out the "hldden blind" and get them to the medical centre for relief; to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children); to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neona-torum; to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease; and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown. In 1917 Colonel Elliot wrote as follows, "To me it seems that the duty and privilege of undertaking this work lie with the State, and that no sum spent on such a task could be too large. Unfortunately this is not the view that has been taken by those in authority and consequently we see the specta-permissible to voice an admiration for the stand taken by Mr. Henderson. [Founder of the Blind Relief Association movement, who began the work in 1913]. The best that one can hope for his endeavour is that he will succeed in arousing the conscience of educated Indians to the needs of their less fortunate countrymen, and that this little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, will end in a monsoon of active effort".

As the above was written in 1917, it is not altogether applicable to the criticism of Government of to-day, as it has already been shown that there are now several schools of ophthal mology in India, and the Government eye hospitals are doing tremendous work; but these hospitals are situated in the large towns and cannot possibly by any stretch of imagination, give relief to the millions living in the rural areas.

The All-India Blind Relief Association.—
(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work. It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr. C. G. Henderson (late I. C. S.) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India. It is affiliated to the International Association for the Provention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1929, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross

Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Organising Secretary is R. Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall. Bombay.

Secretary is it. Crawford Hutenisson, The Town Hall, Bombay.

A beginning has been made, but it is only a beginning, and it is but the fringe of this vast problem that has been touched. The schools of ophthalmology in India are turning out ophthalmology in India are turning out ophthalmology in India are turning out reference in the cities and large towns. A scheme for taking these men and placing them in selected centres has been worked out, all that is required is monetary help. The cost is minimal and here is an opportunity for the generous and public spirited to emulate Sir Ernest Cassel, and give to India an eye service of which India and the whole world could be proud, and to the peoples of India that which to them is probably their most precious possession—their sight.

## THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian bables die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelasford and also to the Indian Red Crass Society, which aims at graculary establis ing a network of child welfare centres in most of the larger towns in India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which has taken place, forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, will undoubtedly increase and develop the work. In all the great centres of population, word is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of bables. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of Indian hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being

increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been, in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of tamilies hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genume child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau Indian Red Gross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonineuts where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is helr to in a land of great poverty, undernourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinies, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enomity of allowing two million bables to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

#### INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Bed Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Bs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamis, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies, A Rill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly, passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and jauthorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

- 2. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
- 2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.
  - 8. Child welfare.
- 4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

- 5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, anciliary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.
  - 6. Home Service Ambulance Work.
- 7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 12000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150, and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. At the end of 1033 there were 12,500 adult members of these various grades,

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1931 the number of members was 252,941.

Constitution.—His Excellency the Vicercy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordia rilly consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Sir David Petrie, Kt., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., and the Organising Secretary, Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C.

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 3,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1933, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 67½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which is 3½ lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central 'Our Day' Fund.

#### St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

# (Indian Council.)

- (a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;
- (b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room :
- (c) The manufacture, and distribution by salc or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic:
- The Organisation of Ambulance Corps. Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps,
- (e) And generally the promotion of instruc-tion and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 200,000 certificates of proficiency in First Ald, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and over 10,000 tokens such as Vouchers Medallions, Labels and Pendants for speedal proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifles the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

The St. John Ambulance Association was certificates: i.e., 12,869 in First Aid, 584 in founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital Home Nursing, 451 in Hygiene and 53 in Sani-off St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects:—

Mothercraft, introduced in 1932 has not made the statement of the stat much headway. To popularise Home Nursing, and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft courses among young girls and women special propa-ganda was stated. Stops were taken during 1933 to arrange first aid courses for the personnel of flying clubs, but the response was poor.

> The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members Annual Members and Annual Asso-Members Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securi-ties, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions. The total income for 1933 was Rs. 17,897, a more or less normal figure. Management expenses amounted to Rs. 22,413. After adjusting assets and habilities outstanding the revenue account for 1933 showed a loss of Rs. 6,305. The Council was able to carry on by taking a loan of Rs. 7,000 from the Indian Rad Cross Society and by buying much less stores than it sold, the balance of stores stock thus being reduced by Rs. 11,000. The Council realise that the financial position and its maintenance by temperary expedients is unsatisfactories. by temporary expedients is unsatisfactory.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countress of Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble During the year 1933 22,853 persons attended | Sir David Petric, Kt., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., is 1,583 courses of instruction in First Aid, Nursing the Chairman, Miss. Norah Hill, A.R.R.C., the Hone, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of General Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon, these 13,957 qualified for the Association's | Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Honorary Treasurer.

#### INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic mental hospital at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons except the mental diseases are suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the Jails where, of course, no provi-sion exists for any kind of treatment. According to the last Census (1931) out of a total popula-

tion of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded" an item that is not included in the figures for British India;

INDIA.

Provinces, States						Insane population				
	and A	Agencie	38.		Males.	Females.	Females. Total.			
British Indi				••	139,931,556 41,897,367	131,595,377 39,413,478	271,526,933 81,310,845	} 120,304		
		otal for all India	181,828,923	171,008,855	352,837,778	120,304				

For the care of the 120,304 insanes of India and Burma there exists accommodation in mental hospitals for 9,244 hence only one person in eight out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist

especially for their care and treatment.

The following table gives the number of mental hospitals in each province during 1927, the total population of each institution and the number discharged cured and died:—

Provinces.		of Mental Hospitals.	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals.			Discharged cured.	d.	Daily average.		Criminal Lunatics.	
Frovinces.		No. of Hosp	Admitted readmit during the	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Discharg cured.	Died	Strength. Sick.		Crin	
Assam		1	66	410	95	505	21	47	438-47	59.35	246	
Bihar and Oris	sa	2	364	1,535	398	1,933	208	53	1,604.49	74.68	614	
United Province	es	3	779	1,561	412	1,973	174	106	1,274.83	155.03	425	
Punjab		1	397	982	262	1,244	132	102	889 . 88	73.63	207	
Central Province	ces	1	87	389	95	484	33	19	410.96	20.37	135	
Bombay		5	608			2,109	237	171	1,534.20	93.7	226	
Madras		3	469	1,155	357	1,512	143	80	1,105.29	135.89	194	
Burma		2	276	1,111	169	1,280	88	58	1,052.55	44.06	564	
								-				
Total	••	18	3,045	• •		11,040	••	636	8,305.67	656.71	2,601	

It will be observed that there is now no mental hospital in Bengal. Insanes from this province are treated in one or other of the two mental hospitals at Ranem. All Mental hospitals are under the direct control of the Provincial administrative medical officers except the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi which is controlled by a Board of Trustees presided over, by the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur. The socalled "Central" Mental Hospitals, that is to say, the Mental Hospital at Madras, North Yeravda (Bombay), Lahore (Punjab), Agra (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Rangoon (Burma), as well as the two Mental Hospitals at Ranchi (one for Europeans and Americans and one for Asiatics and Africans) are administered by whole-time medical officers who are usually trained alienists. The Administration of the remaining Mental Hospitals in Brittsh India and Burma lies with the Civil

Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated. It is probably true to state that only one Mental Hospital in the whole of India can claim any pretension to be up-to-date as regards organisation, staffing and equipment and that is the Mental Hospital for Europeans at Ranchi. All the others are for the most part over-crowded and under-staffed, thus rendering anything approaching treatment on modern lines out of the question. The only province in India which has so far displayed some appreciation of the importance of bringing the prevention and treatment of mental disorders into line with conditions in civilised countries is Madras. The local Government of this province has achieved a notable advance in its attitude towards mental disorders by providing, in the construction of the new General Hospital at Madras, accommodation for the treatment of early cases of mental diseases.

As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation, no reliable information is available in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general

population that come under observation. On the other hand the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1921 which is as follows:—

INDIA.

AGE.						Ins	ane.	Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEARS									
0-5.	•	••	••			651	484	121	149
5-10 .		••	••	••		2,905	1,882	539	558
10-15		••	••	••		4,098	2,733	761	803
15-20	•	••	••	••		4,366	3,076	810	904
20-25	•	٠.	••	••		5,518	3,379	1,024	993
25-30 .			••	••		8,861	3,582	1,273	1,05
30-35 .		• 2	••	••		7,231	3,849	1,342	1,131
35-40 .		••	••	••		5,651	2,949	1,049	867
40-45 .		••				5,316	3,486	987	1,028
45-50 .			••	••		3.332	2,157	618	634
50-55 .		••	••	••		3,132	2,492	581	733
55-60 .				••		1,465	1,036	272	300
60-65 .		••				1,683	1,471		••••
65-70 .				••		602	439		••••
70 and ov	er	••	••	٠.		1,070	1,006		
Unspecifie	d	••	••	.:		270	133		••••
Total	for	all Ind	ia			54,151	34,154	623	857

A further result of the widespread ignorance and apathy both official and non-official, towards psychiatry and its cognate interests, is the lack of any provision for the care and treatment of mentally defective children. In 1925, the Hon'ble Haroon Jaffer moved the Council of State to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that the Provincial Governments be asked to investigate the best means of dealing quickly and adequately with cases of mental defectives. A discussion followed which was remarkable only for the ignorance of the subject displayed by all who took part in it. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Finally there is still a lamentable failure everywhere to appreciate the intimate associa-

tion of crime with mental disorder and the extreme paucity of medical men throughout the whole of India with any real knowledge of mental diseases leave the decision of questions involving what the law terms "responsibility" in crime in the hands of medical men who are in no sort of sense "experts". In other words the current ideas both as regards the theory and practice of dealing with insanity and crime in India can only be described as archaic.

(See also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G. F. W. Ewens, I.M.S., and "Lunacy in India" by Colonel A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.D., D.P.E., I.M.S. and Colonel H. P. Jago [Shaw's book.)

# National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of Medical Aid by Women to the women of India a number of zenana hospitals in different parts was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, of India. It has affiliated to it 18 Provincial the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition Branches were formed in each Province, each Branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial Branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.
It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women.

a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial Branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,44,306 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors and a Junior service of 6 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Countess of Willingdon, C.I., G.B.E. The Hon. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary Dr. M. V. Webb, C.M.O., W.M.S., Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Patrice Stroke Estates, Simla.

#### THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Asso-ciation for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Counters of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Govern-ment of India has so far allotted the sum of Ez25,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Swomen graduates in medicine of Indian under the suzeriated through the Governor-General of twenty-four and thirty at entry. (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must in the United Kingdom under the Medical class medical women with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is that Act: but this condition does not apply made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Directorof the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service; (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince

This Service is included in the National Asso-; or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability. (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the service adies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed. The services of officers may be lent to Local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions, which may be responsible for whole or part of the pay.

Pay.—The rates of pay are as follows:--1st to 3rd year Rs. 450 per month. 4th to 6th 500 7th to 9th 550 10th to 12th 600 ,, •• 13th to 15th 650 .. • 16th to 18th 700 i, ,; 19th to 21st 750 ;, ,, 22nd to 24th 800 į,

24th and after

also an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per expenses. There are also allowances to cover month to those below 12 years' service and the cost of journeys by rail and road.

Rs. 150 per month to those of 12 years' service and over. Every officer of the Service shall pass an examination in such vernacular as the Executive Committee shall appoint within the exact of the service, and shall receive an equal amount, and each subscriber's account of increment after that period until such large general lates at the expectation. no increment after that period until such examination has been passed. In addition furnished quarters are provided free of rent or a house rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee may be granted in lieu of it.

Officers of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties, and the Provincial Committee has the power to deter-mine whether such duties are thus interfered with. Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of fifty-five An officer recruited in England, whose appointment is not confirmed, or who is dismissed, is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England.

Leave Rules.—(a) Casual Leave, which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days, and is not supposed to interrupt duty. (b) Leave on average pay is granted up to 2-11 of an officer's period on duty, a ccording to Fundamental Rules. More than eight months' leave on average pay is not granted up to twelve months during the whole service. An allowance of 12 sh. per day is granted in addition to a verage pay during study leave. (d) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee. (e) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions:—(i) on medical certificate, without limit of amount; and (ii) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. (f) reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. (f)
The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 18 months. (g) When an officer returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against her leave account, no leave will become due to her until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty, sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which in the she took before it was due. There are no tive C allowances during extraordinary leave. A made doctor appointed in England receives a sum of shall r £100 to cover her passage and incidental ment.

There is also a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto ten per cent. of her salary, the Association contributing an equal amount, and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum "or at such rate as the Council can invest without right to the Association". without risk to the funds of the Association."

An officer loses the contributions made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon if she resigns (except on account of illhealth) before completing five years' service or in the event of dismissal. On retirement after approved service the sum which has accumulated to the credit of the subscriber is handed over to her.

Free Passages.—Officers of the Women's Medical Service are granted free return passages corresponding to those granted under the Lee Concessions to officers of all-India services. The maximum number of return passages granted during an officer's entire term of service must not exceed four, the first falling due after 4 years service.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service —This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

- 2. Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.
- 3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have powe, to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appoint-

#### VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was have been partially trained. Of late years the organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 64 lakhs It has also done much propaganda work.
was obtained by public subscription, and centres The fund is now administered by the Maternity was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who

Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

#### LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was Students are prepared for the Intermediate opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th Science Examination, and the M.B., B.S. degree opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College was legestaffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Com-missioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a represen-Omeer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian entiren of Delhi, arrivate lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Denuty Director-General Indian Medical Service Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Reve-ues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70 nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The hospital is a fine and constain students. The hospital is a fine training school for Natises, and (2) a training modern building with accommodation for 200 school for Dispensers. All particulars as to in-patients and a commodious out-patients' admission and training may be obtained in the department. The College and Hospital are case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendents, supported by a grant of Rs. 3,11,000 from this Government of India, supplemented by grante Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer from Provincial Governments and Indian States. on Pharmacy, at the same address.

of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

#### SENIOR STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Midwifery and Gynæ-cology—Dr Miss C. L Houiton, M.L., &c., Women's Medical Service.

Vice-Principal and Professor of Surgery-Miss Hamilton Browne, M.B. Ch M. (Syd.), D. T. M. (Calcutta), W.M.S

Professor of Medicine-Miss N. E. Trouton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. (Calcutta.)

Professor of Ophthalmology-Miss R. Roulston, M.B., Ch. B. (Glas.), D.O. (Oxon.), B.R.C.S. (Edin ), W.M.S.

Professor of Pathology-Mrs. L. S. Ghosh, M B., Ch. B. (Aberdeen), D.P.H. (Cambridge),

Professor of Anatomy-Miss K. J. McDermott, M.B., B.S. (Punjab), W.M.S.

Professor of Physiology-Miss E. Surie, M. Sc.

Professor of Radiology-Dr. Rekhi, M.B B.S. (Ph.). D M.R & E (Cantab).

Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics, and Superintendent of the Science Department -Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc. (Glas.)

Lecturer in chemistry - Miss Sosheila Ram, M.A. (Cantab.)

Lecturer in Biology-Miss C. C. Burt, B.Sc. (Edin.)

Lecturer in English-Miss Ebbutt, M.A. (Dublin). Modern Language Tripos (Cantab.).

Bursar and Warden-Miss M. W. Jesson, M A (Cantab.)

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to

#### NURSING.

velopment of skilled nursing of recent years, public on payment of a prescribed scale of This activity is principally centred in the less. These hospitals also act as training Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of

Whilst India cannot show the complete where the chief hospitals in the Presidency chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which towns are well nursed, and where large private exists in England, there has been a great destaffs are maintained, available to the general

fully trained nurses, both to meet their own raised from private sources. demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St. George's Hospital, Bombay. This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and works under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in adminis-

much required. A meeting was held in Bombay in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met to discuss the question. It is desired that India of the examining and granting certificates to should have its own State Register as in the nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, of qualified nurses and midwives and also main-Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Burcau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses. the Government Maternity Madras with a staff of 62 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Ampthil Rurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated). President, Hor Excelency Lady Goschen. The Association has under its management—The Lady Ampthil Nurses' Institute, Western Caste, Mount Road, Madras, Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available.

Hate fully considering the Sub-Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association heving form the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available.

The following are affiliated Associations as well as Training Institutions experienced nurses for all cases of littless both among Europeans and Lidans, always available. The Lady Willingdon Nurving Home, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras, and Night Nursing and Convalescent Home, Octacamund, for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nilghri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the intiative of Mr. L. R. W. Fourest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar move-ment at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency.
Ultimately, the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that

Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works. Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and State Registration of Nurses for all India is under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function taining a Provident Fund for the employees of the afhliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1933. Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised brought into line with the actual working of the Association. Towards Nursing Bodies.—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr. A. R. Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing The names and addresses of the other Nursing hodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road, South; Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road; and Nurses' and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules. and rules.

well as Training Institutions

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, (for Nurses only), Hon. Secretary: R. W. Douglass, Esq.

Jamshetji Jijibhoy Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, (for Nurses and Midwives). Hon. Secretary: Dr. M. V. Mehta, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Cama & Albless Hospitals Nursing Association, Bombay (for Nurses and Midwives) Nil. This is now purely Govt, institution,

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, Poona (for Nurses and Midwives) Nil. This is now purely Govt. institution.

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Association (for Nurses only), Hon. Secretary: F. T. M. Dav.

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Nasik (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon. Secretary: Institutions:—
Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Victory Nursing Association, Sholapur (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Infant Welfare Society's (Bombay); Wadi Bunder Maternity Home, Worll Maternity Home and DeLisle Road Maternity Home. (For Midwives only).

Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home, Surat. (For Midwives only).

Brahman Sabha Mhaskar Maternity Hospital, Bombay. (For Midwives only).

Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedahad. (For Nurses and Midwives).

Dhanrajgirji Hospital, Sholapur. (For Nurses and Midwives).

Nawanagar State Hospitals · Irwin Hospital, Victoria Hospital and Ba Shri Sajuba Female Hospital. (For Midwives and Nurses).

Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital, Parel, Bombay. (For Junior Examination only).

The following are only affiliated Associations but not Training Institutions:—

East Khandesh District Nursing Association, Hony. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Hony, Secretary; R. W. Bullock.

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Bijapur

Byramji Jijibhoy Nursing Association, Matheran.

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hony, Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

Kanara Nursing Association, Karwar, Hon. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

Panch -Mahals Nursing Association, Godhra, Hony. Secretary: Civil Surgeon, Godhra.

Prince of Wales Nursing Association, Aden, Hony. Secretary: I. Taylor, Esq.

Louise Lawrence Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Sukkur, Sind.

The following are recognised Training nstitutions:—

V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad (for Midwives).
State General Hospital, Baroda (for Nurses and Midwives).

Civil Hospital, Belgaum (for Nurses and Midwives).

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay (for Nurses only).

Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay (for Nurses only).

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (for Nurses only).

Lady Dufferin and Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi (for Nurses and Midwives).

Morarbhai Vrajabhukandas Hospital, Surat (for Midwives).

American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj (for Nurses only).

St. Luke's Hospital, Vengurla (for Nurses and Midwives).

Parsi Lying-in Hospital, Bombay (for Midwives only).

St. Margaret's Hospital, Poona (for Nurses and Midwives only).

King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, (for Midwives only).

Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, Bombay (for Midwives only).

Zenana Mission Hospital, Broach (for Midwives only).

Lady Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur (for Midwives only).

Canada Hospital, Nasik (for Nurses and Midwives).

Municipal Maternity Homes, Bombay.— Bellasis Road (Byculla).

Imamwada (Mazgaon),

Cadell Road (Worli).

Victoria Cross Road (Byculla).

Khetwadi (Girgaon).

Provision for retiring allowances is made for all members on the basis of a Provident Fund,

Address:—The Registrar, Bombay Nursing Council, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—In 1906 this Association was inaugurated, replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out

the expansion of the work so urgently called tendents of India are not Associations to for. The name of the helpers identified with employ or to supply nurses, but are organithe premier Association to whom the public zations with a membership wholly of nurses for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioner of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to recycle a pulsared Nursing organisa. cally to provide an enlarged Nursing organisa-tion, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion, consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for cooperation towards this project, and after much consideration and discussion with the Govern-ment of India, Lieut.-Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. An appeal by Lady Minto addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously, and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctua-tions increased a little with time. The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching-as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Countess of Willingdon is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary: Malox F. M. Collins, R.A.M.C. Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G. Beckett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.I. N.A., Vloerezal Lodge, Simla; and Red Cross Building, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq.

Nurses' Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India, and India Association of India Association of India Association of India Association of India In India and the Association of Nursing Superin- 1, Madavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting end de corps among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472, including nurses trained in ten or more different including nurses trained in ten or more currerent countries. Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India.-Was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession; (b) to promote a sense of esprit de corps among all nurses; (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession; (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates; (r) to raise the standard of training; (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses, both Indian and European, and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives' Union. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India". The Association has 800 members and 304 student nurses.

Putrons: H. E. The Countess of Willingdon, Simla: H. E. Lady Brabourne, Bombay and H. E. Lady Marjorie Erskine, Madras.

E. Abram, President: Miss M. Presidency General Matron-Superintendent, Hospital, Calcutta.

Vice-Presidents: Miss D. Chadwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron-Superintendent, Government Madras; Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

Secretary : Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N, S.C.M.

#### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gadsden, General Hospital, Madras.

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological for a new era was the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the intro-duction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to tended scale. The door was being opened to complete Self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise had been granted to the women of the Bombay and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a tair to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each elec-tion, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seat in Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single Corporation, also the instance in which the single converges to a condestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poil of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater Scheme of Peforms, drawn up by him and Lord number of women serving on these local Councils. and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agita-It was owing to the rise or the political agita-tion for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political selfconsciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic All-India Women's Deputation which watted upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Councilshould be elected directly Mombers of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible, and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the manchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex but allow our women the same concerning. sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly Madras Presidencies over lifteen years ago it successful for the past twenty years in Local was so limited in numbers that it did not make Self-Government elsewhere in the British Emiliary on the past twenty years in Local was so limited in numbers that it did not make Self-Government elsewhere in the British Emiliary pire. The precedent or including women in indeed no protest was made when it was sudrelative of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

> The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of was published no mention of women was made

though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were incligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Travancore, a very progressive Indian State, was the first to grant the Legislative vote to women at the close of 1920, and it was promptly followed by the Indian State of Jhalawar. In the first session of the Legislative Councils in 1921 it is gratifying to record that a motion was tabled by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair of Malabar that he would bring forward a Resolution in the Madras Legislative Council to remove the disqualification of sex existing in regard to the Legislative Council franchise. During the month that must legally intervene between the tabling of a Woman Suffrage motion and its introduction for Debate the Madras women under the leadership of the Women's Indian Association carried on all forms of public propaganda and canvassed the important members of the Council. The Debate took place on April 1st and after a short discussion, in which it was evident that opposition came only from the Muhammadan members, the debate itself became only an accumulation of appreciation of womanhood and an expression of faith in its future. When the division was taken, it resulted in the resolution being carried by a majority of 34. Madras has thus the honour of being the first Province in British India to enfranchise its women, and it has done this ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly in the broad spirit of the equality of the sexes, as it grants the vote to women on the same terms as it has been granted to men. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, the first woman member of the British Indian Legislature, has been able to introduce legislation to do away with the Devadasi service in the Hindu temples and the immoral traffic in women and children. She has also devoted her attention to the development of the education of girls and to the promotion of the health of mothers and children.

Mr. Trived brought forward a Woman Suffrage Resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council during the same session, but some irregularity in its wording caused it to be pronounced out of order. In June that subject was tabled again and championed by Rao Saheb Hariliel Desaibhai Desai of Ahmedabad, Deputy President of the Council. As in Madras, the intervening month was filled with suffrage activity by the women of the Presidency and was remarkable for a large joint meeting of Bombay city women at which 19 Women's Societies took part, and tor a suffrage meeting of Marathi and Gujerati women in Poona when over 800 women showed the greatest enthusiasm for the movement.

The Bombay Council Debate on Woman Suffrage took three days and the subject was very fully discussed by over 40 members. The result was satisfactory to the suffragests, the voting being 52 in favour, 25 against and 12 neutral. Thus Madras and Bombay Presidencies gave the lead to the other Provinces. In September, 1922, Mr. S. M. Bose, in the Bengal Council, moved a Woman Suffrage Resolution, which was debated for three days but finally defeated by 56 to 37 votes, a bloc of 40 Muhammadan members voting solidly against it. In September 1925 the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a voto of 54 to 38.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's similar Resolution in the **Behar and Orissa** Legislative Council was defeated by only a 10 votes' majority.

These Debates proved so educational to their respective Provinces that the Bengal and Behar Provinces have since granted qualified women the Municipal Vote.

In February, 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the unantmous vote of the United Provinces Legislative Council in invour of Woman Suffrage.

In 1926 the **Punjab** granted woman suffrage without a division, and in 1926 the **Central Provinces**.

The new Reform Bill for Burma has included the grant of woman suffrage to the qualified Burmese women, and further made provision for their election as Councillors if the Council passes a Resolution desiring their admission and if that Resolution is approved of by the Governor.

In April, 1922, the Mysore Legislative Council unanimously passed the Woman Suffrage Resolution. The vote for the Representative Assembly of Mysore was granted to women in October, 1922. The vote for Mysore Legislative Franchise was granted to the Mysore women by H. H. The Maharaja and His Privy Council in June 1923. In October, 1924, Assam Provincial Council granted Woman Suffrago for its Province to pass a Resolution in favour of allowing women to enter the Council as members.

In 1929 soon after the All-India Women's Educational Reform was held in Patna, the Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa gave women the right of voting, election and nomination to the Council on the same terms as men. Thus the whole of British India has now

given to women equal political rights with men. The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education, health, housing, morality and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancors, Co-chin and Rajkot are the only places in India where the sex disqualification has been com-pletely removed from the statute book. These have allowed women the right to stand for election for the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it, and two women have been right to your for it, and two women have needed to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poonem Lukhose became a member of the Travancore Council for the Council for the Council for the Council for the c Luxinose became a memoer of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician. She acted as Minister for Health to the State for three years. Cotchin State nominated Mrs. Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the dis-qualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament; and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures, A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise. The Legislative Assembly has pass ed by a large majority a women the Legislative franchise. The Legislative Assembly has pass ed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces. Accordingly in November 1923, women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and

the Reform Bill which disqualined women arone entering the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies. Again Madras Council, on the 17th July, was the

came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association asked that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which had voted to admit them, and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State. Thus the year 1926 marked another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emanci-pation of Indian womanhood.

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, all granted the Franchise to women. The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr. MUTHULAKSHMI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office of DEFUTY PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. Since then Mrs. Hale has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces, and Mrs. Ahmed Shaw to that of the United Provinces. A Deputation from the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi in 1928 waited on the Vicercy requesting him to nominate two women to the Legislative Assembly. That has still remained ungranted.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis fications. Property and not literacy is the passs of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood, As recervat the custom of nurtab prevailing in legislating influence on behalf of womanhood, As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and the recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from the Legislative rights and the specially with the movement; Lady D. The Reform Bill which disqualified women from the Reform Bill which are the Reform Bill which Bill which Bill which Bill which Bill which Bill which specially with the movement: Lady D. Tata, Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jaji Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Dr. A. Besant, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Srirangamma, solutions allowing qualified women to be elected [A. Besant, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Strangamma, or nominated as members of these bodies, ims. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Again Maéras Council, on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to take the moderation of the Councils and October respectively. This canabled women to become to become members of the Councils which have been functioning since then. But the permission Mrs. Rasschid, Mrs. van Gildemeester, stc.

# The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, Law, Customs and Art of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conductive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the coordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School possesses noble and interesting buildings, in Finsbury Circus, provided by the British Government under the London Institution (Transfer) Act of 1912. The sum of £25,000 required for the alteration and extension of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School was voted by Parliament. The School buildings are quiet, although they are in the heart of the City. The School

provides teaching in more than seventy subjects. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the School to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. There is a whole time Professor in Phonetics, the classes for which are numerically larger than in any other subject. It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School.

Owing to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation a new sub-department under Professor Lloyd James has been opened for the teaching of and research into African Linguistics.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

Patron, H. M. the King, Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.G.S.I. Director, Professor Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.K., D. Litt. Ph.D. Secretary, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

			Teach	inį	ξ Staff.		
	Name.				Subjects.		Status:
	Ethel O. Ashton	••	••		Swahili	••	Lecturer.
8.	H. W. Bailey, D. Phil. M.A.	••	• •	٠.	Iranian Studies		**
2.	T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D.,	D. Lit	t.	••	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindı)	••	Reader.
	G. P. Bargery	• •			Hausa		Lecturer.
3.	L. D. Barnett, M.A., D. Litt.	••	••	••	Indian History and Sanskrit	• •	**
2.	C. O. Blagden, M.A., D. Litt.	• •	••	••	Malay		Reader.
	R. T. Butlin, B.A	••	••		Phonetics		Lecturer.
	K. de B. Codrington, M.A.				Indian Arts and Crafts		Hon, Lecturer.
3.	G. H. Darab Khan, M.A.	••	••	••	Persian	• •	Lecturer.
8.	C. C. Davies, Ph.D	••	• •	••	Indian History		Lecturer.
5.	H. H. Dodwell, M.A	••	••	••	History		Professor.
2.	E. Dora Edwards, M.A., D. Litt.	••	••	••	Chinese	••	Reader.
3.	D. E. Evans, B.A	••	••	••	Hindustani	••	Lecturer.
3.	J. R. Firth, M.A	• •			Linguistics	••	,,
3.	S. G. Vesey FitzGerald, M.A.	••	••	••	Indian Law	• •	,,
1.	H. A. R. Gibb, M.A	••	••	••	Arabic		Professor.
	Shaykh M. M. Gomaa, B.A.	••	••		Arabic	-	Lecturer.
	Beatrice Honikman, M.A.	••	••	••	African Phonetics & Linguis	tics.	Assistant Lecturer.
	Commander N. E. Isemonger,	B.N. (r	etired)		Japanese		Lecturer.
9.	A. Lloyd James, M.A	• •			Phonetics		. Professor.
4.	Sir Reginald Johnston, K.C.M.G	., C.B.E	., и.л.,		Chinese		,,
	S. G. Kanhere	••	••		Marathi and Gujarati		. Lecturer.
	G. E. Leeson	••	••		Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)		. ,,
	H. J. Melzian, Ph.D	••	••	••	African Phonetics and Lingu	istic	s,

			TEAC	CHING	ST	FAFF—(contd.)
	Na	ıme.				Subjects. Status.
2.	V. Minorsky .			••		. Persian Literature & History Reader.
2.	W. Sutton Page, o.	B.E., B.A.,	B.D.	••		. Bengali »
	C. S. K. Pathy, M	.A., D-es-L.	••	••		. Tamil and Telugu Lecturer.
	M. D. Ratnasuriya	, Ph.D.				. Sinhalese ,,
3.	F. J. Richards, M.A.	١				. Indian Archæology Hon.Lecturer
	Ali Riza Bev .			••		. Turkish Lecturer.
7.	Sir E. Denison Ros	s, C.I.E., D	. Litt.,	ph.D.		. Persian Professor.
3.	C. A. Rylands, B.A.		••			. Sanskrit Lecturer.
3.	W. Stede, Ph.D		• •		••	. Pali and Sanskrit ,,
	J. A. Stewart, M.C.	, C.I.E., LL.	D., M.	A., I.C.S.		. Burmese ,,
	S. Topalian .			••		. Armenian and Turkish ,,
2.	A. S. Tritton, D Li	itt	••	••	٠.	. Arabic Reader.
	A. N. Tucket, M.A.	, Ph.D.				. African Phonetics and Linguistics. Lecturer.
8.	R. L. Turner, M.C.,	M.A., D. Li	tt	••		. Sanskrit Professor,
3,	lda C. Ward, D. Li	t			٠.	. African Phonetics and Linguistics. Lecturer.
6.	I. Wartski, B.A					. Modern Hebrew ,,
	S. Yoshitake .			••		. Japanese and Mongolian ,,
	Kadry Zafir, M.A.		••	••	••	. Arabic ,,

- 1. University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher.
- 2. University Reader and Appointed Teacher.
- 3. Recognised Teacher in the University of London.
- 4. University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher.
- University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher.
- 6. Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew.
- 7. University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher (Director).
- 8. University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher.
- 9. University Professor of Phonetics and Appointed Teacher.

#### PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16½ years purchase on the nett Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs. 1,000 no probate duty is payable; up to Rs. 9,000 in excess of first Rs. 1,000 the duty is at 2%, between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is at 3% and botween Rs. 50,000 and 1,0000 the duty payable is at 4% and over Rs. 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 5%. In determining the amount of the value of the estats for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

 Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.

- The amount of funeral expenses.
- Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the kevenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

# The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as appears that the general conditions of the yet yield a mere fraction of what they could industry are such that the inkiative must were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan.

uplift and education of the fishing community The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the scaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from ly relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods even when conthe adoption of new methods, even when con-vinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it

and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

The first local Government to lead the way was that of Madras, which in 1905 initiated an investigation of the industry, both marine and fresh-water, appointing Sir F. A. Nicholson to supervise operations. Bengal followed suit in 1906, and from these beginnings have aprung the local Fisheries Departments of Madras, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa. Bombay, the remaining seaboard province, has comparatively small fresh-water interests compared with Madras and Bengal and as it happens that her marine fisheries are favoured with good harbours and the most enterprising race of fishermen in India, there was less urgent need for State help in the industry. Fisheries there were a subject of Government solicitude for five years after the war but they finally ceased to receive any attention after the aboli-tion in 1924 of the short lived Department of Industries to which this subject was allotted.

#### Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible casy-going fishing craft, Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish dally. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1927-28, the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 114,502. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (Cybium or

fish (Trichiurus), Goggles (Caranx crumen-opthalmus) and Silver bellies (Equula and Cazza) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel over-shadow all others. So greatly in excess of rood requirements are the catches of sardines, that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Rathagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres: the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Department of Fisheries. As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improve-ment of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral indus-tries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved fish of the coast consist of the Secr (Cybium or Scomberomorous), Pomfret (Apolectus and Stromateus) several large species of Horse Mackerel (Caranx). Jew fish (Scuanidae), Whiting (Caranx) Thread-fins (Polynemus), Sardines (Cilupea) and Mackerel (Scomber). In economic importance, however, shopling fish and fish or inferior quality such as Sardine (Clupea). Mackerel (Scomber), Cat fish (Arius), Ribbon was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau

and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., as Director and, is now controlled by his successor Dr. B. Sundars Ray, M.A., Ph.D. The activities of the Department have greatly expanded since its inception. A Committee constituted by Government to enquire into the working of the Department and make recommendations for its future development have just published their report in two volumes. The Evidence collected by the Committee is an octavo volume of 431 pages the Committee is an octavo volume of 481 pages and the Report of the Committee is another similar volume of 264 pages. The Report is a remarkable production which summarises the aims and achievements of the Department during the last quarter of a century and contains detailed proposals for the expansion of the Department activities in different directions. The whole work of the Department has received a great impetus as a result of the report of this Committee. The Committee have emphasised the true purpose and aim of a technical Department of Fisheries to be essentially the material amelioration of the lot of the sea-going fishermen. The activities of the sea-going fishermen. The activities of the past 25 years were largely concerned with curing and canning, manufacture of oil and guano and safe-guarding of Government revenue. Remarkably successful as they were under the able guidance of Sir Frederick Nicholson, they seemed somewhat to obscure what should be the primary object and policy of the Department. Technological improvements in curing and canning and allied industries should follow ultimately in the wake of improved catches. ultimately in the wake of improved catches. Socio-economic and humanitarian endeavours however necessary and important, in view of the caste system of India, could not directly add one fish to the actual catch of the fisherman. The Committee have therefore urged that efforts to improve the professional knowledge of the ace-going fishermen and the catching powers of his craft and tackle which were inaugurated with the inquisition of the trawler in 1926 must necessarily occupy the first place of the departmental programme. The higher staff now consists of five Assistant Directors and an consists or five Assistant Directors and an Assistant Biologist. These are respectively in charge of (1) the chank and beche-de-mer fisheries; (b) the co-operative and educational work and the West coast fish curing yards; (c) inland piscleulture; (d) deep sea fishing; (e) propaganda for rural piscleulture; and (f) biological investigations and fishery research. Dertain other officers have charge respectively of sections dealing with technological research, trout fisheries and the fisheries of the Northern Circars. A special staff of officers trained in go-operation have been appointed for intensive work among fishermen. The miscellaneous institutions controlled by the Department consist of a small demonstration cannery a research station for ouring, canning and allied industries, a Fisheries Training Institute at Calient for imparting special training to teachers selected to teach in schools for fisher. saddlers of which there were 43 with a total of 3,637 pupils in 1930. All the public fish ouring yards which were under the control of the Salt and Abkari Department till 1924 have passed into the charge of the Fisheries Department.

It is now possible to introduce the better methods of cure and improved hygiene which the Department has been straining to popularise, in all the yards. Due to the transfer of the yards, the Fisherles Department has a large ramified staff of yard officers (Salt Sub-Inspectors, Petty Yard Officers and Peons) in almost every large fishing village on the coast. Besides the direct work of issuing salt for curing, the Department sets itself to train these officers into expert advisers in curing methods and marketing fish, social workers for the inculcation of thrift, co-operative and progressive ideas and new industries and lastly as trained observers for recording and reporting on various biological questions connected with fish and fisheries and collecting statistics regarding the value and quantity of sea fish caught and landed. Statistics have been published since 1925-26 regularly every year in the bulletins,

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. Twenty-four volumes have been issued to date and the twenty-fifth volume in Press. All this work has been carried on under serious handleap for want of adequate staff and equipment.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches whether it be specially training teachers for schools in fishing villages or training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and in the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long-felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Research Assistant, Fisheries Station, Ennur, Madras, at moderate prices,

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts: its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bonded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present about 115 of such yards are scattered along the coast and over 55,000 tons of wet fish are annually cured therein. The total receipts on the administration of these yards for the year 1980-31 was Rs. 1,97,777-0-4 and expended to use the Rs. 2,85,913-12-4.

Pearl and Chank Pisheries.—In the absence of the pearl fishery during the year, the clank fisheries prospered. An unprecedented number of 467,628 chanks were fished yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 17,860-8-8.

The Inland Fisheries.—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. isining as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the flahery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water: only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lesses of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Labeo, Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsman in India the "Mahseer," Cat-fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalence where countries of few are hatcher at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau, Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago; these tanks are now being reacquired by Governthese tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department; the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and Etroplus suratensis which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water; both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit. Both the Gourami and Etroplus are largely vegetarian in diet. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvae of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price, for introduction into mesquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten Years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public.

A turtle tank of rough semi-circular shape with 21 feet as diameter was added during the course of the year.

Deep Sea Fishing and Research.—The faherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms, If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain.

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms; and,
- (2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically.

The department's trawler "Lady Goschen" has been exploring the off shore belt of the sea up to 100 tathoms from Point Calimere to Madras on the East Coast and Calicut to Pigeon Islands on the West Coast, with a view to ascertain the kinds and quantities of fish available there. The Assistant Biologist and staff worked on board the trawler. One remarkable discovery made by this systematic survey is that fish of better quality and in larger quantity are available in deeper waters on the East coast from Point Calimere to Madras than on the West coast from Calicut to Pigeon Islands, during the months of the survey. Whether it is the case throughout the year is yet to be ascertained. However it has helped to revise the general belief that fish are much more abundant on the West coast than on the East coast, and opens up possibilities for large fishery developments on the East Coast which will ultimately increase the supply of fish food and fish manure.

Rural Pisciculture.—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that all practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the oultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary star was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 106,050 in the Presidency. The work though begun in July 1930, has already completed a survey of ponds in 98 villages, 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined and out of this number 175 wells and 85 ponds were selected as suitable for piscicultural operations and 45 wells and 1 pond were stocked.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nioholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1930-31 was 73.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presi628 Fisheries.

dency should be done by the Fisherles Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 3 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

Two industrial societies were started one at Blangad and the other at Planpatty on the West Coast in 1927 with the object of wearing the fishermen gradually from the influence of middlemon capitalists. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,500 each to the two societies

for purchasing boats, nets and other accessories for fishing purposes. They are working since 1927 with varying degrees of success. To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calcut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery stations at Tanur and Chaliyam. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed over to the Departments. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen Local men are appointed as honorary manager of schools.

## Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic; region lies primarily in the enormous area occupled by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, and swamps,—to-say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Ilindu population are free to a large extent from the population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south. the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent. of the remulation is engaged in fishing and its connectipopulation is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacea Divisions. 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 824,000 maintained by the sale of fish, and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bongali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly ciever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (Clupea clisha) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great civers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (Labeo rohita) and the katia (Catia saila), mrigela (Cirrit uan nsigeta); prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread rivers and in the great network of creeks spread fibroughout the Sunderbens, the bekt (Lats calcrifer) and the mullets are the most setemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the mango-fishes (Polynemus,) pomírets. The sea-fishertes are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea creft save local importance, having no sea-craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir from this, much can be done by its K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam officers for the uplift of the general fishing trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawier Golden tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and

Crown being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive area suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing de-mand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent mand for nsh in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without extreme difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye-products. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahayans (fish contractors and

middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dates in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the manufacture of cheap pearls also are found in the manufacture matter. in the mussels which the pear dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

## Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line appropriate with explaint the coast line and the control of the sea. abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of bye-products.

The Director of Industries administered the The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawier was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawier was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results ment of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the medizeval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. Of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs, for a rupec.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progressis in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Piesidency, published in 1933. The volume is a stojehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social Itratum.

Mr Sorley's more important recommendations are .-

- 1 The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, it they are able to pay their way as the Madras amarium does.
- 2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries intormation.
- The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government, and
- 4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also reterred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started .- A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally mangurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Landa. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Hacouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches with a local firm. The new launches eliminate the various defects revealed by the working of the original boat. One of them, the new 'Lady Sykes' is equipped with a 28.5 B.H.P. Gardener engine and the other with a 38 B.H.P. Ruston Lister engine capable of average speeds of 7 and 8 knots respectively. The total length of each launch is 35 feet, breadth being 10 feet and depth 4 feet 9 inches. Both the launches are equipped with life-buoys, life jackets, fire extinguishers and the usual navigation lights. Both boats burn crude oil. The latter launch has been bought on the hire purchase system by the head of the fishing community referred to above. The boats were put into commission in September and October 1934, respectively, ever since when they have been working satisfactorily. Their greater knottage and bigger storage capacity have induced the fishermen to put out to areas hitherto untapped for the purpose of supplying fish to the Bombay market. Both the launches have performed trips as far as Malvan, a town on the Konkan coast, about 180 miles from Bombay. The launches have thus brought large and rich fishing fields within casy reach of Bombay markets. This fish hitherto usually found its way to the fish curing yards, where it was dried and cured with salt. The operation of these launches at such a distant site makes it possible to furnish the Bombay market with a more regular and steady supply of fish than hitherto. The working of these launches has made it possible for Bombay to have an abundant supply of mackeral, a fish of immense food value and always relished. Until the introduction of the launches this fish was available only in very meagre quantities.

Fishermen who till now had felt that the provision of motor transport was beyond their scope are increasingly realising, after inquiry and inspection of the launches now running, that motor launches will play an important part in their trade in the future, and their more extended use will be the basis fo any scheme for the improvement of their prospects. A spirit of enterprise is already abroad among the fishermen and some foresighted individuals encouraged by the success of the Bombay Government's experiment are now embarking upon the purchase of launches.

Incidentally it may be stated that the Department of Industries has already examined the possibility from the engineering point of view, of converting ordinary sail boats into vessels capable of propulsion by diesel engines. That this is feasible is evident from the experiment of the Burma Shell Oil Co., which successfully installed at 10 B.H.P. diesel engine on an ordinary sailing craft measuring 24 feet in length. The boat has been in operation since September 1938. She has made several trips to distant fishing sites. Her running has been very satisfactory.

A unique feature of the Bonibay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

The fishermen working on the marine fisheries of the Bombay Presidency number about 36,000 according to the statistics of the census held in 1931. The figure does not include, however, men working in fresh waters. Arnalla-Revdanda and Bankot—Redi areas furnish by far the bulk of the Presidency's catch. The total tonnage of fish caught in the Bombay Presidency including Sind is slightly over 55,000 tons, the average value per ton of fish caught for the whole Presidency estimated on a basis of Rs. 5.45 per maund being equivalent to Rs. 146 per ton. The annual catch per fishermen estimated at 1.55 tons is much lower than the Madras figure for the Malabar coast, where the catch per fishermen averages about 7 tons. The value, however, per ton in the Bombay Presidency, viz. Rs. 4.45 per maund, is much greater than Madras value, namely Rs. 1-5-4 per maund.

Bombay City's annual consumption of fresh fish averages about 10,000 mds, 9,000 mds, of which are obtained from sites not more than 30 miles distant and brought to Bombay mostly by ordinary sail boats. Apart from fishing boats fish is also brought to the city by trains from stations on the B. B. &. C. I. Railway, besides by steamers from Karachi. Any increase in the present quantity of the supply of fish in the Bombay market is sure to be absorbed. Statistics of the consumption of fish in other large centres are not available.

The various types of fish brought to the fish curing yards in the Bombay Presidency annually average about 200,000 mds. for curing which 70,000 mds. of salt are usually issued. Experience has shown that dry cured fish lasts longer and in a sounder condition than wet cured fish. Most of the former is disposed of above the ghats. Wet cured fish, it has been sald, commands scarcely any sale in the Bombay Presidency, but is appreciated by inhabitants of certain parts of the Madras Presidency and Ceylon. Mr. Sorley has expressed the opinion that if an improvement can be effected in the methods of curing, the resultant product could be more greatly popularised and reach a wider market.

This takes one to the question of starting a also by rail sometimes from Diu, which is about flah canning industry, which does not exist in the Bombay Presidency, although the quantity which, as already stated, is about 180 miles to the start of such an enterprise. The most regular daily steamer service to the latter suitable site for embarking on a canning concern would be in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri where fish occur in large shoals.

Experiments in canning conducted some years back by the Baroda Government at one of the chief fishing centres on the Southern Kathiawar coast and already yielded valuable and encourag-ing results particularly with regard to pomfrets.

The more important sha-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (Sciena spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or " sounds." largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fighting boats hall from the coast between bay fishing boats hall from the coast between bay fishing coats nail from the coast perween Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathlawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomírets and jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagri; and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from Sentember 2. (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These facilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, such as soormal, shark, rays and jow-fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of cyster beds the plucking of cyster is confined to licensed fishermen and is oyster is confined to licensed fishermen and is imited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chlefly for the fish known as palls, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pearl fisheries almost within Bombay city itself, will come as a sur-prise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City scaface on its south-western and north; eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south-western site in Bombay City where the pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos, 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane cyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers, are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl The revenue derived from the various pears fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds,

Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster new places suited to the cultivation of oyster particularly certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized.

A local firm has installed a plant for the quick freezing of fish. Special insulated boxes have been provided by enterprising firms for transporting fish. These boxes are lined with cork and zinc and provide an effective insulated medium against heat.

Two smaller plants, each with a capacity of 10 tons, have been installed at Malvan and Veraval, where large shoals of fish are found. The fish is frozen on the spot and exported to Bombay by steamers of the B. S. N. Co., and

### Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries (chicfly from Straits Settlements) was 9.83 lakhs in 1982-83. The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish.

Revenue.—The economic value industry or tract of country can, to some extent, be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yielded a substantial revenue (about 43.62 lakhs per annum during the last decennum) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand declined to sixty per cent. of this amount in the year 1933-34 owing to trade and economic depression. Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leaseable fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction for periods varying from one to five years. The total number of leaseable fisheries in the province is 3,554 of which 1,679 lie in the Irrawaddy Division, and 700 in Maubin—one of the five districts in that division.

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands, many of which have embankments round the greater part of them along the northeast and west; in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young try come down-country from Upper Burma.

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are issued annually to persons who pay the pres-cribed tees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from licenses comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearling industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathabaung, (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu. These are generally made into salt fish The creek and tresh water fish from fisheries are generally ngakhu, mayan and ngagn. Most of them are sold tresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish caught in the rivers are generally ngathalauk. Ngagun and Ngamunyun. Kakalaung and Ngaponna which are tound in small quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abundance in the Rangoon market.

## The Punjab.

The catches of the fishermen were generally below average except in the Kangia District and in the Deg in Sheikhupita where they were satisfactory. The fish in Rivers and streams were washed down by heavy floods in the end of September 1933 and the catches of fishermen were poor during the winter months. There has been a heavy mortality among fish in the Sohan stream in the Rawalpindi District annually during the last 3 or 4 years. This has senously affected the fishing in that water. Efforts are being made to find out the cause of this mortality and as soon as it is determined, any possible remedial measures will be adopted,

During the year 1933-34 there was no marked change in the operations of the Fisheries Branch of fishing in the operations of the Fisheries Branch of fishing leenses issued rose from 6.917 in the against 141 in the last year. The weither was previous year to 7,192 during the year 1933-34. in good condition, affording good sport and catches both to anglers and to the netsmen. Brown Trout—cultural experiments were successful in Kulu, but there was a heavy mortality among Rambow Tront ova, the cause of which is under investigation. The carp spawned at Chhenawan on the 17th July, 1933, but numerous eggs were washed away by the heavy floods and lost as large-meshed screens had to be used at the outlet to prevent a heading up of water. Larviedal fish are flourishing and spawning at the Chlenawan Fish Tanks from where these were sent to four different places tor the control of malaria.

## Travancore.

This State has a filiated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan, the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work. Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters,

among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil and guano production. Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the more valuable food fishes and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced. Special Schools have to the establishment of co-operative societies been opened for the education of fisher lads.

## The Forests

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far-supthed forest policy Eurther far-sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of pro-tecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind—a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settle-ment, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commence-nent, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future im-portance of which it is hardly possible to overestimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothingmore than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22.6 of the

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753; Protected 6,263; Unclassed State 135,694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalavan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished:—

- (1) Arid-country forests, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (Acacia arabica), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river in undations.
- (2) Deciduous forests, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.
- (3) Evergreen forests.—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the exatern sub-Himalay an tract, and the moisture parts of Burma and are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.
- (4) Hill forests.—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (Pinus khasya) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (Cedrus deodara), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association with oaks or blue pine (Pinus excelsa); towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir, while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (Pinus longifolia) which is tapped for resin.
- (5) Littoral forests.—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (Rhizophoreae). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (Heritiera armst).

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Depart-

of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely:—
(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable (b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sail forests of Northern Central, and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forest of the North-Western Himslaya.
(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.
(d) Pasture lands,—These are not "forests"

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience. These four classes of forest are not always

sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be

managed with more than one object. Administration.—The forest business the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. of India in forest matters. Under the Consti-tution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Govern-ments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the positione can make out a convincing case against the

transfer in its own province. Territorial charges.—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles; each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service; these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of justor members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Eventure. by Foresters.

Non-territorial changes .- Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the prepara-tion of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties.

The Forest Service.-The Forest Service comprises three branches:-

- (1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules,
  - (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.
  - (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council
  - (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination;
  - (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services;
  - (e) by the transfer of promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service.

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest The inspector-General of Forests is also President
of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun
ment, has been suspended until a decision is
and is the technical adviser to the Government
reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service.

- In Bombay and Burma, where. Forest is a transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services Class I, have been created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service.
- (2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The future strength is not expected to remain at more than three i.e. (one each in Bombay, Madras and Punjab).
- The Provincial Service.-Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Officers of this service are eligible for promotion upto 25 per cent. of the posts in the Indian Forest Service in provinces other than Bombay and Burms, such promotion being made by the Secretary of State for India. These officers are recruited and trained in India, their

recruitment being a matter for the local Gov-scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of erments. A certain number of posts in the service are filled by the promotion of specially promising Rangers. Owing to the establish-ment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I.F.S. College has also closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result

closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other these Purpose the Central Provinces. other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras, the Burma Forest School at Pylmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at Colmbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912, respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Research.-For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely Sylvioulture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing expert is engaged temporarily on short term contract. Indian Assistants have been appointed to receive the necessary technical training and experience with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservation and Seasoning Sections are in charge of Indian experts who have received special Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America.

As a result of Mr. R. S. Pearson's long and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at Dehra Dun a series of forest workshops and ex-perimental laboratories without parallel any-where else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending stream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world. The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new

the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this, steady progress has been made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests. Unfortunately the need for retrenchment in all Government activities has stonged or cuttelled many promising lines of stopped or curtailed many promising lines of investigation.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral product etc., The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium ended 81st March 1931, the latest date for which statistics are available, was 353,863,000 cubic feet against an average of 361,172,000 cubic feet per annum attained in the preceding quinquennium. The annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium 1928-29 averaged 362,217,000 cubic feet against an average of 340,000,000 c. ft. during the preceding quinquennium. The trade in bamboos was almost stationary, with expectations of great development under commercial explotation development under commercies exploration for paper pulp minufacture in the near future. The five years witnessed the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by mainerent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development offorests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods, American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wide-spread depression in the timber trade the employment of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber have been suspended for the present Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are recarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient regarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

Forest Industries.—The important rôle which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized. Fifteen years ago it was estimated that in Germany work in the forests provided employment for 1,000,000 persons while 3,000,000 persons, earning £30,000,000 year, were employed in working up the rate. material yielded by the forests. It accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, ropemakers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian

States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to, forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The steady growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 65 years is shown in the following statement, which gives annual averages for quinquennial periods:—

Pinancial Results of Forest Administration in British India from 1864-65 to 1928-29 (in lakks of rupees).

Quinquennia	l perio	od.		(Gross revenue average per annum).	(Expenditure average per annum).	Surplus (average per annum).	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue.
	•	-	-	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1864-65 to 1868-69	••	••	••	27.4	23*8	13.6	36.4
1869-70 to 1873-74		••	••	56.3	39.3	17.0	30°2
1874-75 to 1878-79	••	••	••	66.6	45.8	20.8	31.2
1879-80 to 1883-84	••	••	••	88.7	56.1	32.1	36°4
1884-85 to 1888-89	••	••	••	116.7	74.3	42.4	36.2
1889-90 to 1893-94	••	••	••	159. 5	86.0	73.5	46.1
1894-95 to 1898-99	••	••	••	177 2	68.0	79*2	44.7
1899-1900 to 1903-04	••	••		196.6	112. 7	83.8	44.7
1904-05 to 1908-09	••			257.0	141.0	116.0	45.1
1909-10 to 1913-14	••	••	••	296.0	163.7	132.3	44.7
1914-15 to 1918-19		••	••	371.3	211.1	160.2	43.1
1919-20 to 1923-24	••		••	551.7	367.1	184.6	33.5
1924-25 to 1928-29				595.4	351.1	244.2	40.9
				. ]			

Most of the provinces show a steady increase of surplus. The slump in trade of the last few years was evident in the surplus for the year 1930-31 which fell to 121 lakhs from a previous 'peak' figure of 273 lakhs in 1926-27. The figure, however, is still a most favourable one and indicates that the forests of India are being properly worked for the benefit of the country, with the passing of the current worldwide depression the temporary set back in financial results may be expected to disappear.

Agencies.—An agency has been established im India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber and it is at present held by Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta. The agency held in England by Messrs. W. W. Howard Brothers terminated in December 1926 and the work of

marketing Indian timbers in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have considered to make satisfactory sales very difficult.

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest Dehra Dun, U. P.

AREA OR FOREST LANDS, OUTIURN OF PRODUCE, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1932-38.

		*		Forest Area.	rea.		Per cen-	Outturn of Produce.	Produce.			
Province.		Area of Province.	Reserved Forests.	Protected Forests.	Un- classed State Forests,	Total.	Forests to whole Area of Pro-	Timber and Fuel.	Minor Produce.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Surplus.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq.	Per cent. Cub.	Cub. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	:	142.218			:	16,215						9,49,019
Bengal	: :	75,857			3,445			20,328,000				
Punjab		106,014 95,315	5,195,	3,205	462	5,252	4.0		16,06,076	19,52,000	26,03,979 22,09,140	ej ej
od Shan States) Bihar and Orissa	ederat	243.515 (a) 83.021	34,705	1,171	126,374	161,079 3,022						23,78,474
Assam North-West Frontier	berar D.	55,445		::	14,882	19,606 21,066	19.6	32,359,000 15,349,000	CN	42,90,168 16,16,405	32,72,297 14,10,217	2,06,188
vince Baluchistan (portions under	er rro-	12,986	245	105	:	350	2.7	3,897,000	52,936	7,39,710	6.18,792	1,20,918
British Administration)	ation)	54,228		:	472	788						6,754
Coorg Andamans and Micohar	. :	1,593	519	.330	::0	849	53.0	416,601	31,026	3,37,328	1,99,098	1,38,225
Total (1932-33)	-33)	1,099,313	106	7,212	147,828	261,219		120	- 1	3.74.11.020	100	3,11,366
				ļ	- }					(e)	(g)	(e)
1930-31	1929-30	11,02,602				2,49,710	_	32,28,52,829	1,25,86,854	4,72,86,859	3,52,05,803	,20,81,056
	1928-29 1927-28	11,03,593	1,06,849	6,308	1,36,665			22.7 86,41,80,582,1,50,58316 5,80,91,83,50,50,51,128,27,47,874	1,51,78,316	5,78,09,143	3,50,61,269	27,47,874
Totals \ 1926	6-27	11,00,146	6 1,02,218					36,20,35,906	1,45,87,903	6.19.64.731	3.56.06.316	73,10,639
1924	924-25	10,99,8886	b 1,01,953		۰.			41,06,17,323	1,43,11,941	5,98,70,825	3,39,63,202	,69,86,633
1925	923-24	11,00,112	1,03,449					35,45,34,164	1,48,42,307	5,44,91,224	3,49,30,281	,95,60,943
		11:00:00	1	1	1,140,01,1	2,23,104	1	34.99.58,974	1,45,71.518	5,52,14,072,	3,95,72,604	,56,41,468

\* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manpur (Central India).

\* Undassed state forests or public forest lands as thory are often called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid

\* On the statistics d. not necessarily represent the wooded area.

(a) Includes 66,615 square miles for Federated Shan States

(b) Includes 66,615 square miles for Federated Shan States

(c) Includes Re. 55,950 on account of receipts under the head Forest Research Institute and College (Rs. 6,02,578).

(d) Includes expenditute under heads Imperial (Rs. 45,019), Forest Research Institute and College (Rs. 5,43,618). of trees.

EXPO	RTS.
(Annual	£000).

		1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931–32	1932–33	1938-84
TIMBER					<u> </u>			
Teak		454	1,137	1,149	916	458	334	498
(£ per ton)	••	(10)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(17)
Deal and Pine		-	_	_	_		-	-
(£ per ton)		_	-	_	_	-	_	_
Other Timbers		30	43	58	37	21	26	21
Railway Sleepers		-	-	-	-	-	-	
		484	1,180	1,207	953	479	860	519
British Empire	••	66%	67%	69%	68%	69%	75%	?
By land	••	-	_	-	-	-	-	_
Manufacturi	26							1
Tea Chests		-		_	_	_	_	-
Wood Pulp	••	_	_	_	_	-	-	-
Matches	••	_	-	_	_	_	-	-
Other Manufactu (g)	res	25	15	8	11	12	13	15
		25	15	8	11	12	13	15

## IMPORTS. (Annual £000)

		1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
TIMBER.			i	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Teak	••	802	135	124	113	109	54	83
(£ per ton)	••	(6)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)
Deal and Pine		118(a)	65	80	48	34	32	_
(£ per ton)	٤.	(5)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(5)	?
Other Timbers (c)		178	222	360	359	210	159	201(b)
Railway Sleepers	••	299	8	-		-	-	_
		897	430	564	520	353	245	284
British Empire		30%(c)	17%	12%	7%	11%	12%	
By land		408	d	d	d	d	d	e d

a-1912-14. b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this year, c—Excluding sleepers. d—Not available after 1924-25 (£350,000).

EXPORTS	-contd.
(Annual	£000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1980-31	1931-32	1932-33	1938-34
Manufactures. Tea Chests	270(e) 113(a)	497	596 387	455 315	356 270	356 166	356(f) 203
Wood Pulp Matches	507	129	82	31	8	4	200
Other Manufactures (g)	41	91	137	77	32	94	94
	931	1,028	1,141	878	666	620	660

a-1912-14.

f—Approximate.

c-1909-14.

g—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports.

## EXPORTS.

## (Annual £000)

		1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Lac		1,843	6,483	5,226	2,361	1,380	932	1,848
(£ per ton)		(100)	(174)	(156)	(86)	(59)	(45)	(51)
Rubber	٠.	157	1,499	1,342	973	334	66	234
Myrobalans	٠.	364	659(a)	611(a)	593(a)	499(a)	434(a)	444(a)
Sandalwood	٠.	82	323(b)	298(b)	185(b)	233(b)	105(b)	163(b)
Cardamoms	٠.	26	154	197	169	93	109	159
Cutch		76	70	66	68	31	23	28
Rosin			32	44	12	14	20	8

a-Includes extract.

b-Includes oil.

## IMPORTS.

## (Annual £000)

	1904~14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931–32	1982-33	1933-34
Rosin	41	28	37	25	21	12	25
Turpentine and Substitute	29	19	22	12	9	8	9

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1927 saw the | new station equipped with modern apparatus commencement of Beam wireless services on | was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz. the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London. and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co., which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the New Imperial and International Communications Ltd.

For reasons of economy, most of the inland wireless stations in India were practically closed down and placed in charge of "Care and Maintenance" parties which carry out tests twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which always maintained official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashgar in China, and Jotogh Radio, which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and Rugby and passes the messages to Danton's Account of Administration of Carteria Account of Administration of Carteria Account of Carteria and Carteria Reuter's Agency for distribution to subscribing newspapers. The stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such. New wireless stations for aeronautical purposes have been erected at Jodhpur in Bikaner, and Gaya. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the Wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for acronautical communication purposes are under construction at Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway and Bassein.

The coast stations, however, have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The application of the Baudot system to the high-speed continuous. wave wheless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route via Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric inter-ference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods.

For many years the Bombay stations known as Rombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine

rust outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.
Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea
by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and now total about 30,000 per annum. Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Matara (Ceylon) via Bombay Radio. Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula via Rangoon and Penang and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon. In March 1931, telephonic communication between Bombay and London was established for the first time. The conversations were initiated from the s.s. Belgenland a tourist ship lying in Bombay Harbour and were made possible through the courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited in conjunction with the International Marine Radio Company.

Safety at Sea .- A noticeable feature of wireless development during the past two years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marcony beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All Ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain exact knowledge of their whereabouts at a distance of 150 miles from the coast. The beacon is an experiment and is likely to be the first of many others along the coast of India. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea.

Broadcasting.-For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India. The club were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes. Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agency for the loan of transmitting apparatus, without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta,

the services at the former being inaugurated in India by private enterprise and to this by His Excellency the Vicercy in July 1927 and source that India may look in the future for the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input munication. There are two most promising of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages.

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 3509 metres, and Calcutta on 370 4 and 49 10 metres. Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation. One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries, which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed,

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Subject (now the Hon, Sir Joseph Bhore) and upon it sit at the present time Messrs. and upon it sit at the present time accessrs.

N. B. Macbeth and N. M. Dumasia,
Bombay; H. H. Reylands and K. C. Neogy,
M.L.A., Calcutta; M. R. Coburn, Financial
Adviser to Government in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and B. Rama Rao, Joint
Country, to Couragnment in the Leutenes Secretary to Government in the Industries and Labour Dept. It is now proposed to establish a series of additional broadcasting stations in different parts of India so as to spread broadcasting receivable on low-powered sets throughout the land. Important proposals with this purpose in view were discussed by the Advisory Committee in Calcutta in December, 1930 An event of considerable importance was Bombay's broadcast to the world on December 13, 1933. This broadcast, played from the Empire Station, gave listeners in Europe their first opportunity of hearing a typical Indian programme.

Licenses -Broadcast receiving heenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, mental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, more than 300 have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special Import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting.

Prospects.-The Government of India have always encouraged the development of wireless

lines of development, viz -

(a) Erection of small sets either for speech or morse in districts where no land lines exist, and to link such districts with the existing landlines. In this connection it may be remarked that modern small radio sets are capable of using either morse or speech at will and if used for speech can be operated by the ordinary desk tele-

phone instrument in daily use all over India.
(b) The use of radio as a substitute for land. line to form the trunk telephone route between two cities which already have telephone facilities.

These would, it is thought, open up a new industry which if properly forstered would very soon extend its sales outside the limits of India. It is believed that the majority of parts for small radio sets could be more cheaply manufactured in this country than they can be imported and such an industry would find the right kind of skilled labour already in India.

Radio Telephone Service .-- An event of considerable importance was the mauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a pielininary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless

system which has been operated successfully for the past six years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and, since the beginning of this year, between India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but tacilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, and within a month it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Atrica and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there is a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and when the improvement of the landlines has been completed, nearly every important city will be in direct telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the pertection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest case, but later "secreey gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner will be able to use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he will have to place a deposit of Rs. 100 with the Divisonal Engineer,

Telegraphs, Bombay.
The charge for a 3 minutes' conversation to The energy for a 3 minutes' conversation to (a) place in England, Scotland and Wales is its. 80, (b) Northern Ireland (Dublin) and the lake of Man, Its. 84. Each additional minute's conversation to places under (a) will cost its. 26-11 and to (b) Rs. 28.

## The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcate, the first in wapap'r was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has clapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, The Times, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlie. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, The Bombay Herald, followed next year by The Bombay Courier, a paper now represented by The Times of India with which it was applicated of the Research of the which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of The Herold.

The first newspaper was called The Bengal Gazette which is better known from the name of its founder as Hucky's Gazette or Journal. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. The Indian Gazette had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the Bengal Harkaru, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by The Indian Daily News with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than were annuagament in the state of the papers followed in as many years, the Bengal Gazette of 1780, and one of these, The Calcutta Gazette, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flour-ishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of and omeiais commenced the publication of John Bull in the East, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to The Englishman by the famous Stocqueler in 1886.

From its commencement the press was calcusty watched by the authorities, who to serious restraints upon its independence of pursued a policy of discouragement and jealously watched by the authorities, who ut serious restraints upon its independence

ligorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trail and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules,

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still nore Lord William Unritially was not been added to the control of t Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the Bombay Times which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the Times of India. The Bombay Gazette, founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914. founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the Samachar paper in any Indian language was the Samachar Durpan started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the Bombay Samachar which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily influence and also circulation was satisfactory. controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an orn fidth passing to the crown and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. Ambala. After a lively existence for a few beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native acquired and incorporated the Mojusnities.

Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The Civil and Military Gazette was originally published in Simia as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the Mofussitite, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at papers and the circulation of all was very small, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred. The number of the former did not show a great from Simia to Lahore, and the Gazette began rise in the next generation, but the rise in to be published daily.

## INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Fress and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. I rom that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal ('ode of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discus-

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any sec-tion of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individaals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers; books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation —By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1837, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending :--

- (1) The Press Act should be repealed.
- (2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the clitor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as a closed by the the Late Major as the control of the property of the control of t defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leallets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggreeved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months, (q), the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of India.—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay, According to the articles of constitution "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities on its liberty or of the executive authorities | Council.

to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and pro-tection which may be deemed advisable from time to time." Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 annually. The affairs of the Association are managed by a

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published

*						E	Books.
Р	rovince.		Printing Presses.	News- papers.	Periodi- cals.	In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language.
Madras	••		(a)1,838	(a) 300	1,034	787	2,619
Bombay (d)			1,099	404	467	<b>2</b> 23	2,105
Bengal			1,219	234	383	743	2,551
United Province	ез		868	227	366	315	2,801
Punjab	.•		557	309	270	192	1,780
Burma			340	61	171	22	194
Bihar and Oils	8a		257	46	59	88	62.3
Central Provin	cos and	Berar	(b) 196	77	(c) 50	5	120
Assam .			73	22	23	••	, 70
North-West Fr	ontier P	rovince .	25	7	4	6	4
Ajmer-Merwar	a (d)		35	6	8	26	89
Coorg			5	2	2		1
Delhi			134	48	56	24	175
	Total	, 1931-32	6,646	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132
		[ <b>19</b> 30-31	6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
		1929-30 .	6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
		1928-29	6,102	1,695	2,960	2,506	14,427
		1927-28	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
Total	s	1926-27	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
		1925-26	5,362	1,378	3,089	2,117	14,276
		1924-25	5,312	1,401	3,146	2,302	14,728
		1923-24	4,909	1,363	2.888	2,037	13,802
		1922-23	4,509	1,282	2,559	1,951	12,8)4

<sup>(</sup>a) Relates to the Calendar year 1932.
(b) Includes 11 Presses which are reported either closed or not working.
(c) This includes 49 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news, and one periodical which is catalogued as a book.
(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1931.

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Agra	Agra Akhbar Agra Dally Commercial Report Dally Vyaparik Report  Ehsas Prem Pracharak Sanadhyap Karak Swetamber	Daily,  Every Thursday, Thursdays, On the 3rd and 18th of every month.
Ahmedabad	Associated Press of India Deen Gujarati Punch Gujarat Samachar  Navajivan Political Bhomiyo Praja Bandhu Sandesh The Daily Business Report	Daily except Sundays. Daily. Sundays.
Ajmei	Agarwal Samachar	On Saturday. Daily. On Saturdays.
Akola Berar		Wednesdays. Saturdays.
Akyab	. Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Aligath	. Aligarh Institute Gazette .	Wednesdays.
Allahabad	Bharatwasi   Daily Bharat   Free Press of India   Hindustan Review   Loader   Loader   Bharatwasi   Bharatw	Fridays. On 1st and 15th of every month. Daily except Sundays. On first of every month. Daily, except Mondays. Every Monday.
Allahabad Katra	. Strı Dharam Shikshak	Monthly.
Alleppey	. Travancore Publicity Bureau .	
Amraoti	. Udaya	. Mondays.
Amritsar ,.	Daily Beopar Samachar Daily Musawat Daily Sikh Sewak Daily Vakıl Free Press of India Punjah Press Burcau	Daily.

Station	ıs.	Title	in full.			Day of going to Press.
Amroha		Ittihad	••	••		Saturdays.
Asansal		Ratnakar	••	••	• •	Sundays.
Bagalkot.,	{	Kannadiga Navina Bharat	::	•		Thursdays. Tuesdays.
Bagerhat		Jagaran		••		Sundays.
		Associated Piess Bangalore Mail Daily Post	of Indi	• •		Daily, except Sundays. Daily.
Bangalore		Kasim-ul-Akhbar Loka Hithaisi Quick Silver Rac		••	:	Mondays and Thursdays. Daily. On 1st and 15th of every month.
	l l	Truth Vecra Kesarı	••		::	Mondays and Thursdays. Daily, except Sundays.
De val va GU	[	Evening Mail Navajeevana New Mysore	::	••		Wednesdays and Thursdays Daily, except Sundays. On Saturdays.
Bangalore City .		Prajamitra Tai Nadu Visva Karnataka	::	••		Daily, except Sundays. Daily, except Sundays. Daily
Barisal	{	Barisal Barisal Hitaishi	.:		:	Every Monday. Sundays.
Baroda		Shree Sayaji Vija	ya			Thursdays.
Bassein, Burma	{	Bassein News Zabumingala	::		:	Tuesdays and Fridays. Weekly.
Beawar	﴿	Tarun Rajasthan The Young Rajast	 than			Weekly. Every Wednesday.
Belgaum	{	Belgaum Samacha Karnatak Viitta Samyukta Karnai		••		Mondays. Every Tuesday. Every Thursday.
		Aj Awazai Khaik Bharat Jiwan	::	••		Daily. Every Wednesday. Sundays.
Benares City		Brahman Maha Sa Patro Farz Hind Hındi Kesari	::	• •	• •	On Thursdays. On Wednesdays. Thursdays.
	l)	Varnasrama	::			On Mondays and Fridays,
Berhampur, Gan	jam{	Bharati Patrika Dainikasha Nabeen	 	• •		Daily, except Sundays. Daily. Every Friday.
The was as	:: ::{	Sunday News Jain Market News		:: :		Every Sunday. Saturdays. Daily, except Sundays.
Bhiwani .		Sandesh				Sundays.
	r	Karnatak Vaibha	v			Saturdays,
Bijapur	{	Udaya		••		Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
	Daily Madina District Gazette Kamal	Daily. On 1st and 15th of each month. On 1st and 15th of each month.
Bijnor	mansoor	On 1st shu 15th of each month. On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month. Bi-Weekly. Monthly.
	The Co-Operative Journal	Monthly. On 1st, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th of every month.
{	Vir	On 1st and 15th of each
	Bombay Samachar Bombay Sentinel Breul Co.'s Market Report	haily. Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily, except Sundays. Saturdays.
	Cutch Praja Mandal Patrika Daily Bombay Commercial Re-	Every Saturday.
	Damik Venar Samachar	Daily, except Sundays. Daily, on Week days. Daily. Daily, except Mondays.
	East Indian Cotton Market Report	Every Friday
		Daily. Daily, except Mondays. Saturdays. Saturdays. Wednesdays. Daily.
Bombay	Illustrated Weekly of India	Daily. Saturdays. Sundays.
	Indian Industrice and Power Indian Racing News	On the 15th, each month. On Thursdays and according to Mail week race fixtures. Saturdays.
	Indian Textile Journal	Every Friday. Monthly. Every Saturday. Every Saturday.
	Jam-e-Jamshed Janmabhumi Jay Cutch	Daily, except Sundays. Daily Except Sunday. Every Saturday.
	Khilafat Bulletin	Sundays.
	League of Nations (India Burcau) News Agency Maheshwari Memmon Sudharak	Thursdays. Every Thursday.
Ĺ	Mercantile Report	Every alternate Sunday. Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
	Nawa Kal	
Bombay—contd	Reuters Commercial  Sanj Vartaman Share Market Daily Report Shradhanand	Daily, except Sundays. Daily.
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Daily, except Mondays. Fridays. Daily, except Mondays.
l	Times of India	Daily.
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News	Tuesdays.
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of every month.
Calangute (Goa)	A Voz do Povo	Saturdays.
1	Advance	
	Amrita Bazar Patrika  Ananda Bazar Patrika  Asrıjadid  Rangabasi	Daily, except Sundays. Daily.
	Bagumat	Daily. Mondays. Thursdays.
	Business World	
Calcutta	Commerce Commercial News Dalmia's Weekly Review of the Calcutta Share Market	On the 10th of each month
	Dowejadid	Every Monday. Every Friday.
	Hindu Patriot Hindusthan Hitabadi	Daily, except Sundays.
	Indian Engineering Indian Finance	Every Friday.
	Industry	Daily, except Sundays
	Jugabarta	Daily except Sundays.

Stations.		Time in full.		Day of going to Press.
		Market Intelligence Matwala	:: ::	Daily. Every Saturday Morning.
		Mohammadi Muslim Standard Mussalman	:: ::	Last day of every Bengalce month Tri-weekly. Thursdays.
		Nayak Prakash Rayat Bhandu		Daily.
		Reuter's Commercial, and Shipping Service Rox's Sporting Life	Financial	On Saturdays.
	İ	Sanjibani Samay	:: ::	Wednesdays. Wednesdays.
Caloutta—contd.	{	Samyavadi		Daily, except Mondays.
		Telegraph		
		The Herald The Indian and Eastern		On Wednesday every month. Monthly.
		The Lokmanya The Week United Press Syndicate		Every Thursday.
	l	Vishwamitra Vyapar World Peace		Daily.
	ſ	Alameen Kerala Sanchari Manorama		
Calicut	$\cdot$	Mathrubhumi		On Mondays, Wednesdays. Thursdays. Weekly.
	ł	West Coast Reformer West Coast Spectator  Associated Press of In-		Sundays and Thursdays. Wednesdays and Saturdays,
		Azad Daily Vartaman Pratap, Hindi Daily a	: :	Wednesdays. Saturdays.
Cawnpore		Paper. Reuter's Telegram Limited The Daily Insaf	Company	Daily, except Sundrys.
CI.	ţ	Zamana	:: :.	25th day of every month.
Chandernagore Chindwara	••	Probartak		Bi-monthly. Saturdays.
Chinsurah	• **	Education Gazette		
Chittagong	{	Daily Jyoti Panchjanya	:: ::	Wednesdays. Daily.
Cochin	{	Cochin Argus Cochin News Agency Malabar Herald		Saturdays,
	1	Sahodaran		

650			The Press.	
Stations.			Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Cochin Mattan	cherry		Malabar Islam	
Cocanada			Ravi Ti	hursdays.
Colmbatore		{	Commercial News De Peoples Friend	aily. ondays.
Contal			Nihar M	ondays.
Oranganore			Dharma Kahalam E	very Saturday.
		r		onthly.
Juttack	••	1	Utkal Deepica Fr Young Utkal Or	ildays. n Thursday.
		Č		ondays,
Dacca .	••	{	Dacca Prakash Su	ındays.
		,		aily.
Dakor	••	••		n 9th day of Hindu Fortnight.
Darjeeling	••	••	Darjecling Times and Planters' Tu Gazette.	iesdays.
		Ĺ	Alaman Da	ally.
		- 1	Alkhalil Or	n 3rd, 11th, 19th and 26th of every month.
		- (		aily.
		- 1		25th of each month.
				ally, except Fridays.
		- 1	Daily Mahabir Da	illy.
			•	uly.
			Daily Waqt Da Delhi Information Bureau	ally.
		ı		aily.
			Depot.	•
		}		eekdays.
Delhi .			Hindustan Times Da Indian News Agency	aily.
	••	ີ		
		- 1		uesdays. aily.
		ı	National News Agency	*****
		1	National Call D	aily.
			Parik Prakash M	onthly.
		1		hursdays.
		1	Reuter's News Agency Ti	hursdays.
			The Statesman D	aily.
		Ì	Swarajya D	ally.
		1		
			The Tagat O	n 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of
		1	United India and Indian States E	every month. very Friday.
			Watan Do	aily. very Thursday.

Stations.		Title in full. Day of going to press.
Deoria		Arun On 1st of each month.
Dharwar	{	Karnatakavritta and Dhananjaya Tuesdays Raja Hansa Daily. Vijayla Daily.
Dhoraji		Ismaili Aftab On the 15th and last day of each month.
Dhulia	{	Khandesh Vaibhav Fridays Prabodh Saturdays.
Dibruga h	{	Times of Assam Fridays, Daily.
Gadag City		Karnatak Bandhu Every Wednesday.
Gauhatı	••	Assamiya Saturdays.
Gaya	••	Bihar Advocate and Kayastha Messenger Sundays.
Ghaziabad City		Cotton Message On 15th of every month.
		Daret Fridays. Gyanshakti Saturdays. Bind Mitar Saturdays. Jadava 13th a 'd 15th of each month
Gorakhpur	{	Kalyan
Guntur		Deshabhimani Daily.
Нариг	{	Daily Market Report Daily. Vyapar
Howrah	••	Bisva Duta Daily.
Hubli (Bombay)	••	Taruna Karnatak Daily.
Hyderabad, Deccan		Associated Press of India Munshur Daily. Musheer-i-Decean Daily.
Eyanana, 2000a2	-	Rahbare Deccan Daily, except Findays. Sahifa-i-Rozana Daily.
		Desh Mitra Daily. Hindu Daily. Jot
Hyderabad, Sind		Musafir Saturdays.  Nava Yuga Daily, except Sundays.  Navijvan Every Saturday.  Prakash Daily, except Sundays.  Prem Pracharak Every Friday.
	l	Sind Hindu Daily. Sind was:

# The Press.

Indore The Central India Times On Tuesdays.  Indore City Indore Dainik Vyapar Samachar.  Jacobabad Frontier Gazette Saturdays.  Jalgaon (Khandesh) Pragatik Weekly.  Jamnagar Jamnagar Vepar Samachar Daily.  Jamnagar Daily Beopar Patar Daily.  Jhansi Chee India Fridays.  Jahasi Sahas Wednesdays.  Jorhat Batori Wednesdays.  Jubbulpore Rere Press of India India Sunday School Journal Fridays.  Lokmat Third Thursday of every mon Fridays.  Jullunder City	
Jacobabad Frontier Gazette	
Jalgaon (Khandesh) Jammu, Tawi. Jamnagar Jamnagar Vepat Samachar Jamnagar Jamnagar Vepat Samachar Daily.  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Jamnagar  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Dally.  Johnsi City.  Nyaya  Batori  Free India Sahas  Sundays.  Wednesdays.  Wednesdays.  Jubbulpore  Free Press of India India Sunday School Journal Karmaveer Lokmat Third Thursday of every mon Fridays.  Dally.  Third Thursday of every mon Fridays.  Dally.  Dally.  On Friday.	
Jammu, Tawi	
Jaramoaia Dally Beopar Patar Dally.  Jhansi	
Jhansi	
Jubbulpore    Sahas Sundays.	
Jubbulpore    Second State   Second	
Jubbulpore     Free Press of India     Third Thursday of every mon   Karmaver     Eridays   Lokmat     Daily   Every Thursday   Every Thursday   Every Thursday     Every Thursday   .	
Jubbulpore   India Sunday School Journal Third Thursday of every mon Karmaveer Fridays.  Lokmat Daily.  Topics Every Thursday.  Daily.  On Friday.	
	ery month.
Alwahid	
Cotton Daily Market Report Daily. Daily Commercial News Daily. Daily Gazette Daily.	
Evening News Daily, Hindu Daily Hitechhu Daily.	
Karachi Commercial News Paper.  Kesari Daily, except Sundays  Mahagujarat Every Saturday	
Karachi { Mauji Daily. Morning Post of India Daily. New Times Daily.	
Parsi Sansar Saturdays. Reuters Commercial, Financial and Shipping Service	
Rozana Biupar Daily. Rozana Samachar Daily. Sansar Samachar Daily.	
Sind Herald On Wednesdays, Sind Observer Wednesdays and Saturdays. Sind Sudhar Saturdays.	lays.
Sind Vartman Daily. Voice of India Every Monday.	
Karat Kudi { Dhana Vysia Ootran Fridays. Kumaran Wednesdays.	

Stations.		Title in full.		Day of going to Press.
Khandwa	{		: ::	Saturdays. Mondays.
Khulna		Khulna Basi		Thursdays.
Kolhapur	{			Daily. Every Friday
	į	Vidyavilas	• ••	Fridays.
Kot Radha Kissen	••		• • • • •	Saturdays.
Kottayam	{	Nazrani Deepika		Weekly.
Kumta	{			Thursdays. Daily.
Kurauli		Utkarsh		Last week of each month.
	ſ	Akhbar-i-Am		Daily.
			• • •	Daily, except Sundays.
	- 1	Civil and Military Gazetto Daily Herald		Daily (Sundays excepted) Daily (except Sundays).
	-	D. Han Transmission	· ·	Daily, except Tuesdays.
		Daily Milap		••••
	Ì			Daily.
		Janmabhumi	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	On Wednesdays. Daily.
	}			
Lanore		Phul	: ::	Daily. Thursdays. Daily.
	1			
	- }	Rajasthan	: ::	1st of every month. Mondays.
	- 1		• ••	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month.
	l	O Ac (D)	: :	Daily, except Sundays. Sundays.
	ļ	The Eastern Times .		Daily.
	İ	The People		On last day of every month. Saturdays.
	1	The United Press of India	• ••	••••
	İ	472 731		Daily, except Sundays. Daily, except Sundays.
•		1777 A	: ::	(D)
	l	Weekly Azad		On every Monday.
	ſ	TT - 3-1-	: ::	
Laslana	l	17 hainlebah	: ::	(1 - A - a - a - a - a - a - a - a - a - a
Larkana	1			Fridays.
	1			On Mondays. Fridays.
	Ĺ	The Azadi		rimays.

	Statio	118.		Title 1u full.		Day of going to Press.
		- Art Male manners		Advocate Aina	• ••	Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Thursdays. Thursdays.
				Daily Hamdam Haqiqat		Daily.
				Huque	: :.	Daily.
Lucknow			{	Hindusthani		Daily, except Sundays & Holidays B1-weekly.
				Independent News Agenc	у .	••••
				Kaukab-i-Hind		Wednesdays. Wednesdays. On Thursdays.
			j	Ploneer	· ·	Daily, except Tuesdays.
Ludhlana			-	Sarfaraz	•	On 1st, 5th, 8th, 13th, 17th, 21th 25th and 28th of every month On Mondays.
			٢	Daily Business Report .		Daily.
Lyalpur			ļ	Daily Commerce	: ::	Daily. Daily.
			l	The Daily Beopar Gazett Weekly Tajarat	e	Daily. On Thursdays.
			ſ	(3 ) 1 1 1 1 1 1		Every Wednesday. Wednesdays.
			Ì			Saturdays.
				Daily Express		
			ĺ	4		Daily. Every Saturday.
			1	1		
			İ			1 33. 1
			i	Hindu		Daily.
				Hindu Nesan	•: •	Saturdays. Daily, except Sundays.
Madras			{	Indian Rallway Journal		
						Lama s
				7 17 170	•	1 11-4 3
			- 1			
			ì	Law Times	•• •	Johnsdome
				Madras Mail	•• •	Daily.
			İ			. Mondays and Thursdays. Wednesdays.
				Nyayadipika New India		Daily.
			-	New Times		Daily.
				Patriot	• • •	. Saturdays.

Station	8.		Title in full. Day of going to Press.
			Standard Sporting News Fridays
Indras—contd.	••		The All India Racing News Pridays, The Daily Alma-E
		Ų	The Venus Sporting News Fridays.
Mandalay	••	• •	Upper Burma Gazette Daily.
Mangalore	••	{	Rastra Bandhu Every Sunday. Swadeshabhimani Thursdays.
Margao (Goa)		{	A Terra Wednesdays and Saturdays.  Noticias Mondays.
		Ĺ	Ultramar Mondays and Fridays.
Masur	••	••	Umbraj-Vishvodar Every Saturday.
Mattancheri	••	• •	Chakravarthi Saturdays.
Maymyo .	••	•	Associated Press of India
Mehar	••	• •	Shamshir Islam On Thursdays,
Meerut	••	{	Bhavishya Bani Every Saturday, Boznama Qaum Daily.
Mhow	••	• •	Satyarth Patrika Fhursdays.
Mirpurkhas	••	{	Mirpurkhas Gazette Wednesdays, Musalman Every Saturday.
Mirpur City	••		Khichri Samachar Saturdays.
Moga			Daily Moga Commercial Report. Daily.
Moulmein			Moulmein Advertiser Daily.
Mount Road, Ma	dras		Mindu Dally, except Sundays
Mussoorie			Mussoorle Times Thursdays.
Muttra			Jain Gazette Mondays.
Muvattupuzha			Kerala Dheepika Saturdays.
Muzaffarnagar	••		Weekly Sewal: Weekly.
Muzaffarpur			Loksangrah Wednesdays.
Mymensingh			Charu Mihir Tuesdays,
Mysore			Wealth of Mysore Daily, except Sundays.
Nabadwip			Nadia Prakash Daily.
Nadiad			Jyoti Every Wednesday.
Nagercoil			Travancore Times Tuesdays.
Nagpur		{	Hitavada Wednesdays. Indian Labour Journal Saturdays. Maharashtra

Stations	3.		Title in full. Day of going to Press.
Nagpur—contd			Mahakoshal On Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.  Maheshwari
Najni Tal		{	Associated Press of India Naini Tal Gazette
Nasik	••		Loksatta Saturdays.
Nathiagali			Associated Press of India
Naushahro		(	Mate On Wednesdays every Fortnight Shakti Mondays.
Nawabshah	••	{	Nawabsha Gazette On Wednesdays. Mukti Monthly.
New Delhi	••	{	Free Press Bulletin Daily. Free Press of India Daily The United Press of India Daily
Nova Goa	••	{	Diario de Noite Daily. Heraldo Daily, except Mondays. O'Debate Mondays. O'Heraldo Daily, except Sur days and holidays.
Ootacamund	••	$\left\{ \right.$	Associated Press of India
Orai			Utsah Thursdays.
Palameottah			Varantha Varthamanam Every Saturday.
Pandharpur			Pandhari Mitra Sundays.
Pangsa			Kangal Fridays.
Panjim, Goa	••		O'Crente Saturdays.
Parur	••	•••	Uttara Tharaka Saturdays,
		[	Associated Press of India Behar Heraid Saturdays. Express Daily.
Patna	••	}	Free Press of India
			Mahaveer Daily. Patna Times
Pen	••	••	Kolaba Samachar Fridays.
Peshawar	••	{	Associated Press of India Klyber Mail On Sundays. Sarhad Daily. The Frontier Advocate On Mondays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Poona	Deccan Herald Dayana Prakash  Kesari Mahratta  Poona Star Servant of India  Sakal Sun  Trikal War Cry	Dally, Dally, except Mondays.  Tuesdays and Fridays. Sundays.  Dally, Wednesdays, Dally, except Tuesdays. Every Saturday.  Dally Monthly
Poona City	Dinabandhu Lokashaktı Batyagrahee  Satyaprakash Servant of India Shantidoot Teg	Every Thursday. On Monday and Thursday. Br-weekly. Daily. Weekly. Daily. Daily. Luly, except Sunday
Quadian (via Batala)	Alfazai Alhakam Alfarooq Nur Review of Religions (in English). Do. (in Urdu)	Bi-weekly Weekly. Weekly Fortnightly, Monthly,
Quetta	Baluchistan Gazette Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin	Wednesdays and Saturdays Daily.
Quilon		Daily. Wednesdays and Saturdays
Rajkot	Kathiawar Times	Last day of every month. Wednesdays and Sundays, Wednesdays. Every Fuday.
Rampur (Kathiawar)	Saurashtra	Daily.
Ranchi	Associated Press of India	
Rangoon	Chinese Daily News  Free Burma Free Press of India Masonic Courier	Sundays. Daily.
	Rangoon Evening Post	Pri-weekly. Daily, except Mondays. Daily. Week-days. Daily, except Mondays.

5			
Stations.		Title in full.	Day of going to Piess.
Rangoon-conid.	{	Rangoon Mail Rangoon Times	Saturdays. Dally, except Sundays.
Mangoon-come.	. [	The Commercial News	Daily. Daily, except Sundays.
Ranpur (Kathiaw	ar) {	Phuichhab	Every Thursday Every Monday.
Ratnagiri	{	Balvant Satya Shodhak	Tuesdays. Sundays.
Rawaipindi	{	Frontier Mail Prabhat Shihab	Daily, except Sundays & Holidays, Daily. Bl-weekly.
Robertsonpet		Kolar Goldfield News	On Tuesdays.
Rohri		Sirat Mustakim	On 15th of each month.
Satara	{	Shubha Suchaka Samarth	Fridays. Every Sunday.
Satara City		Prakash	Wednesdays.
Savantvadi		Vainatey	Every Monday.
Secunderabad		Hyderabad Bullet	Daily.
Shahjahanpur		Sarpunch	Daily.
		Alhanif	Every Monday. Every Monday. Ist of each month.
Shikarpur Sind	[	Qurbani Shewak	Daily. Every Wednesday. Thursdays.
Shillong		International Times	On Saturdays.
	[	Kalpataru Karmayogi	Sundays. Thursdays.
Sholapur	. [	Sholapur Samachar The Jain Gazette	Tuesdays.
Silchar	{	Navajug Surma	Monthly Sundays.
Simla	{	Farin Akhbar Sunday Times (Smila Edition)	Every Friday. Mondays.
Srinagar Kashmi	r ••	Daily Vitasta	Daily.
	ſ	Alhaq Alhizb	. On Saturdays On Fridays.
	İ	Dharamvir Rajput	Saturdays On 1st of every month.
Sukkur	{	Sansar Chakai Sind Samachar	On 1st and 15th of every month Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	l	Sindhi Sukkuı Gazette	Saturdays On Thursdays.

	<u>.</u>	Station	s.		Title in full. Day of going to Press.
	Surat				Daily Market Report Daily. Deshbandhu Daily, except Sundays. Finance Circular Daily. Gujarat Daily, except Sundays. Gujarat Mittra and Gujarat Darpat Investor Reports Daily Quotations Jain Mitra Wednesdays. Khandwala Circular Daily.  Daily, except Sundays.  Wednesdays. Daily.  Daily. D
					Muslim Gujrat Every 'Thursday, Praia Pokar Wednesdays. Pratap . Every Friday. Samsanj . Daily, except Mondays. Share Circular . Daily, except Mondays. Share Samachar . Daily, except Mondays. Share Samachar . Daily, except Mondays. Surat Akhbar . Sundays. The Hindu . Daily.
	Sylhet	••	••	{	Janasakti On every Tuesday. Paridarsaka
	Tilhar	••	••	••	Tilhar Munphat 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of every month.
	Tinne velly		••	:	Kalpaka Monthly.
	Tirupur	••	••	{	Daily Bombay Telegraphic Cotton News. Daily Cotton Bulletin Daily, except Mondays.
	Tiruvalla	••	••	••	Nawabharathi Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Tohana (vi	a Hissa	ır)	.	The Market Report On Mondays, Wedne-days and Thursdays,
	Travancore	•	••	••	The Star of India Every Thursday.
	Trichinopo	ly	••	{	Chandamarutham Daily, except Sundays. Wednesday Review Wednesdays.
	Trichur	••	••	••	Lokaprakasam Mondays.
	Trivandru	נט	••	\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-	Associated Press of India Malayalam Daily News Reuter's Limited Samadarsi Travancore Press Service Trivandrum Daily News  Daily Travancore Press Service Trivandrum Daily News  Daily
					The Link Saturdays.  Western Star Tuesdays, Thursdays and
	Tuticorin			{	Saturdays.  Daily News Daily.  The Daily Cotton News Daily.  The Indo Foreign Market News Daily.
١	Udipi				Satyagrahi Thursdays.
	Vizagapata	m	••		Andhra Advocate Fridays.
	Wai	••	••		Vrittasar Mondays.
	Wardha	••		{	Maharashtra Dharma Tuesdays, Rajasthan Kesari Saturdays.
	Yeotmal	••	••	••	Lokamat Thursdays.

## Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the woll-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a rapprochement on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the radisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India,

The Presidency Banks:-The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference In the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances, Reserve use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of Indie — Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Bond of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madins and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of .

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards,
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board,
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board:
- (d) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Bourds are entitled to attend the Meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Governor-General in Council shall nominate an officer of Government to attend the Meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3½ crores of ripees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully substribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called np, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11½ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs. 5,35,00,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1934 showed the Government balance at Rs. 6,72,19,792, other deposits at Rs. 74,27,94 823 and Cash Rs. 18, 97, 37, 908, with a percentage of each to liabilities of 23-15.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India — The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council and will remain in force to 15 years and thereatter intil terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions to be contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are.—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be deteragent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of

In consideration of the preformance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remineration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government As for the remaining five years the remuneration

mined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India as ascertained by expert accounting investigation

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs. 9 lacs per annum,
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 6 lacs per annum; and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

ls-a

Managing Governor		• •			W. lamond,
Presidents, Vice-Presid	ents and	Secrete	iries of th	e Local Bo	aids.

CALCUTTA		
H H Burn, Esq		President
C G Arthur, Esq. M.C.		Vice-President
B A C. Neville, Esq		Secretary
Bombay-		
E J Bunbury, Esq., M.C.		President
Sn Nowron B Saklatwala, Kt , C I E		Vice-President
J G Ridland, Esq		Secretary
Madras		
Sn William C Wright, Kt , O B E , V	D	President
S V Ramaswamy Mudahar, Esq.,		Vice-President
R. A. Grav, Esq., M.C.		Secretary.
CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY	. J W b	celly, Esq., C.L.E. (Offg.)

## Nominated by Government

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., J.P., Bombay Sir Rajendra Nath Mokerjee, KCTT, KCVO, Calentta The Hon'ble Rajah Su S R M Annamalai Chettiar, Kt , Madras

> Manager in London R R Burell, bsq.

## BRANCHES.

Buira Bazaar,	Alleppey.	Chapra.	Farrukhabad.
Calcutta.	Ambala.	Chittagong.	Ferozepore.
Clive Street, Calcutta.	Ambala Cant.	Cocanada,	Fyzabad.
Park Street, Calcutta.	Amraoti.	Cochin	
Byculla, Bombay.	Amritsar.	Combatore,	Gaya
Mandyi, Bombay.	Asansol.	Colombo.	Godhra.
Sandhurst Road,		Cuddalore,	Gojra.
Bombay.	Bangalore.	Cuadapah.	Gorakhpur.
Mount Road, Madras.	Bareilly.	Cuttack.	Gujranwala
7	Bassein.		Guntur.
Abbottabad.	Bellary.	Dacca.	Gwalior.
Abohar.	Benares.	Darbhanga	Hathras.
Adoni.	Berhampore (Ganjam).	Darjeeling.	Howrah
Agra.	Bezwada.	Dehra Dun.	Hubli.
Ahmedabad.	Bhagalpur.	Delhi.	Hyderahad (Deccan .
Ahmedabad City.	Bhopal.	Dhanbad.	Hyderabad (Sind).
Ahmednagar.	Broach.	Dhulia.	
Ajmer.	Bulandshahr.	Dibrugarh.	Indore.
Akola.			Jaipur.
Akyab.	Calicut.	Ellore.	Jalgaon.
Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Erode.	Jalpaiguri.
Allahabad.	Chandpur.	Etawah.	Jamshedpur.

Moradabad. Ihansi. Moulmein. Jodhpur. Jubbulpore. Multan. Jullundur. Murree. Mussoorie. Karachi. Kasur. Muttre. Katni. Muzaffarnagar. Khamgaon. Muzaffarpur. Khandwa. Myingyan. Kumbakonam. Mymensingh. Nadiad. Larkana. Nagpur. Lucknow. Naini Tal. Ludhiana. Nanded. Lyallpur. Nandyai. Madura. Naraingunge. Mandalay. Nasik. Negapatam. Mangalore. Nellore. Masuli patam. New Delhi. Mecrut. Montgomery. Nowshera.

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are :-

- (1) Advancing money upon the security of -
  - (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bunk of India.
  - (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Governor-General-in-Council
  - (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of, a district or ununcipal board or under the authority of any State in India.
  - (d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or else-
  - (e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.
  - (f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.

    Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro-

  - (h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, it anthorised by the Central Board, m 'g
- (2) With the sanction of the Local Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other Cases.
- Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other nego table securities.

Ootscamund. Patna. Peshawar. Peshawar City. Poona. Poona City. Porbandar. Purnea. Quetta. Raipur. Rajahmundry. Rajkot. Rampur. Rangoon. Rawalpındi. Saharanpur. Salem. Sargodha. Secunderabad. Shillong. Sholapur.

Sialkot. Simla. Sitapur. Srinagar (Kashmir.) Sukkur. Surat. Tellicherry. Tinnevelly. Tirupur. Trichinopoly. Trichur.

Trivandrum. Tuticorin. Uniain. Vellore. Vizagapatam. Vizianagram. Wardha. Yeotmal.

- (4) Investing the Banks' funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d.
- (5) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand.
  - (6) Buying and selling gold and silver. (7) Receiving deposits.

  - Receiving securities for safe custody (9) Selling and acquiring such properties as
- may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims
- (10) Transacting agency business on com-mission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.
- (11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.
- (12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India,
- (13) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases
- (14) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank.
- (15) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks; and (16) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as tollows .--

- (1) It shall not make any loan or advance :-(a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 2 and 13 above ;
  - upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank;
  - save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof.
- (2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.
- (3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of atleast two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

	Ine Imper	iui Dank.	003
The Balance Sheet of the	he Bank as at 31st Dec	ember 1934 was as follows:	
LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	ABSETS.	Rs. a. p.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	41,55,69,581 2 (
Capital Paid up Reserve Public Deposits	6,72,19,792 14 4	rities under the Act Ways and Means Advances to the Government of	
Other Deposits	74,27,94,823 5 5	Loans Cash Credits	5,00,00,000 0 0 5,83,04,399 2 4 15,59,39,759 14 4
Loans from the Govern- ment of India under Section 20 of the Paper		Inland Bills discounted and purchased Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	2,55,05,917 5 10 4.26.456 1 8
Currency Act, against Inland Bills discount- ed and purchased per contra		Bullion Dead Stock Liability of Constituents	2,45,90,464 11 1
Contingent Liabilities Sundries	93,47,907 6 3	for Contingent Liabilities per contra Sundries Balances with other Banks.	85,13,083 6 1
		Cash	73,93,74,615 8 11 18,97,37,908 1 1
Rupees	92,91,12,523 10 0	Rupees	92,91,12,523 10
The above Balance She	et includes-		£ s.d.
Deposits in London Advances and Investm Cash and Balances at o			774,459 11 10 1,529,088 2 4 43,432 12 2
	Government	Deposits.	•
The following statement during the last 40 years or	shows the Governme	nt deposits with each Bank	at various periods
	In Lakhs of	rupees.	
1-1-			

	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.		Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total
30th June					1		1		
1001	. 230	61	53	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886 .	990	82	89	450	1914	000	197	93	580
1891 .	. 332	97	53	482	1915	263	187	102	552
1896 .	. 225	88	57	370	1916	000	263	115	714
1901 .	. 187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	209	2263
1906 .	. 186	93	46	325	1918	004	549	213	1426
1911 .	. 198	129	77	404	1919	940	298	142	786
1912 .	. 210	155	75	440	1920	000	663	170	1634
	i	i			26th Jan.	1			
	!	1 '			1921.	364	206	138	709

				TM	PERIAL	BANK.	•			
30th June	1921	••	••	••	••			••	••	2,220
27	1922	• •		• •		••	••	••	• •	1,672
**	1923	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••		• •	1,256
**	1924	• •	• •	••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	2,208
97	1925	• •	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	2,252
,,	1926	• •	••	••	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	3,254
**	1927	• •	••	• •	••	••	••	••	• •	1,004
,,	1928	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	796
,,	1929 1930	••	• •	••	• •	• •		•	• •	2,074
**	1930	••	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	1,391 1,596
,,	1932	•••	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	••	1,908
•,	1933	••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	••	582
,,	1934	••	• • •	••	::	• •	••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	791
,,		• •		•••		• •	٠.	. •		•

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below:—

In Lakhs of Runees,

In Lakhs of Rupees.										
_			l Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits.	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4.			
1st Dece	mber			1						
1901	••		360	158	340	1463	14°3 per cent.			
1906	••		360	213	307	2745	8.3 ;,			
1907			360	279	335	2811	8.8 "			
1008	••		360	294	325	2861	8.4			
1809			360	309	307	3265	7.4 ,,			
1910			360	318	339	3234	9.7 ,,			
1911			360	331	438	3419	9.6 ,,			
1912			375	340	426	3578	9.0 "			
1913	••		375	361	587	3644	11.8 ,,			
1914	••		375	370	561	4002	10.5			
1915			375	386	487	3860	9.5 ,,			
1916			375	369	520	4470	9.0 ,,			
1917	••		375	858	771	6771	9.3			
1918			375	363	864	5097	12.9 ,,			
1919			375	340	772	7226	8.8			
1920			375	355	901	7725	9.6 ,,			
30th June	(Im	perial		1	1		1			
Bunk).		1			1					
1921	••		547	375	2220	7016	21.8 ,,			
1922	• •		562	371	1672	6336	18.6 ,,			
1923	• •		562	411	1256	7047	13.5			
1924	• •	• • •	562	435	2208	7662	20.2 ,,			
1925	• •		562	457	2252	7588	20.7 ,,			
1926			562	477	3254	7530	27.4 ,,			
1927			562	492	1004	7317	10.6 ,,			
1928	• •		562	507	796	7331	8.6 ,,			
1929		- 1	562	517	2074	7233	19.9 ,,			
1930			562	527	1391	7003	14.6 ,,			
1931			562	537	1596	6615	17.1 ,,			
1932		. 1	562	542	1908	6146	20.8 ,,			
1933			562	520	582	7423	6.4 ,,			
1934			562	527	791	7483	8 4			

## Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In	Lak	hs	of	Rupees.
B	NK	OF	Ŕ	ENGAL.

BANK OF BENGAL.										
	_	ļ	Capital	Reserve.	Govt. depo- sits.	Other depo- sits.	Cash.	Invest- ments.	Dividend for year.	
1st Dec	ember			1 1	-			1		
1900	••		200	103	155	582	243	136	11 per cent.	
1905			200	140	167	1204	396	181	12 ,,	
1906	••	• •	200	150	160	1505	528	149	19 "	
1907	••	••	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12 "	
1908	• •	• •	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13 ",	
1909	• •	••	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 ,,	
1910	• •	• •	200	175	198	1609	514	368	14 ,,	
1911	• •		200	180	270	1677	729	821	14 ,,	
1912	• •	•••	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 ,,	
1913	• •	• •	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 ,,	
1914	• •	••	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16 ,,	
1915	• •	• •	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 ,,	
1916	• •	• •	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 ,,	
1917	• •	• •	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17 ,,	
1918	• •	• •	200	1189	584	2392	894	779	17 ,,	
1919	• •	••	200	1200	405	3254	997	864	17 "	
1920	• •	••	200	210	434	3398	1221	910	19}	

• Includes Rs. 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments.

,,

BANK OF BOMBAY,

_			Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. depo- sits.	Other depo- sits.	Cash.	Invest- ments.	Dividend for year.
1000		1,			0.7	400		1 00 1	
1900	• •	••	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	• •	••	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 ,,
1906	• •	• •	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 ,,
1907	••	• • •	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 ,,
1908	• •	• •	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 ,,
1909		- 1	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13
1910	••		100	105	152	1053	436	149	13 ,.
1911	•••		100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912	::		100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 ,,
1913			100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 ,,
		- 1							
1914	••	••	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 ,,
1915	••	••	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 .,
1916	• •	• •	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 ,,
1917	••	••	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	171 ,,
1918	• •	•••	100	101	177	1749	542	353	181 ,,
1919			100	110	262	2756	928	315	194 ,,
1920	•••		100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 ,,
		- 1							
		_		J	BANK OF	MADRAS.			
		1	-	1 00	1 0- 1	000	00	0= !	01
1900	• •	• • •	60	22	35	260	82	67	9 per cont.
1905	••	••	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 ;,
1906	• •	• • •	60	32 36	54 35	355 416	151 162	81 84	10 10 ::
1907	• •	••	60 60	40	52	447	153	84	
1908	••	••	00	20	52	447	155	04	11 ,;
1909			60	44	49	500	141	79	12 ,,
1910	••		60	48	72	567	184	85	12 ,,
1911			60	52	59	625	165	104	12
1912			75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ,,
1913	• •	• •	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 ,
1914			75	76	91	761	267	134	12 ,,
1915	• •	• •	75	65	86	803	256	184	10
1916	•••	• •	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 ,,
1917	::		75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 ",
1918	::	::	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 ,,
	• • •	11						1	
1919	• •		75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	••	• •	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,
-	-			`	' Imperial	BANK.		-	
					1			1	1
		-		l		1	1		
30th Ju		-	5.17	971	9990	701 6	9 199	1859	16 per cent
1921	• •	••	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent.
1921 1922	::	•	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 ,,
1921 1922 1923	::	•	562 562	411 435	1672 1256	6336 7047	3395 2913	900 925	16 ,,
1921 1922 1923 1924	::	::	562 562 562	411 435 457	1672 1256 2208	6336 7047 7662	3395 2913 2195	900 925 1175	16 ,, 16 ,,
1921 1922 1923	::	•	562 562	411 435	1672 1256	6336 7047	3395 2913	900 925 1175 1413	16 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,,
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	::	::	562 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 492	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503	900 925 1175 1413	16 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,,
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	::	: ::	562 562 562 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 492 507	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050	16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 ,
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	::	::	562 562 562 502 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 477 492 507 517	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283 1377	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050 2535	16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 ,
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	::		562 562 562 502 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 492 507 517 527	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2071	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331 7233	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283 1377 3041	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050 2535 2409	16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 "
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	::		562 562 562 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 477 492 507 517	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283 1377	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050 2535	16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 16 ,
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930		•	562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 492 507 517 527	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2071 1391	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331 7233	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283 1377 3041	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050 2535 2409	16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 "
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930			562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 492 507 517 527 537	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2074 1391 1596 1908	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331 7233 7003 6615 6149	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283 1377 3041 1696 1717 2201	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050 2535 2409 2969	16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 "
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930		•	562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562	411 435 457 477 492 507 517 527 537	1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2071 1391	6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331 7233 7003	3395 2913 2195 3582 4503 2283 1377 3041 1696	900 925 1175 1413 2188 2050 2535 2409 2969	16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 "

in India as an essential preliminary to the introduction of the scheme of Reforms to give India a Federal Government has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and Council of State and received the assent of the Governor-Generation March 6th, 1931. The proposals embodied in the Bill are given below:—

The Bank shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of Rs. 100 each, which shall be fully paid-up, the maximum number of votes any one shareholder shall have is 10, every five shares carrying the right of one vote. The number of share registers shall be fixed at five to be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and the nonmal value of the shares assigned to each centre has been fixed at Rs. 140 lacs for Bombay, Rs 145 lacs for Calcutta, Rs. 115 lacs for Dellu, Rs 70 lacs tot Madras and Rs 30 lacs for Rangoon,

Management -The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank will be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which shall exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board shall be composed of .--

- tions made by the Board.
- (b) Four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.
- (c) Eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.
- (d) One Government official to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor and Deputy Governors shall be the executive heads, and shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for reappointment, A Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact -The Bank shall be authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz:—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lacs; the making of advances to the scales presc Governor-General in Council and to Local the surplus Governments repayable in each case not later in Council.

Proposal to Establish the Reserve Bank than three months from the date of making the of India.—A Bill to establish a Reserve Bank (advance; the purchase and sale of Government in India as an essential preliminary to the securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

> The Bank shall act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares, for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

> Right to issue Bank Notes.—The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India and at the commencement shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council and on and from the date of such transfer the Governor-General in Council shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

(a) A Governor and two Doputy Governors In addition to the note issue obligation the to be appointed by the Governor-General in Bank shall undertake to accept monies for Council after consideration of the recommenda- account of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council and of Local Governments and shall carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations including the management of the public debt on such conditions as may be agreed upon.

> Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh. 5 49-64d, and not higher than 1sh. 6 3-16d respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds. Every scheduled bank shall maintain with the Reserve Bank a balance of not less than 5 per cent. of their demand and 2 per cent. of their time habilities.

> Allocation of Surplus.—The Governor-General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupce securities of the value of Rs. five crores to be allocated by the Bank to Reserve Fund.

> After making the necessary and usual provisions out of profits, a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent, per annum on the share capital as the Governor-General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of the shares shall be paid and the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scales prescribed in the Act and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor-General

Provided that so long as the Reserve Fund s less than the share capital, not less than ify lacs of rupees of the surplus or the whole I the surplus if less than that amount shall be llocated to the Reserve Fund.

Publication of the Bank Rate—The Bank hall make public from time to time the tandard rate at which it is prepared to buy or duced elsewhere in the year Book.

re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligibls for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the Gazzette of India.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is repo-

### THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business n India are merely branch agencies of Banks n india are merely orance agencies of balas-aving their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined ilmost exclusively to the financing of the ex-ernal trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this

At one time the Banks carried or their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London— the home offices of the Banks attracting detre name omces of the Banks attracting de-posits for use in India by offering rates of in-terest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years how-ever it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA.

### In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900		••		1050
1905				1704
1910	••			2479
1915				3354
1916		• •	• •	3803
1917	•••	••	• •	5337
1918	••	••	•••	6185
1919	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		7435
1920	• •	•••		7480
1921		:•		7519
1922	•••		••	7338
1923	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	••	6844
1924	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	7063
1925	::	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7054
1926	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7154
1927	••	••	••	6886
1928	••	••	••	7113
1929	• •	••	••	6665
1930	••	••	••	6811
1931	• •	• •	••	6747
1932	••	••	••	7306
1004	••	• •	••	1000

### Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also part in the financing of the internal portion also part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principles. cipally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able however by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a com-paratively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets dated 31st December 1933 of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this

## LIABILITY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India, Austra- lia and China	3,477,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd	183,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,074,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,383,000
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,938,000
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	1,359,000
	10,414,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be interred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole The bills against exports are largely drawn at | prefer to hold the bills on their own account three months sight and may either be "clean" as an investment until maturity. or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as or manciar forces in England and Desiring as they do an Excharge Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted. as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London Banks in India is of the usual nature and need discount rate while on occasions also the Banks not be given in detail.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:-

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature. (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic trans-
- fers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia

The remaining business transacted by the

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1933 :---

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Bank of Twiwan, Ltd	772	182	14,819	5,683
Chartered Bank of It ha, Autralia and China .	3,000	3,000	46,605	31,141
Compton National D'Escompte   de Paris	3,333	5,837	104,936	19,487
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	500	5,604	5,839
Hongkong and Shanghai Benking Corporation	1,447	7,223	63,270	32,380
Imperial Bank of Persia .	650	720	3,128	4,521
Lloyds Bank, Ltd	15,810	8,500	372,035	235,707
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,075	12,248	8,264
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	8,529	2,952	44,678	27,160
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	29,636	19,937
National City Bank of New York	25,500	6,000	278,920	206,468
Netherlands Trading Society	10,913	2,729	33,624	14,305
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	7,500	3,639	12,314	11,876
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd	2,594	180	6,433	7,955
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd	5,882	7,308	34,470	29,536
		1	ł .	1

#### JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1908 there were few Banks of | The first important failure to take place was this description operating in India, and such as that of the People's Bank of India and the loss were then in existence were of comparatively of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank small importance and had their business con-fined to a very restricted area. The rapid the principal being that of the Indian Specie development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay Since those events of ten years ago and set in with the establishment of the Bank confidence has been largely restored. But in of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla suspend-After that time there was a perfect stream ed payment and is now in voluntary liquidation of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate Bank might have been disastrous but for the banking business, on the other hand a very large prompt action of the Imperial Bank which number engaged in other businesses in addition dealt with the situation in close association

that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsate unactors of the was a matter of no great surprise to many During 1923 the Tata industrial and in 1918, was merged in the of a very speculative and unsafe character and Banks were in difficulties.

The effect of the failure of this old established and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the the first few years of their existence, but it Alliance Bank 50 per cent, of the amounts due was generally suspected in well informed circles to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets :---

In Lukhs of Rupees.

Name.		Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated a Banking Corporation Ltd. Bank of Baroda, Ltd. Bank of India, Ltd. Bank of Mysore, Ltd. Central Bank of India, Ltd Indian Isauk, Ltd. (Madnas) Punjab National Bank, Ltd Union Bank of India, Ltd.	o P. & O.	35 30 100 20 168 12 31 39	44 22 102 22 76 15 21 7	1,025 628 1,465 193 2,147 199 472 51	625 420 392 91 1,575 17 177 63

Gı	rowth	of Joint	Stock Ba	nks.			Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits
The fol	lowing	figures ap	pearing in	the Report	1914		251	141	1710
				s shew the	1915		281	156	1787
growth o	of the	Capital, 1	Reserve at	d Deposits	1916	•••	287	173	2471
				s registered	1917		303	162	3117
in India					1918		436	165	4059
		In L	akhs of ru	noes	1919	•	539	224	5899
		Capital.			1920		837	255	7114
				Deposits.	1921	• •	938	300	7689
1875	• •	14	2	27	1922		802	261	6163
1880		18	3	63	1923	•••	689	284	4442
1885		18	5	94	1924	•••	690	380	5250
1890		33	17	270	1925		673	386	5449
1895		63	31	566	1926		676	408	5968
1900		82	45	807	1927		688	419	6084
<b>19</b> 06		133	56	1155	1928		671	434	6285
1910		275	100	2565	1929		786	366	6272
1911	• •	285	126	2529	1930		714	440	6321
1912	•••	291	134	2725	1931		777	426	6223
1913	••	231	132	2259	1932	••	781	439	7234

.. ...

# LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

	London Office—Agents or	
Name of Bank.	Correspondents.	Address.
	! !	
Imperial Bank of India	London Office	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Other Banks & Kindred Firms.		
Allahabad Bank $$ {	National Provincial Bank P. & O. Banking Corpn	2. Princess Street. E C. 2. 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane, E. C. 2.
Central Bank of India	Barelay's Bank	1168, Fenchuich Street,
Central Dank of India	Midland Bank,	E C 2 15. Fenchurch Street, 168. Fenchurch Street, E.
Karnani Industrial Bank	Barelay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	5. Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
Simla Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2
Exchange Banks.		
American Express Co., (Inc.)	London Office	79, Bishopsgate, E C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	9, Bishopsgate, E C 2.
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E.C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Grindlay & Co	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghal Banking Corporation.	Disto	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Imperial Bank of Persia	Ditto	33-36, King William Street, E. C. 4.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lomburd Street, E C. 3.
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	Ditto	100, Old Proad St., E.C. 2.
National Bank of India Ltd	Pitto	26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maat- schappij.	National Provincial Bank	2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Indische Handels- bank.	London Representative	Stone House, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation	London Office	117 122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

#### INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

pecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the The extent to which any one shroff may grant people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, accommodation in the bazaar is therefore as there is no doubt that the latter are of very dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the limit real service to the business community and of which he himself may think it advisable to very great assistance to Banks in India. Under place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to present conditions the Banks in India can pever which the Banks are prepared to discount bills been to be able to get into authors the second of hope to be able to get into sufficiently close bearing his endoisement. The shroffs keep in touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accom-they grant accommodation, and past experience modation to more than a few of these traders has shewn that the class of business above direct and it is in his capacity as middleman referred to is one of the safest the Banks can direct and it is in his capacity as middleman In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope based on the scope b or the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation discount the bills with the Banks and necessive which, without his assistance, the Banks would saily vary according to the standing of the bornot be permitted to give. The shroff's position rower and with the season of the year. Generals an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopper than the bazars with limited progress of the large munity and the Banks usually allowed thing after the following mainer. A shop-thing after the following mainer. A shop-in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates keeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his keeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop scale due in a great measure to the lact that suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, the competition these places on it is in Rombay. and the latter after very careful inquiries as to 15 not so keen in these places as it is in Bombaythe shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shrofts in respect of such advances.

on the shroffs are greater than they are able to no doubt that this is done to a very considerable meet out of their own money, and it is at this extent.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs fourished point that the assistance of the Banks is called in India long before Joint Stock Banks were into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking ever thought of, and it seems likely that they a number of the bills they already hold to the will continue to thrive for some very consider Banks for discount under their endorsement, able time to come. The use of the word and the Banks accept such bills freely to an "Shroff" is usually associated with a person extent determined in cach case by the standing who charges usunous rates of interest to important processes the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers, consider the strength of the strength of the drawers,

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can scale due in a great measure to the fact that

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in ex-A stage is reached however when the demands change business throughout India, but there is

#### THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform, such advances or discounts are granted at from own bank rate, and the rates were not uniterin. Such advances or discounts are grained as from Now the Imperial Bank fixes the rate for the whole of India. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans son months, when the Bank rate is sometimes against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as

The following statement shows the average Bank Rate since the Imperial Bank was constituted:

		Year.			1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Yearly average
1922					7.132	4.510	5.821
1923	••	••	• •	• • •	7:410 8:05	4·5 5·315	5 · 959 6 · 682
1924	••	• •	••	::	8.585	4 701	5 643
1925 1 <b>9</b> 26		• •	• • •		5 651	4.	4 ·825 5 · 732
1927	• •	••	•		6 · 508 6 · 945	4 95 <b>6</b> 5 456	6.2
928 929	• • •	• •	••	::	6.878	5.788	6:333
930		• • •		.	6:508	5·277 7·353	5.892 7.044
931	• •	•		:	6.735 6.022	4.033	5.027
.932 .933	•	••	••		3.627	3·5 3·5	3.563
094				. 1	3 5	3 3	00

#### BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, on him negotiated by the latter. After all Colombo and Kalachi, and of these the first the cheques have been received and delivered two are by far the most important. The the representative of each Bank advises the members at these places consist of the imperial settling Bank of the difference between his Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English total receipts and deliveries and the settling Banking Agency irms, and a lew of the better Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy Banking Agency firms, and a lew of the better Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank itself that the totals of the debtor balances is entitled to claim to be a member as of right agrees with the total of the creditor balances, and any application for admission to a Clearing The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay must be proposed and seconded by two members the amounts due by them to the settling Bank

mentioned and a representative of each member accounts with the settling Bank so that the attends at the office of that Bank on each busi-final balances are settled by cheques and book noss day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques entires thus doing away with the necessity for he may have negotiated on other members cash in any form.

and be subject thereafter to ballot by the during the course of the day and the latter in existing members. The duties of setting Bank are undertaken the balances due to the creditor Banks. In by the Imperial Bank at each of the places practice however all the members keep Bank

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below:-

#### Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually. In lakhe of Runees

					in lakhs of	Rupees.			
			Calcutta	Bombay.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
1901		٠.١	Not available	6511	1338	Not available	••	178	8027
1902		!	•••	7013	1295			268	8576
1903	••	.	••	8762	1464	••	••	340	10566
1904			••	9492	1536			365	11393
1905		. 1	••	10927	1560		••	324	12811
1906				10912	1583		••	400	1 2895
1957	••	••	22141	12645	1548	••	••	530	37167
1908			21281	12585	1754		• • •	643	33263
1909		• • •	19776	14375	1948		••	702	36801
1910			22238	13652	2117	4765	1	755	46527
1911	••	••	257 53	17605	2083	5399	••	762	51612
1912			28831	20831	1152	6043	••	1159	58016
1913	::	••	33133	21890	2340	6198	•	1219	61780
1914	••			17696	2127	4289		1315	54158
1915		•	32266	16462	1887	4069		1352	56036
1916			48017	24051	2495	4853	••	1503	80919
1917		•	47193	33655	2339	4966		2028	90181
1918			74397	53362	2528	6927	••	2429	139643
1919	••	••	90211	76250	3004	8837	• •	2266	180598
1920			153388	126353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921			91672	89788	3847	11875	••	3579	200761
1922			94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	••			75015	4722	11094	11940	4061	195983
1924			92249	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925			101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926			95944	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927			102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928		-	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929			99765	79968	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930	••	• •	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1931			75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	• •		74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933				64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1934	••	:_	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672

1		ප් ස∈පට:	. 600000	<b>30</b> 4∞0	00000	88 O 21 4	ထင္က ಈ ∝ ၁ ်
l	16	g &C&		52121	4014010	చెంటెల4	0-13-14-0
ĺ		Rs 04426		7.06.1	880co	22222	131131
		ရ သမားတပ်	. ம்.வ பல ம்	015000	⊙r.4⊾0	P445P	03911
	13	8 7.13 F.13	13.53	10 01 4 01 4 1		22001	o-∞c∞c
	- 1	~ ~			113		1
				1010000	F 00 00 00	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	255773
			_	3011014	1-01	0001100	5141.00
	#	8. 74.05.	_	12022	85:100	7-51	11.01.00
31 Days.		я. осние		44 10 10 10 10	1-1-0000	9 01 01 11	1911511
ã	1	9.001	. 2002-	01 0 11 ac	4-00001	1.406	2017-40
	13	g. 854.51-	. & 5.05.00	e ⊃ r &	11 01 00 E	7 15	40000
6		B. 00110	1 01010004	4051014	€ 1-1-1-00	8 6 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	255555
Month	'	Ç 314000		်င္ အမွ တည္ျ	_0 61 4 a 5	O 61 4 2 10	034000
Mo	ဌ	g & 2721 85	1 2 1 1 2 2	40000	10.030	28440	425000
		Bs.		या या राज राज राज	0 4 61-1-	ထက္ကေတာ့	22222
	;	G & 400 m		<b>ಹ್</b> ಚಾವಿಹಳ	2000	22.22	1-80CV47
, de	= 1	g 27710	3 62 12 12 12	44025	000011	7228	80 <sup>1</sup> 24 <sup>2</sup> 0
&c.		Rs. 0 1		ലകുകുന പ പ	7 2 1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	00001
19		.d. 18001-0		6.1184	ဗေလည္ဝ၈	40000	0.4 9 8 6 4 10 10 11 1
INCOME, ates o; 1 to 1	10	a 5015 44		95589	97227	• •	05000
0, 0	-			88444	• •	6 12 7 1 7 1 7 1 8 1	
S			_	. 4040x	0.00000		880000
rat	6				11.8	90000	
S. S.		R8.a. 0 0 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	_ ~	ಜ್ವಾಗಾ	077883	1001	8 2 3 9 1 0
AGES,				400011 88344	C 61 63 10 70 44 47 10 10 10	8 3 10 6 11 6 1 6 2 7	400000 750000
WAGES, INCOME, &c.	oc !	ei 4∞510.		13 1 1 13 13	83048	6 14 14 17	11. 1.7 1.11
7 %	1	Bs.	_	01700000	4444	1313101010	8 1 1 8
OF more		F 1-815 10		œ 4-∐ ⊕ cյ	0401-8	5,000	191070
	ı~	4 82-046		61242	œã∺4⊗	1128 901	51-108510
TABLE for one or	_	BS: 0000		01/1010000	00 00 mm mm mm	44101010	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
AI 7	!	Ç ⊢010041	0 8 8 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C 00 00 44 70	6 10 11 11	010184	၁ က ထင်င်င
E 63	မ	a 60 0 0 1	11825	61:68:14	14702	14765	ဝေးဆစင်း၁
TA amount for	 	, H _ 00 00 0		0101010101	တကကက	चा चा चा चा चा	เขาเขาเขาอ
1100		പ് പെയയു	00200	#II9 II 8	85001	6104116	08:540
2	, ro	B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B		241	3113	8 11 13 0	ຂທະລິຄວ
Showing the		P. 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		1000	0200000	447051- 0000004	8 8 8 E E E
ng:u	<del>-  </del>	g 014600					131
340	,	R8:0		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21 01 01 01 01	33 13 11 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	000000044 HH
•,		- 9-1-0		-0 <b>60</b> 00 61	3. 54H	<b>202-4</b>	E04-170
	e .	ų ⊣ <b>ಬ</b> 4 ∞ t		H014101-	8 5 E 5 E	⊃ 61 to ro ab	8612140
	1	# coco				ଚାରାର ର ଚାଚା	010101010
		£ 00111		400000	0001-1-	လေ လာ သာ တာ တ	555440
	61	<b>दं</b> ∺01 80 44 7	. e ~ e e o	11221	0401604	<b>200</b> − 20 €	0=22270
		<u> </u>	00000	ဝင္ဝင္ဝ			
		പ് കാകാം		00,0100,0100	80000	9401	41.01.0
	-	g CHH816	4 0004410	200000	886	22222	577750
		- 0000	00000	_00000	00000	00000	_0 <u>0c304</u>
	gnbees.	Days	. ര - യ ല	22222	55855	282248	223332
	1	Ä				3191319191	

## The Railways.

The listory of Indian Railways very closely inethod of construction; the Government reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country secured sanction to the building of lines by Not for some time after the establishment of direct State Agency, and funds were allotted Railways in England was their construction of the purpose, the metrogange being adopted in India contemplated, and then to t at their for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the purpose of in India contemplated, and then to test their for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1815. These money available had to be diverted to commental lines were sanctioned in 1815. These were from Calcutta to Ramgani (122 miles), the East Indian Railway, Bombay to Kalyan, Jument had therefore again to resort to the (33 oulse), Great Indian Permental Railway; simple that the choice again to resort to the Railway, Indian Railway building on a Pennsula, the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87); serious scale lates from Lord Dalhonse's great the Southern Malratta (1882), and the Assam Funder (1882) and the Assam Railway (1882) were constructed under guaranteer and the finding many formatics of the Parameters of the Railway (1882) were constructed under guaranteer and the finding many formatics of the Railway (1882) were constructed under guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882), and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Assam funder guaranteer and the Indian Malratta (1882) and the Malratta (1882) and minute of 1853, wherein, after dwelling intensity the great social, political and commercial adtracts of connecting the chief cities by iail, panies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles. the great social, political and commercial variangers of connecting the chief cities by tail, he suggested a great scheme of tunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the miland regions with the principal parts. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Muttny, the barrers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway constinction. Singlish Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the Fast Indian; (2) the Great Indian Penniula, (3) the Muttus; (4) the Borebay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Robbkund State Railway and now past of the East Indian Railway, (7) the Sindian Penniula and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the Indian Railway (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the Indian Railway (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the North Mestern State Railway (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the North Mestern State Railway (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the North Mestern State Railway (8) the Great South-Pinnab and Delhi, now merged to the North Mestern State Railway (8) the Great South-Pinnab

Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the orly condition on which investins would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent, coupled with the guarantee was five per cent, coupled with the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 221, to the of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, compuned to the Railways were to be sold to Government. rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Gov-panies were offered a relate on the gross earnerment on fixed terms at the close of twenty-mass of the traffic interchanged with the main five years and the Government were to exercise, so that the dividend might rise to four and the General weight of careful and work for cent, but the dividend might use to four cose close control over expenditure and work for cent, but the rebate was limited to 20 pt ing. The early results were disappointing cont. of the gross carnings. Under these con-Winst the Rankways greatly increased the ditions, there were promoted the Alimedabad-efficiency of the administration, the mobility Pranter, the South Behar, and the Southern of the troops, the trade of the country, and the Prante, the terms strictly adhered to. The Barrinike profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed Light Rankway, on the two feet six inches gauge, interest. Some critics attributed this to the lentered the field without any guarantee, and undecessarily high standard of construction with rolling stock designed to distributed the

nuccessarily half standard of construction and noting stock designed to illustrate the adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of carrying power of this gauge. The rebates local conditions; the result was that by 1889 terms being found unattractive in view of the redefict on the Railway budget was Rs. 1664 competition of 4 per cent. trustee stock, likhs. Seeking for some more economical they were revised in 1896 to provide for an

feeder line companies was promoted, though scapecoat of the critics who protested against in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted, the unwisdom of constructing railways from As these terms did not at first attain their borrowed capital. But with the completion purpose, they were further revised, and in licul of the Chenab and Jhelium Canals, the Northwas substituted an increase in the rate of guar. Western became one of the great grain lines was substituted an increase in the rate of guar-; Western became one of the great grain lines antee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from . If the world, choked with traffic at certain 3½ to 5 per cent, with equal division of simplus seasons of the year and making a large profit profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last, for the State. In 1900 the tailways for the the requirements of the market were met first time showed a small gain to the State, and there was for a time a mild boom! In succeeding years the net receipts grew in feeder railway construction and the stock rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 of all the sound companies promoted about at they averaged closs upon £2 millions a year, a substantial premium. Conditions changed in the following year there was a reliance. Bad effect the way and the According to the following year there was a reliance. after the war and the Acworth Committee so hirvests in India, accompanied by the mone-tar nom approving of this system, considered trary prine caused by the American financial that the aim of the Government should be to crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just reduce by amalgamaton the number of existing when working expenses were rising, owing companies and that it should only be in cases to the general mercase in prices. Instead of a where the State cannot or will not provide north the was a deficit of £4 240,000 in the adequate funds that private enterprise in this railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the direction should be encouraged

The existing Branch Line Companies have: this purpose at heavy rates of interest of issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually money to be advanced to them by the Railway deficit, but the net railway grin decreased to Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the hard of the return of hourd. So far, therefore, from reducing the loss of £6,182,000 m 1921-22. As a result of amount that the Government of India have the steps taken by the Railway Board, howing the amount. For the above reasons, the ever, on the report of the Aeworth Committee Government of India have abolished this system in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of to raise in the open market, they were increasand are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extersions or branches to existing main line systems They have also announced their readmess to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be renumerative from the point of view of railway carnings upon a guarantee against foss from a Local Government or local authority which, might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages fikely to accine in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a sintable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Local. Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of seeming the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely radway carmings, are likely to give 1933 34 such benefits to Local Governments and local \* The contribution to General Reve uses due paid under the gnaturities. Some such arranges for the co. 19 12-23 union4s to Rs. 523 lablus ments have already been made with Local, or 13 lable less than 1931-32. The payment Governments in Madras. Punjab, Burma and of the contribution has been field in abeyonce Bombay.

#### Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change sveres rate of exchange for the year was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased of accounts the depression. The arinings the traffic, both passenger and goods. The latting in of the original contracts allowed Gov-crotes in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crotes in 1933-34

absolute guarantee of 3 per cent, with a share cumment to renew them on more favourable of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full exterms. The development of irrigation in the tent of the main line's net earnings in supple-Punjah and Sind transformed the North-Westment of their own net earnings, the total being 3rn State Railway. Owing to the birden of limited to 3\frac{1}{2} per cent, on the capital outlay, naintaining the improfitable Frontier lines, Under these terms, a considerable number of this was the Cinder lia Railway in India—the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily inceased for some time to take additional capital requirements. They have either amounted to £10,573,000. Although in a obtained overfarits from various Banks to a bank to the property of the capital monsoon, the realway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anterpate a further £813,000 m 1922-23

> The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements -

		Contribu- tion to General Revenues	Railway Reserve Final	Total Gam
		ا لف ا	i .	4.
1923-21			~	1,4 37,712
1921 25	•	1 911 357	1,635 985	9,577,372
1925 26		4 1 35 611	2 854,936	6,990,580
1926-27		4 186 045	1.105,133	5,594,478
1927-25		4,707,239	3,460 000	8,167,239
1928 29		3,933 834	1,937,895	5 871,729
1929 30	. '	4,555 950	1.561.650	3027300
1900 31		1,301,775	8,192,625	2,890,850
1931-32		4,020,150		-6,900,000
1932 84		*		

until the return of prosperous years.

Rupces have been converted into & at the

but the not result of the year's working was a out. There does not exist any through rall therefor be made to General revenues during the VOIT

chasing the line, paying the purchase-money ments and providing them with feeders. The in the form of terminable annuities, derived sudden increase in the trade of India found the in the form of terminable annuities, derived shown in the provision of new lines and provision than the form of terminable annuities, derived shown in the provision of new lines and to increase the health of the payments on account of the railway budget was found to the camands on Indian Company brought to the State in the line payments on account of the provision of new lines, Even then the including the payments on account of the railway budget was found totally inadequate terminable annuity by means of which the for the purpose, and a small Committee sate purchase of the line was made, and interest in London, under the chairmanship of Lord of all capital outlay subsequent to the date to purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten mil-Committee found that the amount which lines. At the end of seventy-four years from could be remuneratively spent on railway contents of upwards of £2 700 000, equivalent the annuity approximation of a capital of sixty to seventy smillions attribute. No other railway shows be provided. millions sterling No other railway shows he provided, results quite equal to the East Indian, because, During 1989 easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies the state of the state in addition to serving a rich country by an panies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and as proportional review swelled the first state of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital Katin Branch, B. N. Raiway debt of the Indian ranways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges According to one estimate it should be £50 mil lions. But even if that figure be taken, Government Control and Re-organisation rallway property.

#### Improving Open Lines.

loss of about Rs 8 croics, no contribution could connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed: the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent, dividend guaranteed at 22d, per rupee, and the half-pearly settlements made these companies india will also probably one day be conadran on the State at a time when their steek contract was at a high premium. The first contract connection with Delha and the North-prevent be humanishly usfilled. These works are, ern provinces. When the contract lapsed, those very subordinate to the necessity for bring-the Government exercised their right of pur-ing the open lines up to their traffic requirements with teeders. The and the casy means of communication with

During 1932-33 the principal open line Im-

Doubling of the Rimarani Bridge on the

Direction of new spans on the Koth Bridge over the Indus, N. W. Railway, Replacement of guiders on the Jamua Bridge,

Rebuilding of the Mahanadi Bridge on the

Building the new double track Bridge over the Neibadda near Broach, B. B. & C. J. Radway Shoramur-Cochin Railway conversion, S. L. Railway.

## of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite These changes induced a corresponding necessary for Government to exercise strong change in Indian Railway policy. Up to supervision and control over the expenditure 1900 the great work had been the provision during construction, and over management of tunk lines. But with the completion of land expenditure after the lines were open for the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alter- traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting native broal-gauge route from Bombay to Engineers was formed, and a whole system of Dolin through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk checks and counterchecks established, leading system was virtually complete. A direct up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works broad-zauge route from Bombay to Sind is Department of the Government of India. As needed, but the poor connected prospects of traffic developed, the Indian Railways out-the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch' grew this dry nursing, and when the original to any through line in his territories, has for contracts expired, and the interests of Govern-some time kept this scheme in the background ment and the Companies synchronised, it became The possibilities however of this construction; not only vexatious but unrecessary. Accordingly being undertaken have improved considerably in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed recently and a detailed survey is being carried by the Secretary of State to examine the whole

Indian Railways, and he recommended that partment is called upon to watch the interests of the existing system should be replaced the Central Government and is frequently asked by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman to advise the Local Governments. Its duties and two members with a Secretary. The do not end there. The uninc development of Board was formally constituted in March 1905, railways depend, largely on the Government of The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Inexpenditure and considered the greater questions evolution of a satisfactory authority for the of policy and economy affecting all the lines, administration of these varied functions has Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement duty should be to prepare a definite scheme of disputes between lines, the control and for the reorganization of the Railway Depart-promotion of the staff on State lines, and the ment and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of com-plaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by I ord Incheape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.
Some of the difficulties involved in

constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Rallway Department in the exercise of the functions of-

(a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,199 miles in on the 31st March 1929,

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451

miles,
(c) the guaranter of many of the smaller com-

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or railways and to undertake work on the many

question of the organization and working of the Governments are concerned, the Railway Derailways depends largely on the Government of India and the Rallway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and It prepared the railway programme of to arrange for financing their construction. The proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir Wilham Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible-under the Government of India-tor arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful con sideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of parti enlar urgency and the Secretary of State's sinction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Lingmeeting questions it has had to depend on outside resistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointmont of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by toming to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing one, and in other cases replaced them Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on extra municipal tramways in which Provincial torms of radways publicity which can be best

organised by one central body led to the State-managed lines have generally adopted the manufaction of the Central Publicity Bureau divisional organisation. under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is Statutory Andit Office attached thereto, was described later. described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions ment in 1929 of a third member whose mam duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff: generally and of the lower paid employees in particular

Under the Railway Board's pohey of progresssive standardisation, a Contral Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively full, the Board of Directors of the Bouiliary effected in accordance with changing conditions, Baroda, a Central India Railway have also and as the result of marked layers are also and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore consisted of 5 Dricctors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Scrietary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, to the Central Publicity Officer and the Officers in the Central Publicity Bineau and to the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of rallway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and m accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of allway accounts on the Last Indian Railway. At the same time a sepa-rate Audit Stall was appointed reporting directly to the Anditor-General As it was found that the separation of Andit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other Statemanage I railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Others was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Radways and that of Audit Othcers under a Ducctor of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the useful work. Auditor-General. The Chef Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have Commissioner of Railways,

#### Management.

#### Clearing Accounts Office.

4 Clearing Accounts Office, relating to the cheek and apportionment of necessitated the organisation of a new branch traffic interchanged between State managed in the Railway Board's office and to the appoint. R cliways. The work of the different railways ment in 1999 of the different railways North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the Eist Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Pennisula Railway later.

> At the regnest of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experi-ment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successagreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their loreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts. Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Radways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged trathe to the Clearing Account Office, and it was hope I to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

#### The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 un ler the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct contiol of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much

#### The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet certain powers of direct reference to the Financial six mehes. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in The Railways managed by Companies have coder to resist the influence of cyclones. But Boards of Directors in London and me in 1870, when the State system was adopted represented in India by an Agent. Some of it was decided to find a more economical gauge, represented in India by an Agent. Some of it was decided to find a more economical gauge, the Company-managed radways are still on a for the open lines had cost £17,090 a mile, departmental basis with a Trathe Manager. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of Chief Engineer, Locomotave and Carriage and 3 tect 3% inches was adopted, because at Wagon Superint-indent. Controller of Stores and that time the idea of adopting the metric system Chief Auditor, while others have separated the for lindia was in the air. The original intention Transportation and Commercial dates of the was to make the metre-gauge incorporation of Locomotive running with Transportation as soon as the traffic instifled it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power or the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges onnected with the Rapputana lines and Kuthiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, cannot be leng delayed. All the Barms lines are on the metre-gauge Certam feeder and inli railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible expanty of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge,

State versus Company Management -The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is (ii) iphrated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, mable to make a manimous recommendation on this point, their mem bers being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were however, unammous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyoud the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and or that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost manimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company

management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne ont by the fact that Indian failways have contifbuted 44 million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 31 million and 13 million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The inture organisation will, however, need careful organisation Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Anstria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to ereate by a statute an anthority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Penmsular Railway followed suit The Nann-Jubbulpore Section of the Fast Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Pennisula Railway on 1st October 1925

On January 1st, 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the state. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions stelling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a core of upces in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Pumpab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately 185 763 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its in inagement taken over by The Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 54 per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council.—"that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

- (1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from tailways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.
- (2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to live-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indran States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.
- (3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(\*) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(11) depreciation,

- (iv) writing down and writing off capital,
   (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public.
  - (c) the reduction of rates.
- (4) The railway administration shall be cutitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.
- (5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts

and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for raflways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for roilways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final natiodiced with certain monineations. The main resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only and of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining Ird was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indiannsed and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the rovision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

#### The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L M. S. Railway was formed to investigate and inaugmate. a detailed analysis of every important activity of inlway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be mitiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made --

- (1) The better use of Locomotives.
- (ii) The better use of Radway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice
- (v) More careful listing of surplus track. ecomponent and accommodation
- (ii) Possibility of reducing hot axles.

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee

- (a) Complaint alleging quotation of preferential rates for firewood from certain
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates for impressed cotton
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas,
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain stations.

During 1932-33 six cases were referred for investigation

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the As a result of Mr. Pope's report regaining on possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on of track to be electrified in India. This formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed in estigations. Reports show that the lem of eliminating the Reversing Station. The problem of eliminating the Reversing Station several occasions.

- On the B B & C I Radway savings due to intensive use of locomotives and reduced staff imperative. in certain workshops and at stations, amounting to Rs. 3 52 lakhs
- annually in Inture years
- 3 B B Railway a conservative estimate tunnel construction. shows the savings as Rs 2,14 864 due chiefly to There are three better use of rolling stack, man affected by shows the savings as Rs 2, 14 864 one chiefly to There are three tunnels in all aggregating better use of folling stock, more efficient mann-14,598 feet or 187 of a mile. The longest of facture of signals, reduced consumption of high these is 3,100 feet built throughout on a curve grade tuel.
- E I Railway savings amounting to more density than Rs 7 lakhs.
- 5. G. I. P. Railway savings effect Rs. 4.29 lakhs chieffy under wages
- 6, M. & S M Railway savings amounting to the world. Rs. 46.020 and annual economies anticipated at, Rs. 72,559.
- Rs. 12.67 lakhs.

Railway savings amounting to Rs 22,704.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

#### Rates Advisory Committee

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following <sup>|</sup> subjects .--

- (1) Complaints of undue preference:
- Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves.
  - (3)Complaints or disputes in respect of terninals,
- (4) The reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to the packing of articles specially hable to damage in transit or hable to cause damage to other merchandise,
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate,
- (6) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (3) of the Indian Radways Act

1932-33 five cases were referred for investigation and report.

#### Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G I. P. Railway from Kalyan to detailed investigations (reprinted Augustalian and entering for the state of the st upon, that final survey operations became

Apart from the location of the realignment which called for the adoption of methods ini-Burma Railways savings amounting to usual in ordinary survey practice, the works Rs. 26,000 were realised during the year and it is involved in the construction of this double line estimated that this will increase to Rs 74,000 broad-gauge section of railway were of considerable magnitude, chiefly in the form of heavy

> of the sharpest radius which occurs in these Allowing for curvature and the considerably increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the latest standard dunensions, a tunnel section of 31 feet 6 inches wide and 21 feet 6 inches high was decided upon. This is considered to be the largest tunnel section in

The steam trains to Poona took approximately 2,559.

6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated
N. W. Railway savings amounting to that with electric traction this timing will be now reduced to approximately 3 hours.

greatest length of electrified main line in the incicise in their work British Empire and the entire scheme will be one of the most important main line electrifications in the world.

#### Miscellancous.

The Bengal North-Western Railway suffered red on State-owned lines, considerable damage and the cost of reputs to Considerable progress by amounted to 2 killed The East Indian Radway however, suffered damage amounting to Rs 65 during 1928-29, and at the close of the year lakhs and loss of life of 17 killed and 48 manuel | were some 2,300 miles under construction The damage on the Eastern Bengal Radway amounted to Rs 41 laklis

#### Publicity.

The Central Publicity Bureau and its branches returns of foreign trade. in London and New York have continued there general activities on the lines of the previon show that the depression has passed its reak and vens. An important in the tourist traffic to the timprovement may be expected. The total that it improvement may be expected.

During the year under review, three ' World confinent of Europe generally and of Swedes) 1995. Exports of or seeds anover an increase Nowegeain, and Danes in particular It is 1915 of per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in believed that advertising on the Continent by the Indian State Railways has materially confident to the organisation of this course. In the Indian State Railways has materially confident to the organisation of this course. In the Indian State Railways has materially confident to the organisation of this course for Rs. 9.40 crores and Metals and Ores from Rs. 1.68 crores to Rs. 5.49 crores.

Generally speaking both the London and the the work done

represented at the British Ludustries Fau. 1931 with Rs. 21, 26 crores in 1932-33. Corporation Ltd.

places of religious importance, and the results. Imports of from and steelware likewise obtained have shown a remarkable improvement maximing and millwork, motor vehicles and over other years indicating that the lines worked line in hijsk

travelling by themselves but also the 'World pared with Rs 68 crores in 1932-33

With the opening of the electrified section [Crinse" ships of which there were three instead between Kalyan and Igatpuit in October 1930, of two in the previous year. Both the London it is believed that the G. I. P. Radway has the and New York branch offices reported a great

> As regards internal traffic and in particular 3rd class traffic, the experiments carried out in 1932-33 were continued and extended with very satisfactory results

Damage by Earthquakes, Floods, Cyclone Capital Expenditure.—The ontlay during of the 15th January which took place in 8thar 18x, 25 41 crores represented expenditure incur-

Considerable progress has been made with the lakhs the less of human life among the stall programme of new construction. Close on 1,300 unles of new railway were opened for traffic during 1928-29, and at the close of the year there

> Trade review .- The earnings of railways are dependent on the general prosperity of the country which in the case of India is most easily measured by the agricultural position and the

vens. An important in the tourist traffic to the tempovement may be expected. The total India generally from Limope and America is value of exports inclinding recessors from recorded. A decrease in "limins" traffic that is to say traffic in fourists from overseas who british india during the year 1933-31 amounted is to say traffic that has been observed but to Rs. 150 crores and that of imports to Rs. 115 india a increase in "lindar tourist cars his people in that is reported to the extent of 46.5 per cent."

While the imports declined by Rs. 17 crores of a decrease of 12 miles of 12 miles of 12 miles of 13 miles of 13 miles of 14 miles of 15 mil decrease of 13 per cent

The principal features of interest from the Crinse" ships visited India as a sunst two in point of view of export are an increase in raw 1932 33. One of these ships in particular the point of view of export are an increase in raw Crinise" ships visited India as a gainst two in point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in raw point of view of export are an increase in view of the view of export are an increase in view point of view of export are an increase in view of export are an i confinent of Europe generally and of Swedes | totes | Exports of oil seeds showed an increase

As regards imports foreign textiles recorded a Generally speaking both the London and the decrease of 31 per cent and 12 per cent as New York Bureaux show a marked increase in decrease of 31 per cent and 12 per cent as the work done. to Smaller imports of cotton piece-goods As in previous years. Indian Bailways were amounting to Rs. 13-49 crores, as compared Silk raw and and at the Advertising and Marketing Exhibtion maintactured, wool and woollens artificial silk held at Olympia during 1933. In America including yain and other mixed varieties also Indian Rollways received valuable publicity at showed a falling off. Under the metals group the Century of Progress Exhibition at Chicago there was a decline of Rs. 24 lakhs. Metals other (1933) by collaboration with the Chrysler than non and steel and manufactures thereof declined from Rs / 42 crores to Rs / 3/95 crores In India, the Central Bureau has continued its supports of toreign sugar declined from Rs. 4-23 activities in regard to fostering pilgrim traffic to

This visible balance of trade in merchandise In 1933-34 the fourist traffic to India showed and treasure for the year 1933-34 was in Tayour a very definite increase, not only the fourists of India to the extent of Rs. 92 crores as comRevenue and Expenditure. 683

The tonness of and carmings from the main commodities on Class 1 Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below —

,	1932	-33	1933	lnerease   Decrease	
Commodity	No of tons originating (in nullions )	Rs (in ctores)	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (m crore~ )	ni camings R- (m laklis.)
Increases					
Cotton raw and manufactured	1 16	5-19	1 70	5 96	   177
Oil-seeds	2 01	2.58	2 57	3 64	-1-76
Fuel for public and foreign Railways	17-51	5 90	18 47	9-65	-175
Rice	3 61	3 15	1 36	3 89	1 1 1
Sugar	(1 4, 1	1 30	0.81	1 67	-1 37
from and Steel wrought	1.15	2 00	1 30	2 21	1.21
Metallic Orcs	1 77	0.6	2 21	( 61	+ 19
Jute, 1aw	0 51	1.12	0 99	1 29	117
Materials and Store- on revenue account	10-63	2 36	11-15	2 50	11
Fruits and Veretables	1 91	145	2 71	1 28	-  1.3
Kerosche .	0.75	1 38	0.79	1 16	-1 3
Salt .	1 31	1 56	1 (0	1/89	3
T <b>o</b> bacco	0.25	0 73	0 29	0.76	- 3
Marble and stone	2 24	0.71	2.0	0.73	-1 -3
Wheat	1 1 fo	1.51	1 1 100	1.85	1
Other commo litics	7 25	9 01	5 63	9 96	1 92
Decreases	1				
Gram and puls s and other grains	2 10	5 00	2 39	2 91	- 18
Gur, Jagree Molasses	0.89	1 39	0 <2	1 21	15
Railway materia!	1 51	0.51	1 .;	0.11	- 7
Fodder	0.87	0.4	6.57	0 1	3
Live-stock	0.16	1 (1);	0.16	0.50	;
Provisions	1.12	2.76	1 (68	2.71	- 2
Military frathe	0 31	0 30	0.32	0.29	1
Manures .	0.15	0 11	0.14	0.11	
Petrol	0 24	0.79	0.23	0.79	
Wood, unwrought	1.15	0.79	1 23	0.79	1.
Total .	67 16	55 17	72 95	59.67	→ 150

68 ţ	Financial Resu	ilts of Wor	king.		
Open Milenge.—T on March 31st, 1933, wa	he total route mileage as made up cf-	Class I		umber of s	
Broad-gauge Metre-gauge	. 21,131 77 miles 17,641 66 "	Railways.	1st.	2nd. 11	ter Thurd.
	4,176'91 ,, ation adopted for sta- mileage is divided bet- f railways as follows'	5'-6" 3'-3 <sub>8</sub> "	24,682 10,901	- 1	5,146 674,83 <b>7</b> 7,778 371,898
Class I		gross earning year 1933-34 nearly 24 creven. The for railways directly concentrations of the concentration of the	s of all ra amount orcs mor igures of with wherned are	nways in Inced to Rs of than increase than increase and inceded the Go	ng.—The total ndia during the 865 crores or the previous dexpenditure overnment are
	(Based on actuals of pen	ultimate year	1931-32)		
	al of Rs. 7,22,94,99 at tha	ge= commerci	al Imes —	(Figures Rs,	in thousands ) Rs.
to end of 1931-3		•• ••	• ••	••	7,22,95
Subsidized compar Interest on depre	pts —commercial lines mes - share of surplus pro- nation and reserve fund b in branch lines and misce	alances and d		85,31,16 14,75	
(n) Charges (1931-32)-		Total Reco	ıpts		86, 15,08
Working expenses		of surplus pro	fits	60,95,91 64,19 9,17	
Interest— On capital at char	ge commercial lines			30,26,62	

1,31,14

7,22 95

1.48 87

4,05

43,48

5,55

Total Charges

41,71

1,00,91,69

1146,61

7,22,95

2 01.95

5,21,00

On capital contributed by Indian States and companies

٠.

4. Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1933-34

(iv) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reverse Fund of commercial lines

Contribution at 1 per cent, on capital at charge-commercial lines

Miscellaneous rulway expenditure ..

3. Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus 2 (iv)

(ii) Miscellaneous railway expenditure

(iv) Contribution of 1,5th of surplus

(in) Loss in working...

Deduct-Loss on strategic lines-(1) Interest on capital

(in) Deficit ..

Receipts

Operating Ratio

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 4.04 crores on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

				]	Per cent.
1913-14					5.01
1923-24	• •	• •			5.24
1924-25 1925-26	• •	• •	• •		5.85
1925-20	• •	• •	• •		5.31
1927-28	• •	••	• •	• •	4 . 95
1928-29	• •	• •	••	• •	5 30
1929 -30	• •	• •	• •	• •	5 22
1930-31	• •	• •	•	• •	4.65
1931-32	•	• •	•	• •	Nit
1932 33	• •	••	• •	•	$N_{il}$
1933-34	• •				Nu
	• •		• •	••	$\Lambda \iota l$

Up-to-date figures of the results of working of other countries are not available, but the following table compares the latest available figures of average receipts per ton unle of those countries which have published statistics of operating tattos of toreign countries brings working later than 1919:—

An examination of the latest available figures of operating tattos of toreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Rail-Ways.

		ton mile
United States of America 1929		5.70
United Kingdom 1929		15.15
Japan 1927-28		7 • 26
Switzerland 1928	• •	20 · 25
South Australia 1928-29 Canadian Railways 1929	• •	17.25
India 1929-20	• •	5.75

In the case of receipts per passenger mile the figures for United States of America and India are as follows :-

United States of America 1929, 11:78 pies India 1929-30 ... while in England the present standard fare charged per mile third class is 18 pics.

From the above it will be seen that railway transportation of freight in India is one of the cheapest in the world and still more so for passenger traffic.

Year.

United States of Amer		••	• •			1930	71 per cent.
English Darter	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	., 1925	84.15 ,, ,,
English Railways		• •				1928	79:40 ., ,,
South African Railway	١, ٩	• •				1925-29	77.80 ., .,
Argentine Railways	• •					1927	71.05 , ,
Canadian Railways	• •		• •	• •		1929	81.21 ., ,
India	• •	••				$ \begin{bmatrix} 191.3-14 \\ 192.5-26 \\ 1926-27 \\ 1927-28 \\ 1927-28 \\ 1929-9 \\ 1929-30 \\ 1934-32 \\ 1932-33 \\ 1933-34 \end{bmatrix} $	51'79 " " " 62'69 " " " 62'69 " " " 61'09 " " " 61'09 " " " 62'77 " " " 65'02 " " 71'08 " " " 71'61 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

1930-31 was-

2,184,891 tous for a total of 5,759,398 tous.

For 193 534 the figures are 2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,935,826 tons. 1932, 1933 and 1934 -

Output of Railway owned Collieries The Number of Staff -The total number of output of tailway owned colheries during employees on Indian Railways at the end of 2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons.

Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are 2,184,891 tons for a total of 5,759 ms fore.

The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March

				Statutory I	ndians.		
	Europeans	Hindus,	Muham- madans.	Anglo- Indian-	Sikhs.	Indian Claistians	Other Classes,
31st March 1932	4,532	520,575	157,876	13 570	8,767	14.398	12,261
31st March 1933	4,297	501,082	152,875	13,018	8,591	15,574	11,804
31st March 1934	3,906	497,505	151,625	12,814	8,339	16,167	10,978

Indianisation — The various Railway Com- , practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number have followed the lead given by Government and accepted the recommendation of the Lee-Commission that the extension of existing

pames managing State and other Redway lines, of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railway concerned

Fatalities and Injuries .- During the year 1931-32 the number of persons killed decreased commission that the extension of existing 1531-57 the interpret of persons kind during facilities should be pressed forward as ' by 292 as compared with the previous year; expeditionsly as possible in order that recruits the number of passengers killed decreased by ment in India may be advanced as soon as 82 and of passengers injured by 125.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers, railway servants and others for 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32 .-

	Kıll	led.	Inju	red.
manus spirms	1932 3 -	193 5-84	1932-33,	1933-34.
1 Passengers. In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc. In accidents caused by movements	()	۵۱	61	16.)
of trains and railway vehicles oxchieve of train accidents. In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of train	215	204	761	785
vehicles, etc., was not con- ceined	10	7	21	10
B Radium Servants In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc. In accidents caused by movements of	81	.,	7.)	23
trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents. In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains vehicles, etc., was not	181	377	1,789	1,975
concerned	21	33	5,922	6,357
C. Other than passenger and radium servants				
In accidents to tours, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc. In accidents caused by movements of	11	45	193	86
trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents. In accidents on Railway premises po- which the movements of frams	2 225	2,507	698	67
velucles, etc., was not con- cerned	11	23	75	798
Total	2,757	_,826	9,509	10,982
			1	1

sory Committee for that line,

between railways and their chentele.

important matters discussed .-

Local Advisory Committees In the annual Improvements in coaching stock, Provision Repetts by the Radway Board on the working or cold storage compartments, Provision of of Indian Rulways, references are made each of cort storage compatitions, Provision of year to the work that is being done by Local Indian during cass, Reduction of rates and Advisory Committees on radways in bringing the Arringements for dealing with traffic at to the notice of their respective railways a Dunis- testival . Reservation of seats in intermediate trations matters affecting the general public class carriages. Supply of druking water to in their capacity as users of the tailway. These passengers Sleeping accommodation for functioning on all Class I Railways, except. His pessengers: Provision of bathing cabins at Exalted Highness the Nizim's State Railways statems. Despatch ordinary of goods, Portage and the Jodhpur Railway. During 1929-30 charge over railway bridges; Overcrowding in the Barsi Light Railway constituted an Advi-lower class carriages, Provision of waiting rooms tor lades. Combustion of culverts of perman-These committees constitute a valuable link cut openings for flood waters. Electrification et Lalway stations; Provision of over-The following is a list of some of the more badges, Remodelling of stations; Mileage of coupons.

#### THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is con-future. In reply to a question in the Imperial under a limited guarantee by a company.

1,306 11 Mileage open Rs. 23,49,41,000 Capital at charge 38,12,000 Net earnings Rs. 1.620 Farnings per cent.

Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirbut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal was letsed by Government to the Bengal adopted. Thus no arrangements for the con-and North-Western Railway. Since then ex-struction of a line have yet been made nor has tensive additions have been made in both any concession been granted, but it is probable sections. It is connected with the Raiputani that the line selected will be built at the cost metre-gauge system at Cawapore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open 21,12 99

#### Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgain in the Central Provinces in 1887. company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and

Mileage open 3,411.75 .. Rs. 77,13,70,000 Capital at charge .. Rs. 2,19,59,000 Net carnings 2 85% Earnings per cent.

#### Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently was terminable in 1880, but the period was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rappurana-Malwa metre-pance system of State rankways was leased to the Company and has smee been neorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rapputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open 3,692 30 ('apital at charge Rs. 75,75,95,000 Net earnings Rs. 4,82,59,000 Earnings per cent. . . 6 37%

#### Burma Railways.

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near

structed on the metre-gauge, starts from Cintta. Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson gong and runs through Surma Valley across the said .— During 1911-15 extensive survey opera-North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked tions were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Ranways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-A rival route vus the Hukong Valley bet-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during other than free land and was opened to traffic coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the conthat the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State.

Mileage open Capital at charge .. Rs 35,19,96 000 Rs. 83,93,000 Net earnings ٠. 2 35% Lainings per cent. Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Lengal State Railway was pro-Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was great for an extension to the Santelon was given for an extension to the Santelon was given for an extension to the Santelon was given for an extension to the Santelon was given for an extension to the Santelon was greated for the construction on sold fields and for a connection with the Branch the metre-range of the Northern Rengal State moted under the original form of guarantee the Ganges to the foot of the Himalavas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one

State Railway, Mileage open Rs. 50,98,88,000 Capital at charge Net earnings Rs. 76,68,000 . . Earnings per cent 1.50%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental mes under the old form of guarantee, The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Ranganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern inda and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the share-holder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkland railway was amalgamated with it. 4,394 75

Mileage open Rs. 1,13,85,65,000 Capital at charge ... 6,45,99,000 Net earnings Rs. Net earnings ... Earnings per cent. . 1 49% (Mileages are route mileages)

#### Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Rombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line via Poons to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Chats, these sections being 151 miles on the Bhore Ghat and 91 miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1.131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management. 3,727 29 Mileage open

Rs. 1,21,72,88,000 Capital at charge ... Rs. 3,28,36,000 Net earnings Earnings per cent ..

### Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.:

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Caheut. On the exprise of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

. "		
Mileage open	••	3,229 69
Capital at charge	Rs. 55.0	15,92,000
Net earnings	Rs. 3,	12,26,000
Earnings per cent	••	5.49%

#### The North-Western.

to Kotr'. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the rainway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open .,	6,949-19
Capital at charge	Rs. 1,47,87,72,000
Net earnings	Rs. *3,37,22,000
Earnings per cent	2 97%

\*(Commercial Section)

#### Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohllkhand as far as Sahaianpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre-gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges, a third rail was laid between Bhuriwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

#### The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one railways. It the original guaranteed Was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	••	2.526.26
Capital at charge	Rs.	42 47,28,000
Net carnings	Rs.	2,15,10,000
Earnings per cent.		4.79%

#### The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State; the Kathawar system of railways, constructed The North-Western State Rallway began by subscriptions, among the several Chiefs in its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Rail- hathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, way, which was promoted by a Company under constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, belhi, Multan and Lahore and extended to Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kort. The interval between Kort and Multan was sublidged and the railway traffic Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 1257.57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows .--

			orries.
5.'6" \$	gauge	 	 730.77
3'-33"	gauge	 	 457.51
9'-6"	นอมเสด		69.29

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 227.77 miles.

Miles.

5'-6"	gauge	 	 93.00
3'-33"	gauge	 	 115.17
2'-6"	gange	 	 19.00

#### INDIA AND CEYLON.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannai Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a cause way from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to 'Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried en a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 fect apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, strits and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sca bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rais will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram island and Mannar island.

#### Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway con-Burma, nection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best is not a practical financial proposition and both route for a railway from India to Burma, The may be ruled out of consideration.

The possibility of connecting India and Cey- coast route appears to be the best one but In by a railway across the bank of sand extend- at present would not be remunerative. This In the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar would start from Chittagong, which is the has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southern most rout. and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 nules of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than hali a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Mani-pur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty

em.
ie system.
d as one
ted as
treat
Railways treated
ail
s of working of all Indian R
all
ng of
vorki
01
sults
Main results
Ma

1	Part'ouiars.		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32,	1(32-33	1633-34
-	M leage open at close of the year	Mile	39,049	39,712	10,950	41,724	42,280	42,513	42,961	40 910
ÇI	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupee.)	. B3.	7,83,66,66	8,22,86,25	s 31,39,30	Rs. 7,83,69,60 8,22,86,25 S 31,39,30 8,56,74,62	8 69	8,76	8,77,5,11	» /4.41 23
ο: -	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	:	12,35,66	1,13,25,19	,. 1 12,55,66 1,18,25,19 1,18,86,52	1,16,03,14	1,16,03,14 1,05,57,04		96,20,56	92.57,65
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked	:	23,540	29,456	29,020	27,670	25,084	22,655	22,202	720 22
13	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	:	540	299	555	535	188	£53,	426	
ဗ	Gross earnings per train-mile	:	6.53	6 55	6.38	6.08	.61	5.81	88.	5 95
1~	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	:	69,79,03	72 60,06	74,61,94	77, 43,61	71,23,43	69,09,11	59,65,59	68 48 57
35	Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week	r week	•	:		:	:	299	291	293
G.	Working expenses per train-mule	R.	4.08	00 <b>.†</b>	3.95	3.88	3.03	4.01	4.01	
9	10 Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings Per cent	r cent	62.04	61.39	62.77	65.03	69.69	71.08	1~	 
11	vet earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Ŕ	65,53	45,66,13	44,24,88	10.59,53	32,33,57	28,11,45.	e i	.33
^1	12 Net earnings per mile open	:	103,35	11.483	11,077	9,493	75,43			74 67
32	13 Net earnings per train-mile	:	2.20	2.55	2.41	5 0a	1.68		1.87	1.99
#	14 Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item ?) Per	al Per cent	2.41	5.56	5.32	4.74	3,72			
12	Passenger train-miles (in thousands), Train-miles,	-miles.	74.967	70.599	.765 58	100 00	E 25.00	Xtm x 681,	80,368	S0,089

	Main result	Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system— $con^{td}$	f all Indiar	Railways	treated as	one syster	n-contd.		
1	Particulars.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-39.	1930-31.	1931-32,	1932-33.	1933-34.
16	16 Goods train-miles (in thousands) Trun-Miles	les 57,328	59 874	† 61,436	60,295	steam Electric	\$65°84	44,680	46,055
1.	Mixed train-miles (in thousands) "	29,717	30 634	† 39,878	31,952	Steam }	30.014 $Nd$	31 574 Nul	33.1%
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) ,,	170,720	179,658	† 185,459	190,140 Sterm	Steam } Electric	165 195 2 172	161.444	147 0 E
13	Unit-mileage of passeng	les 20,566,250	21 704.657	22,097,136	23,053,000	20,488,226 18,056,818	18,056,818	17.606,454	17 50 380
S 1		les 20,374,679	21,902,222	21,889,177	21,524,637	20,406,477 18,346,765	18,346,765	17,202,541	18 708 817
1	Average filles a ton of goods was carried M	Miles 237.4	f3.9	241.0	546.4	2+1-7	246	F#6	2445
<b>61</b> 61	Average rate charged for carrying a ten of goods one mile	Pies 6.12	6 03	6.54	6.14	90.9	6.15	53.6	6 32
	Average miles a passenger was								
81 91 91 8 41 73	1st class Mile- 2nd cless Intermediate class	117.1 42.0 45.4	131 4 48 1 243 9	138.8 43.4 42.8	153.7	164 4 52.5 40.9	183*1 60 ; 45*3	101.5	105 0
92	3rd class	33.1	34.2	35.1	32.8	35.0	35	1.18	343
27	Total	83.1	S #6	85.6	36.3	35.6	50	35.1	97.0
	Average rate charges per passenger						-	-	
828		•	17. 0	17.0	16. 2	16.4	17. 2	18:2	~ £
3 %	Intermediate class.	4.68	4 6 6 7	4.18	#•05	7 T	4.61		: : : : +
31	3rd class	3.35	3.25	3.10	3.02	3.01	3.13	3.71	3 17
e3	\$2   Total	3.59	60	3 32	3.21	3.21		€f.&	170 6

 $\dagger$  Bused on passengers originating, Season and rendors' tickets are included under separate classes.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

		1924-25.	1925-26.	1925-26,   1926-27,   1927-28, 1928-29,   1929-30,	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1930-31. 1932-33.	1933-34
SIATE LINES,										
Aden Alnavar Dandeli (Provincial)* Alon-Y. E. U.	:::	212	29 19 27	20 119 49	25 19 19	. 19 . 19	\$\$ 29 19	: 13		: · :
Anuppur-Manendragarh Assam-Bengal * Bangalore-Harihar *	:::	874 210	9.74 210	874 210	913	$\frac{30}{210}$	40 1,104 210	1,131 210	1,131	1,306.41
Bengal-Nagpur* Bezwada Extension*	::	2,013	$^{2,059}_{21}$	2,201	2,201	2,147	2,287	2,418	2,413	8 +11 - 75
Bombay, Baroda & Central India* Broach-Jambusar *	:::	2,893 30 1,530	2,899 30 1,537	2,890 30 1,590	2.882 30 1,592	2,912 + 1,931	2,958	1,035	1,035	3,692 30
Cawnpore-Burhwal (a) Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville Dhone-Kurnool*	: : :	. 80	883 82 82 82 83	88 32 32 32	8848	% 36 36	88 :	36	. 36	:::
:::	:::	2,455 1,616 627	3,751 1,604 627	3,795 1,611 627	3,817 1,637 6.25	3,991 1,743 625	4,026 1,793 625	4,157 845 625	4,219 843 625	1,594 74
dian Peninsula -Hyderabad**(British rovincial	Section)	2,672	(b)3,914 124 32	(b) 3,194 124 32	(b) 3,194 124 32	(b) 3,216 174 32	(b)3,239 174 32	3,163 174 34	2,165 174 34	3,727 20 174.41
Kalka-Simla Kangra Valley Zhob Valley	:::	60	60	99.	85	103	103	59 102 173	102 17.1	:::

• Worked by a Company.

(a) Includes 16.79 miles of mixed (5'.6" and 3'.3%) gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2'18 miles of the O. & R. Rallway metre-gauge line at Benares.

(b) Includes Agra-Delhi Chord, Buan-Kotah, Bhopal-Itaisi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Gawnpore-Banda

n the note marked with † above and also 2'18 miles of L. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares. Railway.

† Included under Burma.

† Included under Bombay, Baroda and Central India. § Closed for traffic from 1st October 1928.

† Good for traffic from 1st August 1929.

(c) Including the mixed gauge line referre

n the note marked with † above and also 2.18 miles of D. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Ben

(c)

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year-contd

Railways.		1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25. 1925-26. 1926-27.	1927-28.	1923-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1932-33.	1933-34.
STATE LINES-confd.									-	
Kohat-Thal Kolar Gold-fields	::	10	<b>6</b> 9	100	10	62 10	<b>62</b> 10	61 107	9	::
Lucknow-Bareilly* Madras and Southern Mahratta *	::	313 2,560	312 2,560	312 2,560	312 2,584	312 2,672	312 2,780	312 1,118	1,118	3,229.69
Morappur-Hosur *	::	23	73 89	73	73 89	+ : 73	‡ : ±	:	<u>ن</u> :	::
Nilgiri* North Western	::	4,075	4,101	29 4,432	4,535	29 4,633	29 5,517	28 85,693	5,552	6,949.49
Palaupur-Deesa* Purulia-Rarchi*	::	115	115	117	117	117	117	116	116	::
Pyin nana-Taungdwingyi ‡ Raipur-Dhamtari *	::	67	67	557	525	+	÷ .:	. 26	. 26	::
South Indian* Southern Shan States ‡	::	1,317	1,317	1,353	1,508 86	1,738	1,923	599	200	::
Iravancore British section	::	50 815	808	809	807	50 810	50 806	20 :	802	::
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri*	:	52	25	255	25	25	25	22	25	:
Frans Indus (Kalabagh-Bannu)	:	102	162	162	162	162	159	157	157	:
Tumsar-Tirodi Light •	:	47	74	47	47	47	19	18	18	:
ASSISTED COMPANIES.										
Ahmedabad-Parantij	:	68	68	68	68	88	88	88	æ	:
Ahmadpur-Katwa	:	35	61 62	32	65	32	32	35.	35	:

\* Worked by Company up to 31st December 1928 and taken over by State from 1 \*t January 1929 and included under Burma. § Includes 51 '95 miles of Mrjawa-Duzdap section worked by the N. W. Rly. at the cost of the Military Department.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year-routh.

Amitsar-Patti         54         54         54         54         54         54         54         54         54         54         54         55         70           Arrab-asasram Light         65         65         65         65         65         65         50         65         57         57         70         65         65         70         67         65         65         70         67         65         65         70         67         65         67         67         65         65         70         67	Rallways.		1924-25	1924-25 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1920-20, 1950-31	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31	1932-33.	1932-33, 1933-34.
T	ASSISTED COMPANIES-contd,										
T	Amritsar-Patti	::	65	54	54 65	4.10	54 65	65	54 70	70.	٠.
This is a series of the control of t	ver		60	25	60 52	220	60 52	60	557	51.0	:
***         157         157         156         157         151 <td>Parsi Light</td> <td>::</td> <td>118</td> <td>118</td> <td>118</td> <td>1,270</td> <td>203 1,269</td> <td>203 1,270</td> <td>1,270</td> <td>1,270</td> <td>2.112:99</td>	Parsi Light	::	118	118	118	1,270	203 1,269	203 1,270	1,270	1,270	2.112:99
tri Light *	:::	:::	157 52 33	157 52 33	156 52 33	156 52 33	156 52 33	156 52 33	14 15 15	14 të 8	
tricion		::	32	32	32 31	32	32 31	31	980 80 80	98	:
9     8 <td></td> <td>:::</td> <td>61 95</td> <td>51 95</td> <td>51 51 95</td> <td>51 95</td> <td>51 95</td> <td>61 95</td> <td>50 100</td> <td>50 61 100</td> <td>. : :</td>		:::	61 95	51 95	51 51 95	51 95	51 95	61 95	50 100	50 61 100	. : :
86     86     86     86     86     86     86     86     86     86     86     118	:::	:::	248 27	8 42 471	8 24 27	228	226 27	27 27 27	33 24	9 3 3 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	
27     27     27     27     27     27     27     27     25     20     <	::	::	86 118	86 118	86 118	118	86 118	86 118	114	111	
	::	::	27	25	27 25	25	25	25.23	25 68 12 68 12 68	 8183	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ardwar-Dehra†	::	32	32	32	32	32	32	50	50	energy (
		::	20	20	20	212	20	1780	7.0	21 27 2	_

\* Worked by a Company,

† Worked by State Railway.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year-contil

Railways.	17s.				1924-25.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1924-25.   1995-26   1926-27   1927-28   1928-20.   1929-30	1929-30	1930-31, 1932-33, 1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
ASSISTED COMPANIES—contd	NIES—C	ontd.											
Jamnagar and Dwarka Jessore-Jhendah Julindar Doab	:::	:::	:::	:::	66 37 133	66 37 133	66 37 133	66 37 133	66 37 133	986	69 38	£3:	: <b>:</b> :
Jullundur-Yukerian §§ Kalighat Falta Katakhal-Lalabazar •	:::	:::	:::	:::	45 23 23	45 26 23	460 60 60	26 23 23	26 26 26 28	26 23 23	15.63	3.5 23.2 4.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2	. : :
Khuina Bagerhat §§ Larkana-Jacobabad §§ Mandra-Bhaun §§	:::		:::	:::	023	20 53 46	20 23 46	20 53 46	20 53 46	53	119 46 46	110	:: <b>:</b>
Natheran Light §§ Mayurbhanj (a) Airpur Khas-Jhudo	:::	:::	:::	:::	13 71 50	13 71 50	13 71 50	13 71 50	71	113	13		:::
Mirpur Khas-Khadro (c)* Mymensing-Bhairab Fazar * Nadiad-Kapadvan j	: :	:::	:::	:::	50 101 28	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 101 \\ 28 \end{array}$	101 28	50 101 28	101 28	101 28	100 100	1001	: :
Pachora-Jamner §§ Phagwara-Rahon §§ Podanur Pollachi *	:::	:::	:::	:::	2553	35 45 25	82 4 81 10 10 10	24.53 55.55 55.55	3.46 25.66 35.66	8 4 61 76 8 76	24 61 25 75 15	24 34 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	:.
Pulgaon-Arvi §§ Rohilkund and Kumaon Sara-Sirajganj §§	:::	:::	:::	ī::	259 559 53	25 259 53	25.50	250 53	259 559 51	25.9 5.0	258 49	21 258 49	57 578
Shahdara (Delhi) Saharangur Light Shahdara Narowal Siaikot Narowal §§ South Behar §§	Light :::	:::	::::	ī::::	. 93 . 38 79	93 38 79	. 93	. 39	39	98 88 97 97	101 48 38 75	101 4 4 88 75	
Southern Punjah (b) Suramang dam.salem	: -	.:	: \	:	581	581	581	581 4	581	+++	:	.	٠.
Worked hy a Com	2000		1	D	Land her	Att. Chat.	and amala		A. 41. 44.	The Affection	Davidson		

Worked by a Company.
 Purchased by the State and amalgamated with the North Western Raulway.
 Shown under "Indian State Lines" Up to 1919-20.
 Includes Ludhana Extension
 This has been purchased by the State and amalgamated with the South Indian Railway.
 Amalgamated with the Jodhpur Hyderabad.

i year—contd.
nd o
c at e
raffi
for 1
open
India
es in
y Lin
ilwa
of Br
Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

Suticity Valley       127       213       213       213       7	Railways.			1924-25.	1920-20.	1924-25. 1925-26. 1926-27.	1927-23.	1926-29, 1929-30, 1931-32, 1932-33,	1929-30.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1953-34.
Board*	A8SISTED COMPANIESCO	oncid.										
Board*          131<	:		:	127	213	213	213	213	+	:	:	:
156   156   156   156   156   156   156   156   155   155	anjore District Board*	:	:	131	131	131	131	131	**	:	:	:
hendur *	•	•	:	156	156	921	156	156	156	155	155	:
ABSISTED COMPANIES.  AMSTRICTLAND COMPANIES.	anali-Repalli	:	:	21	21	1 21	21	21	21	21	12	
State   Stat	ezpur-Balipara	:	:	50	20	20	20	20	20	21	12	:
clal		•	:	88	88	33	88	88	38	98	88	
clal <td>UNASSISTED COMPANIE</td> <td>s,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><del>_</del></td> <td></td>	UNASSISTED COMPANIE	s,									<del>_</del>	
nam Light  .	:	:	:	33	33	33	ee ee	33	83	35	.33	:
Margherita Colliery	:		:	es	ဧာ	69	63	ಣ	က	es 	es	:
Margherita Colliery          6         6         6         6         6         6         6         9         30         28           DIAN STATE LINES.           hah	:	:	:	°.	25	25	25	22	2.2	27	72	:
DAN STATE LINES.         2	edo and Tikak Margheritu Colliery		:	9	9	9	9	9	9	30	81	:
58 58 93 146 145 145 145 63 63 151 151 89 89 89 89 89 89 107 107 283 284 284 297 307 307 366 357	:	•	:	61	o1 	¢1	c1	¢1	61	21	C1	:
	INDIAN STATE LINES.											
T. Light 39 39 39 39 39 39 30 107 107 283 284 284 297 307 307 365 357		•	:	28	86	28	83	146	146	145	115	:
Sallapur Light 39 39 39 39 39 39 107 283 284 284 297 307 307 356	ahawalnagar-Cholistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	63	63	151	151	:
283 284 284 297 307 316		:	:	39	33	83	39	39	80	107	107	
	:			283	284	584	263	307	307	356	357	:

of vear-contd.
ē
2
at end
_
8
India open for Traffic a
Ě
7
Ξ
F
<u>~</u>
육
_
ē
5
_
.2
2
=
•
50
ā
Ξ
>
ä
3
₹
ä
_
Ö
•
20
Mileage of Railway Lines in 1
Ξ
Σ

Phopul-U, Jaury   Phopul-U, Phopul-U,	Railways.				1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28,1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-82, 1932-83, 1933-34.	1932-33	1933-34
11.   11.	INDIAN STATE LIN	EE-cont3.												
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	:	::	::	::	113 568	113 569	113	113	113	113	113	1113 875	1113	::
Name		::	::	::	147	147	147 23	147	147	117	147	147	147	::
Name	Cooch-Behar § Cutch Dholpur State	:::	:::	:::	333	888	33 37 36	33 37 36	8 2 8	55 23 55 23	52.23	33 76 61	33	:::
Mysore frontlet)         1. 10         25.0         25.2         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         25.3         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.1         55.2 <td>Dhrangadra Gaekwar's Raroda State Gaekwar's Mehsana*</td> <td>::::</td> <td>::::</td> <td>::::</td> <td>230 106</td> <td>54 316 230 106</td> <td>316 230 106</td> <td>318 230 106</td> <td>54 318 230 106</td> <td>318 256 106</td> <td>40 333 256 106</td> <td>40 388 256 121</td> <td>388 254 123</td> <td>::::</td>	Dhrangadra Gaekwar's Raroda State Gaekwar's Mehsana*	::::	::::	::::	230 106	54 316 230 106	316 230 106	318 230 106	54 318 230 106	318 256 106	40 333 256 106	40 388 256 121	388 254 123	::::
Hey*   Solution   So	Gwallor Light † Hindupur (Yeswantpur Mysore	Frontier)	::	::	250 51	252	253	253	151 553 529	253 52	253	325 51	322 51	::
19	Hingoli Branch. Hyderabad-Godavari Valley.	::	::	::	386	388	50 386	50	386	50 386	50 386	50 385	385	::
5.         26         26         26         26         26         26         26         26         26         618         618         618         618         618         618         618         618         672         757         751         751 <t< td=""><td>ashmir §</td><td>::::</td><td>::::</td><td>::::</td><td>156 16 54</td><td>179 16 54 46</td><td>179 16 54 46</td><td>181 16 54 46</td><td>181 16 54</td><td>181 16 54</td><td>181 16 54 46</td><td>181 16 66 54</td><td>181 16 66 55</td><td>::::</td></t<>	ashmir §	::::	::::	::::	156 16 54	179 16 54 46	179 16 54 46	181 16 54 46	181 16 54	181 16 54	181 16 54 46	181 16 66 54	181 16 66 55	::::
148     148     148     148     148     148     148     148     167     187       157     22     22     22     22     22     22     22     21     21     21       167     22     22     22     22     22     22     22     22     21     21       167     37     37     37     37     37     37     37     34     34       168     43     44<	Jind-Panipat § Jodhpur	::	::	· :	26 609	26 609	26 618	26 618	26 618	26 693	727	752	751	- -‡800`-86
\$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$	600	::	::	::	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	167	187	::
\$		:::	:::	:::	37.	37	37	37	25 37 64	25 37 64	25. 37.	104 12	24 41 107	:::
	•00	::	::	::	130	621-	29	7.00	29	7.0	29 79	615	85 55	::

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—concid.

1933-34.		٠.			5				
]			•	. : !	÷::				•
1932 33		.116	354	: 61 m 6	27 : 24 :	C 20	150 8 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	11	:
1930-31.		. 116	354	- 6186	4 ដូច្នា	. 4.3 8.33	107 14 4 30 30 64 1.3	4.12	:
1929-30, 1930-31, 1932 33		102	1,80	72.00	**************************************	41 39	109 148 31 651	518	:
1923-29.		102	861	1-12	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	41	109 143 31 65 65 67	15 8 51	40,950
		102	185	64 85 6 17 13 6	: 2000	3.4 39	109 145 145 96 67	15	39,712
1923-24. 1924-25. 1925-28. 1926-27. 1927-28.		102	285	1, 10, 0		2 41 30	10.0 14.5 14.5 96.5 67	15	29.049
1925-2e.		2106	263	35	1. 22 & . 22 1. 72 & . 12	89	109	15	38,579
1924-25.		1.00	263	333	. 20 E. 10	39	108 117 117 85 85 85	15 8 8 51	38 270
1923-24.		15	203	333		39	108 117 117 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	15 8 51	38,039
		::	::	::	:::::	::	:::::::	:::	:
	, <sub>e</sub> ,	::	::	:::	:::::	::	:::::::		d Totas
	-concl	::	; ;	:::	:::::	::	:::::::	::: أ	ر د انه
Railways.	re Lines	::	::	japura Ligitate $(b)$	:::::	::	Frontier	Foreign Lines, skal*	
B.	Indian State Linesconclá,	Mohari-Barauli Morvi	Mysore Prabhan Purh	Tarikare-Natasimharajapura Ligh Nagda-Ujjam* Nizam's Guaranteed State (b)	Okhamanda! • Parlakimedi Light• Petlad-Cambav• Piplod Devgad Baria Pipar Bilara Light	Porbandar State Rappipla*	Rajpura-Bhatinda § Sangil* Secunderabad-British Frontier Shrind-Rupar Shoranur-Cochin* Travancore (Indian Section). Udapur-Chitorgarh Vikarabad Bidar	FOREIGN I. Pon licherry* West of India Portuguese*	

\* Worked by a Company.

§ Worked by State Railway Agency.

\*\* Included with Jodhpur Railway. † Included with Dholpur State.
(b) Although shown under Indian State Lines this is a Company's Line guaranteed by an Indian State.

## Mines and Minerals,

# Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available for the years 1932 and 1933

·		ı	1		
	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease	Yavaton per cent
Petroleum	3 818 875	£ 707 959	\$   \$89.084	-	- 23 3
Coal Gold Salt	a 1 20 045 1 906 123 898,754	1 600 457 2 078 201 859 012	172 078	519 583 39 712	10 L ; 9 0 1 1
Lead and lead ore (a) Building materials Tin-ore	820,109 686 811 339,097	851-320 800-012 533-082	31 211 113 201 193 985		1 8 116 5 157 2
Silver Copper-ore and matte Mica (b) Zinc concentrates	471,557 338 156 251 800 113 481	497 213 392 251 305 671 231 800	25 656 51 095 55 871 118 319		15 4   16 1   22 1   104 2
Iton ore Marganese-ore (c) Saltpetre (b) Timpsteu-ore	291 720 140 022 92 272 52 921	187 813 123 171 117 136 81 351	24 861 28 630	106 907 16 851	36 2 42 0 26 9 54 9
Nickel-speas Hucrate Autunomal lead Chromite	55 269 58 134 6 627 20 727	77 133 13 354 17 997 16 785	64 11,370	11.750 3.942	10 09 > 1 171 6 19 0
Clays Steafate Jadeate (6) Refractory materials	19 451 - 9 736 25 359 10 103	16 382 13 757 13 513 8 037	. 4 021	3 069 14 816 2 066	1 → 7 + 41 − 3 - 52 − 3 - 20 − 4
Magnesite Ruby sappline and spinel	5 170	7 314 6,961	1 874 6 961		(31.3
Fuller's earth Monazite	3 105 6,147	5,815 (d)	2,440		1717
Gyps nu Diamonds Othtes Bayytes	6 491 5 128 2 189 2 209	4 975 4 789 1 578 3 122	9 059 913	1 546 639	-23 4 -11 7 -33 9 -41 4
Zucon Beryl Felspar Buayne	3,805 397 330 656	3 115 516 442 237	149 112	. 419	- 20 7 - 37 6 - 34 0 - 63 9
Gunet Ambet Apitite Bismuth	28 146 81 4	272 113 28 12	8	33	693 0   -22 6   65 4   200 0
Total	15 612,235	16 618 069	1,737,189	725 208 1,981	6.4

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes antimonial lead

<sup>(</sup>b) Export values.

<sup>(</sup>c) Export to b values.

<sup>(</sup>d) Rehable figures not received.

nently in a survey of the mineral industries anticipation of the processes now employed in of India is the fact that until recent years little Europe for the manufacture of high-class steels, has been done to develop those minerals which and the artistic products in copper and brass are essential to modern metallurgical and che-gave the country a prominent position in the nilcal industries, while most striking progress ancient metallurgical world, while as a chief has been made in opening out deposits from source of nitre India held a position of peculiar which products are obtained suitable for export, political importance until, less than forty years or for consumption in the country by what may ago, the chemical manufacturer of Europe conveniently be called direct processes. In found among his by-products, cheaper and this respect India of to-day stands in contrast more effective compounds for the manufacture to the india of a century ago. The European chemist armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkall, and aided by low sea of internal and increased facilities for internal relative to the spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network of rail-spreading network ways has been enabled to stamp out, in all but remote localities, the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, the various alkaline the variety and quantity of products required, compounds, blue vitrol, copperas, copper, lead, but now imported, will satisfy the conditions steel and iron, and seriously to curtail the expect trade in pitro and because the conditions of those contractions. port trade in nitre and borax. The reaction which can be economically manufactured only against that invasion is of recent date. The for the supply of groups of industries.

The feature which stands out most promi- high quality of the native-made iron, the early

chemical products in India has steadily grown.

#### COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from | Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Prothe Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana vinces but there are a number of smaller coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and mines which have been worked at one time or Orissa the most important mines are those at another.

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1932 and 1933.

Province.			1932	1933	Increase	Decrease.
		- '	'			
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
Assam			210 035	194,154		15,881
Baluchistan		1	18,928	11 462		7,466
Bengal			5,782,603	5,691,189		91,414
Bihar and Orissa			11,847 216	11,257.984		589,232
Central India .			240,488	252,768	12,280	
Central Provinces			1,163 096	1,509 911	337,815	
Hyderabad			781,121	753,402		27,719
Punjab			72,857	94,099	21,242	
Rajputana			37.043	33,194		3,849
•						
	TOTAL		20,153,387	19,789,163	371,337	735,561

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933.

		1932.			193),	
	Value (£) =	Rs 13 3)	Value per ton	Value (£1 –	Rs 13 3)	Value per ton
The same same same same same same same sam	Rs.	£	Rs a p	Rs,	£	Rs a p.
Assam .	22,70,039	170,680	10 12 11	18,02,042	135,492	9 1 6
Baluchistan	1,49,385	11,282	7 11 3	79,239	5,958	6 14 7
Bengal .	1,88,07,330	1/11/1.085	3 4 0	1 62 67,325	1,223,107	2 13 9
Bihar and Orissa	3,78,23,891	2,843,901	3 3 1	3 32 42,520	2,499,437	2 15 3
Central India	10,06,944	75.710	4 3 0	9,88 182	74 299	3 1 4 7
Central Provinces	44,41,896	333,977	3 13 1	56,10,132	424,093	3 12 1
Hyderabad (a) .	30,63,495	230,338	3 14 9	25,74,111	193,542	3 6 8
Pımjab .	3,83,155	28,809	5 1 2	4,15,629	33 506	1 11 D
Rajputana	1,50,469	11,313	4 1 0	1,46,603	11,023	4 6 8
Тотал	6,80 96 604	5,120,045		6,11,86,083	4,600,457	
AVERAGE	••	••	3 6 1		••	3 1 6

#### (a) Estimated.

of the decrease in production of coal from the tons in the pulput from the Pench Valley, peak production of 23,803,048 fors in 1930, whilst the output from Korea State, which the decrease was only 304,224 fors or about showed an initial production of 3,517 fors in 1,8 per cent., as contrasted with decreases of 1930, using to 31,351 tons in 1934, 113,858 tons 8.8 per cent and 7.2 per cent, in 1931 and 1932 respectively. This decrease was due manily to Bhar and Orissa and Bengal with smaller falls in Hyderabad, Bauchistan, Assam, and Rajputana, partially balanced by a very large increase in the production of the Central Provinces, with smaller increases in the Pumpab and Central India. The substantial decrease in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in 1933 is in confinuation of the heavy decreases of 1931 and 1932. In 1932 this fall was shared by all the fields except Talcher, which showed a substantial increase of 111,274 tons During 1933, however. During 1933, however, five fields showed increases of which Talcher was responsible for 62,953 tons and Guidih for 52.681 tons, the increases for Jainti, the Rajma-52,681 tons, the increases for Janint, the Rajma-hal Hills and Rampin being trivial. The decrease was shared by the remaining four fields as follows—Jharia, 536,3334 tons, Ramganj, 153,394 tons; Karanpina, 65,690 Bengal, Bilai and Orssa, the Central Provinces tons, and Bokaro, 44,109 tons. In Central Bengal, Bilai and Orssa, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, for which such figures are lindia there was, in contrast to the continuous

Although there was a continuance during 1933 | was another large increase amounting to 146,362 in 1932, amounted to 264,257 tons in 1933, representing the very large increase of 150,399 tons In addition, Ballarpin showed an increase of 38,923 tons In Hyderabad State, while the Singarent field was resposible for a decrease of some 74,000 tons, and Sasti for a decrease of over 11,000 tons, the Tindur coalfield showed an increase from the initial output of 126,471 tons from 1932 to 184,165 tons in 1933

A feature of the last 10 years has been the very large expansion of the output from the Central Provinces from 679,081 tons in 1924 to 1,500,911 tons m 1933 This has undoubtedly accentuated the fall in output of Bihar and Orissa from 14,105,529 tons in 1924 to 11,257,984 tons in 1933

In 1929 the statistical position at the end of decreases of the last 4 years, an increase in the tons. In 1930 the smaller increase in production output from Umaria of 6,085 tons; in addition, was not accompanied by another improvement there was an increase of 6,195 tons from the in the statistical position, but by a slight worsen-Soliagpin field. In the Central Provinces there mg, namely an increase of stock amounting to

141.766 tons. In 1931, in spate of a large full in (slight reduction of stocks may be symptomatic deteriorated still buther with an increase of production to demand stocks of 428 334 tons, and in 1932 this dest. The decreased output of 1.8 per cent, in 1933 terioration, continued, so that in spite of a was accompanied by a decrease of 10 1 per cent decreased output of over 12 bulbon tons stocks in the total value of the coal produced in India. mereased by 250 629, tons. During: 1933 the from: Rs. 6,80 96,604 (£5,120 045) in: 1932 to position showed no substantial change, but the Rs. 6,41 86 083 (£4,600,457) in 1933

production of over 2,000 000 tons the position of a tendency towards a better adjustment of

### IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only pro- including the surface lateritisation, are almost vinces in India in which iron ore is mined for exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Gauges and Brahmanutra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds on difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Tronmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arest District Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal The site of the Barakar Iron-Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of in 1932, there was no production of pig-non by both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of the Bengal Iron Co., then output of products from stone shales between the coal-bearing Bury-made from pig-non in 1935 amounted to 12,011 kar and Ranigani stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the elay n justone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Munbhum and Singlibhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the fron works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Rangan; and are now obtaining most was accompanied by a rise in the quantity of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singh-exported from 248 396 tons in 1932 to 372 015 blum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel tons in 1933. Japan is the principal consumer Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in of Indian pig-iron, the proportion taken rose from Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large | 41/5 per cent | in 1932 to 48/3 in 1933 whilst the hill masses known as Noth Barn and Buda Burn Jactual amount rose by 76 per cent. There was also respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of a large merease in exports to the United States of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of an increase of 7,500 tons to China, with small which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal decreases to the Pinted Kingdom and Hongkong which has been traced into Keonjiar and Bona; the export value per fon of pig-non fellirom Rs sates in Crissa, a total distance of some 40 a portion of Notu Birri, the deposit has been copened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Birri rises to over 2,500 feet above sea Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at it. and is hiplates wholly manufactured in about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The upper-limitsh ludia from material wholly or mainly most 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been produced from Indian from or and complying most 400 to 450 teet of this nill has now been photocolar from thath non-one and comprising opened up, and the workings indicate the exist.

with specifications approved by the Railway ence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for substantial portion of the component parts of about 506 feet. The ore body appears to be which had been manufactured in British India interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which and the was repealed by the vet No. III of 1927. interbedded with the Duarwar states, from which it is separated by banded homatice-jaspers. The land the payment of bounties consequently ore itself is high-grade micaceous homatic coased on the 31st March 1927, the industry is, often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts however, protected to a certain extent by varying into the interior of the deposit show that the tauths on different classes of imported steel. An hommatic becomes very friable not fair below the Act is now before the Legislative Assembly proouterop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, posing considerable modification of the tauths.

Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur distriet, supplies of one are at present drawn from the deposits in Maymbhant The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly Inticular leads or bodies of hemitite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close assocrition with granite on the one hand and grandtic rocks on the other

The production of iron ore in India rose from 699,931 tons in 1932 to 793,953 tons in 1933, with increases in the production of steel (meluding steel rails from 430, 33 tons in 1932 to 505,429 tons in 1933, and of terro-manganese from 366 tons in 1932 to 7-725 tons in 1933 tons of sleepers and chars, and 23,263 tons of pipes and other eastings against 3,371 tons and 17,266 tons, respectively in 1932. The Indian from Steel Co increased their production of pignon from 195,700 tons in 1932 to 249,079 tons in 1933. The output of pig-non by the Mysore Iron. Works rose slightly from 14,683 tons in 1932 to 14.805 tons in 1933. The total production of pig-iron in India rose from 913,314 tons in 1932 to 1 057 537 tons in 1933

Exports of pig-iron The increase in the moduction of pig-iron in India recorded above America of about 166 per cent (44,973 tons) and

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produce in India during the years 1932 and 1933.

		1932.			1933	
	Quantity	Value (£1 -	Rs 13 0	Quantity	Value (Cl	Rs 13 3)
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	<u> </u>
Bihar and Orissa— Keonjhar State .	186 173	1.86 173	l   13995	195 941	1,95 943	11733
Mayurbhani State .	891,193	21 33 961	160,448	341,502	6,32,120	
Sandalpur	7	50	4	4	30	
Singhbhuin	666 874	15,51,217	116633	616 946	13,53,773	101013
Parma -						
Northern Shan States	6 560	(a) 26 240	1 973	36 293	(a)1,1517.	10 915
Central Provinces	803	2,409	181	777	2 331	
15.7						
Madras Last Godavati	1 196	4 456	43,	2115	1,291	97
Mysore State	1 395	15 263	1118	35 011	1 17 21 1	
				l –	-	-
Torth	1 760 501	39 19 769	291 720	1,225 625	21 97 914	187,813
				1	-	

(a) Estimated

#### MANGANESE ORE.

Vizagapatam district, and from an output of disistions fall in 1932 to 212 601 tons with a to 92,008 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly value of \$140.022 in 1933 the output rose to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits sightly to 218 307 tons but the value to 12 to 12 the Central Provinces were also attacked, \$123,171. The scare the smallest quantities and and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysor -the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

Record Output in 1927.—Before the year 1926, the record production of manganese-ore 'in India took place in 1907, when 902,291, tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928, tons - valued at \$2,463,191, 1,6,6 Indian ports, the rise in output was, however accompanied by a decrease in value. In 1927 the production tose to the lighest figure yet recorded, 1,129,353 tons accompanied by a rise in value to the peak figure of \$2,703,968 to b Indian ports. During the year 1928 the upward industry commenced in the Central Proxinces, tendency was not mainfained, the output when the output was 35 356 tons. During 1932 falling to 978,449 tons valued at \$2.198.895 Fo bound 1933 the majority of munes in the Central fudian ports. In 1929 the output ross again Provinces were closed including several names slighly to 994,279 tons, but the value fell heavily that has never been closed since the commenceto £1,571 030 In 1930 the output fell subment of work in 1900 and 1901. There was a stantially to \$29,949 tons with a heavy tall in total cossition of production in the Nagpur value to £1,200,236. In 1931 a still more district and almost total cossation in Bhandara.

This industry was started some thirty (serious fall took place to 537.844 tons with a years ago by quarrying the deposits of the value of \$726.95. This was followed by a values reported since 1900, when the output was 120 891 tons valued at \$122 831. In 1905 the output was 247 427 tons valued at \$223 482. since when the smallest production was 450 416 tons in 1915 valued at 4929 546, whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production m 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major hidian mineral nolastrics have the effects of the slump been so seriously felf as in the mangainese industry.

The slight mercase in 1933 is due to increases m San bir State (22/237 tons) (lyconghar State (15 499 tons) Vizagapatem (8 619 tons) and Singliblium (5 181 tons) with small outputs from Bonai State and Kinnool largely balanced by decreases in the Central Provinces. In the Central Provinces the production fell from 302 344 tons in 1931 to 77 186 tons in 1932 and 28,789 tons in 1933, which is less than the output of 1900, the year in which the manganese

Quantity and value of Manganese-ore produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

			1	932.	19	33.
			Quantity.	Value f o.b. at Indian ports.	Quantity	Value 1.0.b at Indian ports.
			Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Bihar and Orissa— Bonal State Keonjhar State Singhbhum	•	:	11,908 2,272	23,296 2,300	3,115 60,407 7,453	1,771 34,357 7,919
Bombuy North Kanara			612	620		·
Central Provinces Balaghat Bhandara Chlundwara Nagpui .			36 762 10,918 10,041 19,465	10,132 11,919 10,961 21,249	20,501 60 8,228	23,105 69 9,391
Madrus - Kurnool Sandur State Vizagapatani			79,023 8,049	26,176 3,169	300 101,260 16,698	121 38,605 7,409
Mysore - Chitaldrug Shimoga .			219 335	79 121	5 280	116
	TOTAL		212,604	140,022	218,307	123,171

#### GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold year and reached 8,145 ounces in 1909, but in India is derived from the Kolar gold field tell in subsequent years until in 1922 in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur | secular decline in the total Indian gold production district of Madras The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910; the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine the pay chute was lost and the mine closed to note that the output of 1921, which was down. In 1902 dredging operations were valued at £2.050.575 a hours a second which was started on the Irrawaldy wines. started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904;

tell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold-produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way. There was a trivial fall in the total Indian gold production from 330,488 8 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885) in 1931 to 229,681 7 ozs valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 (Ul,906 123) m 1932 In 1931 the gradual was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488 8 ozs valued at Rs 2,08,01,943 330,488 8 ozs valued at Rs 2,08,01,943 (VI.540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,684 7 ozs valued at Rs 2 53,51,438 (VI.906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to 336,108 3 ozs, valued at Rs 2,76 40,071 (£2,078,201) This is a result of the stimulus of the high price of gold, the value of the 1933 output being the highest in

The average number of persons employed on the amount steadily increased from year to the Kolar Gold Field during 1933 was 20 263

Quantity and value of Gold\* produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933.

	1932.				1933.		
and the control	Quantity.	Value (£1=	Rs. 13 3).	Quantity.	Value (£1=	Rs 13 3)	Labour in 1933.
	Ozs.	Rs.	£	Ozs.	Rs.	£	
Bihar and Orissa— Manbhum				42 0	2,988	225	10
Singhbhum	50.0	3,650	274	225 0	16,750	1,259	58
Burma-		•			,	,	
Katha	18 2	950	72	31.0	1,665	125	2
Upper Chindwin	28.4	2,649	199	21 0	1,960	147	
Mysore	329,574 9		1,905,522	335,773 9			20,263
Punjab	6.6	480	36	10.3	825	62	41
United Provinces.	3.6	266	20	5 1	405	31	27
TOTAL	329,681.7	2,53,51,438	1,906,123	336,108.3	2,76,40,071	2,078,201	20,401

<sup>\*</sup> Fine ounces in the case of Mysore.

## PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas—one on the east, which includes Assam, Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. Isirma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. This belt extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan, the same belt of oil-bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important, and the most successful oil-fields are found in the Irrawaddy Valloy. Venengraying is the oldest and most. Valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and to 1886, prior to annexation of Upper Burma, the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887. The Yenangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. Singu now holds the second place among the oil-fields of India. Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, 5 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons, and after a fail to 31‡ millon gallons in 1910 it rose to 56‡ million gallons in 1912. Several of the islands off the Arakan coasts are known to contain oil deposits but their value known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain. About 20,000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab, and about 37,000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaukpyu district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the production for that year being 18,320 gallons which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil suring was known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makum in 1867. Nothing more, however, was done until 1888, and from that year up till 1902 progress was slow. Since that year the annual production has been between 2‡ and 4 million gallons.

On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and

some small oil springs have been discovered, attempts to develop them have not hitherto been successful.

The world's production of petroleum in 1926 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, of which India contributed 0 72 per cent. In 1927, this figure jumped to some 172 million long tons, of which the Indian proportion, on a practically static ary production, fell to 0.64 per cent. In 1928 there was another substantial rise in the world's production, which reached the figure of over 181 million tons. In 1929, there was another jump to over 202 million tons, but in 1930 the world's production fell to about 1931 million tons, in 1931 to about 187 million tons, and in 1932 to about 179 million tons, whilst in 1933 the production rose again to about 198 million tons. Decreases were shown by Columbia, Trinidad, India, Germany, Egypt and Canada All other important producers showed an increase in production, by far the largest amount being due to the United States. The United States contributed 62 5 per cent. of the world's supply in 1933, Russia 10.6 per cent. and Venezuela 8 3 per cent. In 1928, India contributed 0 64 per cent, which fell to 0 60 per cent, in 1929 and rose to 0.62 in 1930 0.63 per cent. in 1929 and rose to 0.62 in 1930 0.63 per cent. in 1931 and 0.64 per cent in 1932, and fell again to 0.62 per cent in 1933; her position on the list of petroleum producing countries fell trom 11th in 1920 to 12th in 1930 to 1933, her place being taken by Trinidad.

The production of petroleum in India (including Burma) fell slightly from 308,606,031 gallons in 1932 to 306,009,022 gallons in 1933. The degree in 1932 represents a considerable

decrease in 1932 represents a considerable decrease in the output of Assam and the Puniab. and of a small proportionate decrease in the production of Burma. This decrease in output in 1933 was accompanied, however, by a large mercase in value amounting to Rs 1,18,24,818 (£889,084), or 28 3 per cent., an increase much in excess of the decrease of 1932 brought about

by the world depression.

The amount of petrol produced from natural for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and gas during the year was 8,729,928 gallons, of other districts in the Punjab. In Baluchistan which 8,172,197 gallons were produced in geological conditions are adverse, and though Burma and 557,731 gallons in the Punjab.

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933.

		1932.			1933.			
the state of the s	Quantity	Value (£1=	Rs. 13.3).	Quantity.	Value (£1=)	Rs. 13.3).		
Assam	Gals	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£		
Badarpur	847,217	63,357	4,764	55,867	4,178	314		
Digboi	54,198,185	92,54,823	695,851	52,716,120	90,01,748	676,822		
Patharia	89,854	7,919	595		11,12,130			
Burma	,	1,020				• •		
K yaukpyu	13,237	11,814	888	14,350	12,612	948		
Minbu	3,850,716	6,25,750	47,049	3,718,250	7,90,218	59,415		
Singu	88,941,939	1,44,53,065	1,086,697	82,613,112	1,75,55,284	1,319,946		
Tha yetmyo	464,326	75,453	5,673	434,572	92,346	6,943		
Upper Chindwin	4,040,690	3,03,051	22,786	3,052,778	2,28,958	17,215		
Yenangyat (in-	23,067,644	37,55,163	282,343	23,481,982	50,20,905	377,512		
cluding Lanywa),	,,	,,	<b>,</b>	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,	,		
Yenangyaung Punjab	127,191,743	2,07,85,523	1,561,318	135,685,855	2,88,50,573	2,160,216		
Attock	5,900,480	14,75,120	110,911	4,236,136	10,59,034	79,627		
Total	308,808,031	5,07,91,038	3,818,875	306,009,022	6,28,15,856	4,707,959		

Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1932 and 1933.

		1932.		1933.			
	Quantity.	Value (£1	=Rs. 13.3)	Quantity.	Value (£1 =	Rs. 13.3)	
From— Union of Socia- list Soviet	Guls.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£	
Republics . Roumania Persia	45,538,086 4,919,489 18,053,144	1,87.33,271 23,01,891 98,97,711	1,408,517 173,074 744,189	41,946,734 6,216,529 302,708	1,60,85,785 15,55,280 2,00,199	1,209,45 <b>7</b> 116,938 15,053	
Straits Settle- ments Borneo Celebes and	6,500 2,181,860	1,979 8,72,149	149 65,575	12	9	1	
other Islands. United States of America Other countries.	1,313,023 6,080,904 566	8,20,638 31,10,836 343	61,702 233,897 26	1,164,856 8,147,524	7,47,835 35,26,655	56,228 265,182	
Total		3,57,38,818	2,687,129	57,778,363		1,662,839	

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1932 and 1933.

		1932.			1933.			
-	Quantity.	Quantity. Value (£1=Rs. 13.3)			Quantity. Value (£1 = Rs			
From—	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£		
Roumania Persia	2,917,087 67,938,453	5,53,871 1,31,09,255	41,644 985,658	8,767,246 64,584,911	16,09,411 1,23,24,390	121,008 926,646		
Straits Settle- ments Borneo	69,899 26,513,893	19,314 52.01.654	1,452 391.102	150,389 27,813,731	41,706 50,54,512	3,136 380,039		
Other countries.	7,813,355	15,42,640	115,988	3,852,481	7,94,256	59,718		
Total	105,252,687	2,04,28,734	1,535,844	104,968,758	1,98,24,275	1,490,547		

Amber, Graphite and Mica.—Amber is found in very small quantities in Burma, Graphite from Mawchi, calculated to be the proportion is found in small quantities in various places of tin-ore in 3,050 tons of concentrates derived but little progress has been made in mining except in Travancore. The total output in 1929 was 39 tons. India has for many years been the leading producer of mica, turning out more than half of the world's supply. In 1914, owing to the war, the output was only 38, 189 cwts. compared with 43,650 cwts. in 1918. Owing to necessary restrictions with regard to the export of mica, the output fell off considerably in the year 1915, but subsequent demand in the United Kingdom for the best grade of ruby mica led to a considerable increase in production during the following years.

There was a marked rise in the declared production of mica from 32,713 cwts. valued at Rs. 14,35,401 (£107,925) in 1932 to 41,075 cwts valued at Rs. 16,82,045 (£126,470) in 1933. As has been frequently pointed out, the output figures are uncomplete, and a more accurate idea of the size of the industry is to be obtained from the export figures. In the years 1926 and 1927 the export figure was approximately double the reported production figure, whilst in the years 1928 and 1929 the quantity exported was more than double the reported production. In 1930 the recorded exports were, however, only some 57 per cent, in excess of the reported production, in 1931 38 per cent, in 1932 43 per cent., and in 1933 some 45 per cent., in excess.

The United States of America and the United Kingdom, which are the principal importers of Indian mica, absorded respectively 24.0 per cent and 47.6 per cent during 1932, and 34.3 per cent. and 40.8 per cent. during 1933. Germany tent. and 40.8 per cent. during 1933. Germany took 10 6 per cent. and 10.7 per cent. respectively, of the total quantities exported during the years 1932 and 1933. The average value of the exported mica decreased slightly from 18. 71.2 (£5.4) per cwt. in 1932 to Rs. 70.7 (£5.3) per cwt in 1933. The exports rose from 47,021 cwts. valued at Rs. 33,48,943 (£251,800) in 1932 to 57,717 cwts valued at Rs. 40,92,033 (£307,671) in 1933 The value for 1932 is the lowest total value recorded since 1915-16 when the value of the mica exports was £208,496.

Tin, Copper, Silver and Lead.—Following a series of years of practically continuous increase, a slight decrease in the production of tin-ore in Burma was reported for the year 1931, during which the output amounted to 4,255.2 tons valued at Rs. 35,07,380. In 1932, however, there was again an increase in production to 4,525 tons valued at Rs. 45,09,995, and in 1933 to 4,960 4 tons valued at Rs. 70,89,994 (£533,082) This is the highest quantity and total value yet recorded in any one year. The considerable increase in the total value is, of course, mainly due to the rise in the price of the metal resulting from the tin restriction scheme in operation in the five leading tin-producing countries Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria and Siam, a scheme to which India is not an adherent. The increase in output of some 435 tons is the balance of an increase from Mergui and Mawchi in the Southern Shan States and a decrease from Milling operations were suspended at Mawchi in August 1927 pending the Installation of additional plant and turther development. Milling was resumed in February 1930 and this explains the large increases of 1930 to 1933.

from mixed wolfram-scheelite-cassiterite-ore; these concentrates are assumed to contain 43 per cent. of wolfram and 57 per cent. of cassiterite. There was no reported output of block tin.

Imports of unwrought tin fell from 49,279 cwts. valued at Rs. 47,50,341 (£357,168) in 1932 to 41,655 cwts. valued at Rs. 52,96,454 (£398,230) in 1933; over 97 per cent. of these imports came from the Straits Settlements.

In contrast with the increase in the production of silver from the Bawdwin mines of Upper Burma, amounting to 1,400,291 cos. recorded during the four years, 1925 to 1928, the following years 1929, 1930 and 1931 were marked by decreases amounting to 124,211 cos., 226,311 cos., and 1,153,806 cos. respectively. In 1939 and 1933 however there were small In 1932 and 1933, however, there were small in 1932 and 1933, nowever, there were sman increases again, amounting to 98,556 ozs and 53,504 ozs, respectively. These variations in quantity were accompanied by a small fall of value in 1929, marked falls in 1930 and 1931, and a marked rise in 1932, and a further rise in 1933. The output of silver obtained as a byeproduct from the Kolar gold mines of Mysore showed a fall of some 1,600 ozs The amount of silver bullion and coin exported during the year was 58,328,890 ozs. valued at Rs. 7,00,38,590 (£5,266,059) as compared with 34,364,148 ozs. valued at R4, 4,15,61,144(£3,124,898) during 1932.

The production of lead-ore at the Burma Corporation's bawdwin mines in Burma, in reversal of the downward trend since 1930, increased from 372,586 tons in 1932 to 454,791 tons in 1933, and the total amount of metal extracted from 71,202 tons of lead (including 642 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs. 1,09,95,587 (£826,736) in 1932 to 72,045 tons (including 1,485 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs 1,15,61,915 (£889,317) in 1933. The quantity of silver extracted from the Bawdwin ores rose slightly from 5,998,958 ozs. valued at ones rose singinaly from 5,997,990 cas. Valued at Rs. 62,32,915 (£468,640) in 1932 to 6,054,047 cas. valued at Rs. 55,74,695 (£494,338) in 1933. The value of the lead per ton rose from Rs. 154.5 (£11.6) to Rs. 160.5 (£12.07) whilst the value of the silver per ounce rose from Rs. 1-0-7 (18.75d.) to Rs. 1-1-5 (19.6d.) in the year under The ore reserves in the Bawdwin mine review. as calculated on the 1st of July, 1933, totalled 4,133,792 tons, aganst 4,126,179 tons at the end of June, 1932, with an average composition of 25.5 per cent. of lead, 15.5 per cent. of zine, 0.68 per cent. of copper, and 19.6 ozs. of silver per ton of lead. Included in this reserve are 37,000 tons of copper-ore. During the year development work in the Meingtha section, discovered in 1930, continued to yield satisfactory results

Magnesite. - The output of magnesite showed an increase of 1,342 tons, accompanied by an increase in value of Rs. 24,925 (£1,874). The increase was due to a large increase from Mysore State, partially balanced by a decrease in the output of the Salem district, Madras.

Zinc.—A monograph on zinc ores issued by the Imperial Institute in 1917 says that during the past fifty years zinc ores have received but little attention in India, and no production was recorded until 1913. The

production of zinc concentrates by the Burma Gem Stones.—The only precious and semi-corporation, Limited, in the Northern Shan states, fell from 51,455 tons valued at Rs the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline 17,22,528 in 1931 to 44,484 tons valued at garnet, rock-crystal, agate, cornellan, jadette Rs. 15,09,298 in 1932. The slight rise in the and amber The production of diamonds in value per ton is parallel with a similar rise in the price of spelter. The production of zince at Rs 72,189 (£5,428) in 1932. O 2,342 carats concentrates by the Burma Corporation, Limited, valued at Rs 63,695 (£4,789) in 1933. Of in the Northern Shan States, toes to 61,432 tons this latter production 2,271 carats were produced at Rs 72,189 (£5,428) in 1933. Of in the Northern Shan States, toes to 61,432 tons. production of zinc concentrates by the Burma; oncentrates by the Burma Corporation, Limited. In the Northern Shan States, 10se to 61,432 tons this latter production 2,271 carats were produced in the Northern Shan States, 10se to 61,432 tons this latter production 2,271 carats were produced walled at Rs. 30,82,944 (E231,800) recovering in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari, thereby nearly all the ground lock since 1928 (output 64,122 tons), though the value is still greatly below the value in the peak year manely £559,412, in 1928. The slight rise in the value is the price for the production of the pro ing year.

Copper.—In 1931 the mine output was 153,636 long tons of copper-ore valued at Rs 22,71,940, 161,563 short tons of ore were treated for a production of 4,069 long tons of refined copper. 1,668 tons of this were sold in the Indian market at an average price of Rs. 673 per ton. In addition there was a production of 3,637 tons of yellow metal, the average selling price in India being Rs 719 per ton.

Operations commenced on a revenue basis on January 1-t, 1929. During that year the ore moduced amounted to 76,831 long tons valued at Rs. 14,8,746 (£108,862) Of this 75,174 short tons were treated in the mill and smelter, with the production of 1,635 long tons of refined copper ingots and slabs. The copper was sold entirely in India at an average price of Rs. 1,200 per long ton. In 1930 the output increased to 123,749 long tons of copper-ore valued at Rs. 24,35,571 (£180,413). Of this 134,162 short tons were treated in the mill and smelter and 1,625 short tons sent direct to the smelter with the production of 2,974 long tons of refined copper, of which 2,157 tons were sold In the Indian market and 540 tons were consumed in the new rolling mill, which was completed in July 1930, with the production of 712 tons of

lode parallel to that at Mosaboni is being opened up. During 1933 the mme output increased to 201,515 long tons of copper-ore from Mosaboni and 207 long tons from Dhobani, making a total of 201,722 long tons, valued at Rs 22,12,966 (£166,388), against 175,010 long tons of copper ore in 1932 valued at Rs. 25,09,080 (£188,652) 203,736 short tons of ore were treated in the unll and the production of refined copper amounted to 4,800 long tons against 5,443 tons in the previous year. 3,774 tons were consumed in the rolling mill and 1,317 tons were sold in the Indian market at an average price of Rs. 599 per ton Operations in the rolling mill resulted in the production of 6.143 long tons of yellow metal

1933 amounted to 686,402 short tons with an on account of their high altitude they are worked average assay value of 3.06 per cent. of copper. only occasionally.

Gem Stones .- The only precious and semi-

review amounted to 64,050 tons valued at Rs 32,02,500 (£240,789) against, 49,950 tons valued at Rs 24,97,500 (£187,782) in the pieced-ing year. organisation left in charge of the mines, however, made good use of its opportunities with the result that the value of the output in 1926 exceeded that of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees. This encouraging result was effected by a rigorous economy and an extension of a systen of co-operation with local miners, and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires in the Kyaungdwin mine—the only one still worked by European methods.

During 1927, however, production fell in value by over 1½ lakhs of rupees, due mainly to a decrease in the value of the sapphires and spinels produced, there having been a slight increase in the value of the rubies. During 1928, there was another very large decline in value. amounting to over a lakh of rupees, due to a severe drop in the value of the sapphires produced as before. There was a slight increase in the value of the rubies. The value of the 1929 production was slightly above that of 1928, due to a considerable increase in the value of the rubies found, largely balanced by another large fall in the value of sapplires produced. In 1930 there was a further substantial fall in production and in total value, though the value per carat of the sapphires produced is the highest recorded for many years. Judging from reports in the Rangon Times this is due to the opening up by the Burma market in Calcutta

market in Calcutta

Since then in spite of falling prices the production of both mine and surelter has continued to expand. In addition during 1933 there was an initial production of ore from Disaboration.

Since the liquidation of the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, and the final cessation of the operations of this company in 1931, reliable statistics of production of gem stones in the Mogok Stone Tract have been unobtainable, Work is still continued by local miners but of this no statistics are available; in addition a certain amount of work is being done under extraordinary licenses. For 1932 no returns are available except that a fine ruby of 17 carats was found at Channggyi near Mogok, and a fine sapphire of about 90 carats and a good star sappling of 453 carats were mined at Kathe For 1933 the only return is of 1,103 carats of rubies from Kathe.

In addition the production was reported from Udhampur, Kashmir State of 25,100 tolas tribution of which was sold in India at an average (1.434.285 carats) of sapphire with corundum valued at Rs. 631 per ton.

The total ore reserves at the close of the year deposits of Kashmir have long been known, but

#### SALT.

There was a substantial increase in the total output of salt, amounting to some 102,000 tons, shared by Madras (43,954 tons), Northern India (19,860 tons), Aden (16,888 tons), Burma (10,705 tons), and Bombay and Sind (10,124 tons,) Imports of salt into India decreased largely by 155,923 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

		1932.		1933.			
	Quantity	tity   Value (£1-Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Quantity   Value (£1 - Rs 13 3		
Aden	Tons 291,241 405,414 25,084 43 446,556 442,523 1,610,861	Rs. 32,24,898 19,32,468 4,26,438 1,744 26,95,736 36,72,149 1,10,53,433	£ 242,474 145 298 32,063 131 202,687 276,101	Tons 308,129 415,538 35,789 35 490,510 462,383 	Rs 21,00,096 21,81,752 4,81,621 1,768 28,93,911 37,65,718 1,14,24,866	£ 157,920 164,041 36,212 133 217,587 283,137	

Imports of Salt into India during the year 1932 and 1933

	1932.			1933		
	Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=	Rs 13 3)
From-	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs.	£
United King-	01 001	F 00 F1 4	44,640	1.057	91,403	6,872
dom	31,991	5,93,714				
Germany	49,478	8,57,889	64,503	57,186	8,70 577	65,157
Spain	25,994	3,72,953	28,042	7,725	1,33,185	10,014
Aden and De-						
pendencies	304,229	44,23,875	332,622	256,620	33,57,869	252,471
Egypt	38,509	5.61.995	42,481	15,534	2,32,329	17,468
Italian East	0.,,,,,,	0,00,000	,			
Africa	96,500	13.27.124	99,784	57 949	4.21.338	31,680
		91,957	6 914	747	11,222	844
Other countries	6,040	10.00	0 514		11.22	
Total	552,741	82,32,507	618,986	396,818	51,17,923	384,806

Bibliography.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1930, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Report on the Mineral Production of India during 1929 institute. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India during 1929 in Chief Inspector, Geological Survey of India, Note on the Mineral Production of India for the years 1924-1928.

#### Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors The Poard has the power to stop, business in times of emergencies. The official address in Apollo Street known as the Bombay Stock

of the Secretary is Dalal Stree, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7.000. The fee for the Bioker's card has increased In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40 000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 11,000.

production of zinc concentrates by the Burma; Corporation, Limited, in the Northern Shan states, fell from 51,455 tons valued at Rs the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline 17,23,528 in 1931 to 44,484 tons valued at Rs, 15,09,298 in 1932. The slight rise in the and amber The production of diamonds m value per ton is parallel with a similar rise in Central India rose trom 1,254.1 carats valued value per ton is parallel with a similar rise in Central India rose from 1,254.1 carats valued the price of speiter. The production of zince at 18, 72,189 (£5,428) in 1932, to 2,342 carats concentrates by the Burma Corporation, Limited, valued at 18, 63,695 (£4,789) in 1933. Of in the Northern Shan States, rose to 61,432 ton; this latter production 2,271 carats were produced. valued at Rs 30,82,944 (£231,800) recovering in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari, thereby nearly all the ground lost since 1928 (output 64,122 tons), though the value is still greatly below the value in the peak year namely £559,412, in 1928. The slight rise in the value 2559,412, in 1928. The slight rise in the value per ton is parallel with a similar rise in the pire of spelter. The exports during the year under of spelter. The exports during the year under review amounted to 64,050 tons valued at Rs. 32,05.00 (£240,789) against, 49,950 tons valued at Rs. 24,97,500 (£187,782) in the preceding review and the mines were offered for sale in September, 1926. The skeleton valued at Rs. 24,97,500 (£187,782) in the preceding review. ing year.

Copper.—In 1931 the mine ontput was 153,636 long tons of copper-ore valued at Rs 22,71,940, 161,563 short tons of ore were treated for a production of 4,069 long tons of duction of 3,037 tons of yellow metal, the average selling price in India being Rs. 719 per ton.

Operations commenced on a revenue bisson January 1st, 1929. During that year the ore produced amounted to 76,831 long tons valued at Rs. 14,58,746 (£108,862) Of this 75,174 short tons were treated in the mill and smelter, with the production of 1,635 long tons of refined copper ingots and slabs. The copper was sold entirely in India at an average price of Rs. 1,200 per long ton. In 1930 the output increased to 123,749 long tons of copper-ore valued at Rs. 24,35,571 (£180,413) Of this 134,162 short tons were treated in the mill and smelter and 1,625 short tons sent direct to the smelter with the production of 2,974 long tons of reflued copper, if which 2,157 tons were sold in the Indian market and 540 tons were consumed in the new rolling mill, which was completed in July 1930, with the production of 712 tons of yellow metal (brass) sheets, which found a ready market in Culcutta.

Since then in spite of falling prices the production of both mine and smelter has continued to The find of a ruby of 100 carats was also reported. expand In addition during 1933 there was an initial production of ore from Dhobani where a lode parallel to that at Mosabom is being opened During 1933 the mine output increased to 201,515 long tons of copper-ore from Mosaboni and 207 long tons from Dhobani, making a total of 201,722 long tons, valued at Rs 22,12,966 (£166,388), against 175,010 long tons of copper ore in 1932 valued at Rs. 25,09,080 (£188,652) 203,736 short tons of ore were treated in the inili and the production of refined copper amounted to 4,800 long tons against 3,443 tons in the to 4,800 long tons against 3,445 tons in the sapphire of about 90 carats and a good star problem of the sapphire of about 90 carats and a good star rolling mill and 1,317 tons were sold in the Indian market at an average price of Rs. 599 per ton Operations in the rolling mill resulted in the production of 6.143 long tons of yellow metal the whole of which was sold in India at an average price of Rs. 631 per ton.

average assay value of 3.06 per cent. of copper.

Gem Stones.-The only precious and semi-Ajangarh, and Bijawar.

A severe decline in the output from the Mogok ruby mines of Upper Burma in 1924, followed made good use of its opportunities with the result that the value of the output in 1926 exceeded that of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees. This encouraging result was effected by a rigorous economy and an extension refined copper. 1,668 tons of this were sold of a system of co-operation with local miners, in the Indian market at an average price of and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires Rs. 673 per ton. In addition there was a pro-in the Kyaungdwin mine-the only one still

During 1927, however, production fell in value by over 1½ lakhs of rupees, due mainly to a decrease in the value of the sapphires and spinels produced, there having been a slight increase in the value of the rubles. During 1928, there was another very large decline in value, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, due to a severe drown the value of the samphires produced. severe drop in the value of the sapphires produced as before. There was a slight increase in the value of the rubies. The value of the 1929 production was slightly above that of 1928, due to a considerable increase in the value of the rubles found. largely balanced by another large fall in the value of sapphires produced. In 1930 there was a further substantial fall in production and in total value, though the value per carat of the sapphires produced is the highest recorded for many years. Judging from reports in the Rangom Times this is due to the opening up by the Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd., of the new Pagoda mine at Kathe leading to the find of a fine sapphire of 630 carats and a star sapphire of 293 carats.

Since the liquidation of the Burma Ruby Mmes, Limited, and the final cessation of the operations of this company in 1931, reliable statistics of production of gem stones in the Mogok Stone Tract have been unobtainable. Work is still continued by local miners but of this no statistics are available, in addition a certain amount of work is being done under extraordinary licenses For 1932 no returns are available except that a fine ruby of 17 carats sapplure of 453 carats were mined at Kathe. For 1933 the only return is of 1,103 carats of rabies from Kathe.

In addition the production was reported from Udhampur, Kashnur State of 25,100 tolas the of Rs. 631 per ton.

The total ore reserves at the close of the year deposits of Kashmir have long been known, but 1933 amounted to 686,402 short tons with an on account of their high altitude they are worked only occasionally

#### SALT.

There was a substantial increase in the total output of salt, amounting to some 102,000 tons, shared by Madras (43,954 tons), Northern India (19,860 tons), Aden (16,888 tons), Burina (10,705 tons), and Bombay and Sind (10,124 tons,) Imports of salt into India decreased largely by 155,923 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany

Quantity and Value of Sult produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1	1932.		1933.		
~	Quantity	Quantity   Value (£1Rs 13 3).		Quantity.	Quantity.   Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
Aden	Tons 291,241 405,414 25,084 43 446,556 442,523 1,610,861	Rs. 32,24,898 19,32,468 4,26,438 1,744 26,95,736 36,72,149 1,19,53,433	£ 242,474 145,298 32,063 131 202,687 276,101 - 898,754	Tons 308,129 415,538 35,789 35 490,510 462,383	Rs, 21,00,096 21,81,752 4,81,621 1,768 28,93,911 37,65,718 1,14,24,866	£ 157,920 164,041 36,212 133 217,587 283,137

Imports of Salt into India during the year 1932 and 1933

	1932.		1933,			
Quantity. Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs, 13 3).			
Tons	Rs	£	Ton-	Rs	£	
91 001	F 09 714	41.040	1.057	01.402	6,872	
					65,457	
25,994	3,72,953	28,042	1,12.	1,00,100	10,014	
2012		000.00	05000	00 57 000	050 451	
					252,471	
38,509	5,64,995	42,481	15,534	2,32,329	17,468	
	1			1		
96,500	13.27.124	99,784	57,949		31,680	
6,040	91,957	6 91 4	747	11.222	844	
552 741	82,32,507	618,986	396,818	51,17,923	384,806	
	Tons 31,991 49,478 25,994 304,229 38,509 96,500 6,040	Quantity.         Value (£1=           Tons         Rs           31,991         5.93.714           49,478         8.57.889           25,994         3.72.953           304,229         44,23.875           38,509         5.64.995           96,500         13.27.124           6,040         91,957	Quantity.         Value (£1=Rs 13 3)           Tons         Rs         £           31,991         5,93.714         44.640           49,478         8,57.889         64,503           25,994         3,72,953         28,042           304,229         44,23,875         332,622           38,509         5,64,995         42,481           96,500         13,27,124         99,784           6,040         91,957         6,914	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c }\hline \textbf{Quantity.} & \textbf{Value (£1$=$Rs 13 3)} & \textbf{Quantity}\\\hline \textbf{Tons} & \textbf{Rs} & \pounds & \textbf{Tons}\\\hline 31.991 & 5.93.714 & 44.640 & 1.057\\ 49.478 & 8.57.889 & 64.503 & 57.186\\ 25.994 & 3.72.953 & 28.042 & 7.725\\\hline 304.229 & 44.23.875 & 332.622 & 256.620\\ 38.509 & 5.64.995 & 42.481 & 15.534\\\hline 96.500 & 13.27.124 & 99.784\\ 6.040 & 91.957 & 6.914 & 747\\\hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c }\hline \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Value} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s \ 13 \ 3) & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} & \textbf{Quantity} \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}1 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb{R}s) \ (\mathfrak{L}2 = \mathbb$	

Bibliography.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1930, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Report on the Mineral Production of India during 1929 by L. Leigh Fermor, Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. Note on the Mineral Vol. LXIV).

#### Exchanges. Stock

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Poard has the power to stop business in times of emergencies. The official address in Apollo Street known as the Bombay Stock

of the Secretary is Dalal Stree, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40 000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 11,000.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters

Exchange, Ltd. This separate Exchange no revise its decision, exception being made in the longer functions it was revived in 1922. It case of a partner dissociating from an existing has ceased to function again.

Committee of Enquiry.-In 1923 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the constitution, practices, rules, regulations and methods of business of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay and to investigate any such complaints of the public and to make any such enquiries with reference to any of the aforesaid matters or any other matter apportaining to the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper and thereafter with a view to protect the investing public against the interested or irregular control of business to formulate such definite proposals for the future constitution, control, direction and regulation of the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper.

The Committee issued a report early in 1924 signed by all the members save one who appended a minority report. The majority report made several important recommendations for reform notably one aimed at the prevention of corners and another for facilitating the handling of legitimate complaints against the brokers on the part of the public. The Association, how-ever, adopted the minority report which leaves the constitution and practice of the Exchange very little modified.

In the middle of the year 1925 there was heavy speculation in certain mill scrips. The market was tremendously oversold, the usual crisis ensured, leading to the temporary closing of the Exchange and the suspension of all dealings and a public agitation for thorough reform arose. The brokers were at first unwilling to arose. The brokers were at first unwilling to yield to this demand. But a threat of Government intervention and control altered their attitude. In the end, they submitted new draft rules under which wild speculation will be discouraged an i the recurrence of such crisis as that indicated above will be unlikely.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Associ-ation was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised

608. The Committee has restricted the further working members have deposited a security of sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to Rs. 3,000.

firm. Anyone to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

A general meeting of the sharcholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hony. Office Bearers—the President, two Joint Hony. Treasurers and the Hony. Secretary. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Committee for 1935 — J. R. Coulthard, Esq., President, J. S. Haywood, Esq.; G. C. Mont-gomery, Esq. O. A. Cohen, Esq. Sarbotosh Sen, Esq.; Jitendra Mohan Dutt, Esq., M.Sc., Goralall Seal, Esq., Shambhu Nath Dutt, Esq., Gobind Lall Bangur, Esq., Mahahram Sonthalia, Esq., Basant Lall Chaturvedi, Esq.; Jagan-nath Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Bishanbhar Nath Chaturvedi, Esq., B.A., Lt B.; Mokandlall,

Joint Honorary Treasurers —Goralall Scal, Esq., Mahaliram Sonthalia, Esq.

Honorary Secretary -Satva Ranjan Mitra: Esq , B A., B L.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building-one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July, 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. This floor also contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No. 9 Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully pall up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shates the present moment, the number of shates subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including a 100 members in the Directors. There is a Board of arbitracenties and assistants of member firms, is clearly the committee has restricted the further working members buy described as each time.

# Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, liss led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one arother and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally left that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbioy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to cooperate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. Mr. (now Pombay. The Commercial Congress held in Hon. Sir) D. E. Wacha, President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of

Modern commerce in India was built up by strenants from the west and was for a long mental in their hands. Chambers of dimerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection id assistance. But Indians have in recent hars, taken a large and growing part in this memerical life. The extent of their particition varies greatly in different parts of India, coording to the natural proclivities and genius

The following are the principal paragraphs of a Memorandum of Association and Statement of Objects of the new Associated Chamber as approved by the Congress.—

I. The name of the Chamber will be "THE ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

II. The Registered Office of the Chamber will be in Bombay.

III. The objects for which the Chamber is established are:—

- (1) To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade, commerce, manufactures and the chipping interests, at meeting of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country.
- (2) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity.
- (3) To organize Chambers of Commerce Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country.
- (4) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places and at such times as may be determined by a Resolution of the Chamber

The Articles of Association provided "There shall be an annual meeting of the Associated Indian Chamber held at Bombay on a date to be fixed by the Executive Council in the month of February," or at some other time, and "semi-annual or special meetings... may be convened by the Executive Council or on the requisition of one-third of the total number of members addressed to the Secretary ..."

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Curiency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities halling, like the first movement, from Pombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of

Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following :-

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, nunnerpal, local or otherwise that may seem conductve to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (c) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, Office address Kamla Tower, Cawnpore. promissory notes, bills of lading Telegraphic address. Unicomind, Cawnpore.

warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members, viz., numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

following are the Committee of the The Federation for 1935 :-

President .- Lala Padampat Singhania.

Vice-President .- Mr. D P. Khaitan.

Members of the Committee -Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad), Mr. G. D Birla (Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta) Sir Purshotamdas Thakuidas, Kt, Cie MBE. (Indian Salt Association, Bombay), Mr. Manu Subedar Association, Bombay), Mr. Manii Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Mr. A. D. Shroff (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Lala Shri Ram (Delhi Factory-owners' Federation, Delhi), Seth Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtia Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Mr. Chumilal B. Mehta (Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay) Mr. M. L. Daliannkar (Malbarashtra Chamber of Com-merce, Bombay), Lala Ramudas Vuishya (Gwaltor Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar) and Lt. Sandar P. S. Sodhbans (Indian Chamber of ('ommerce, Lahore )

Honorary Treasurers -Mr D. P. Khaitan (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), and Sir Hair Sanker Paul, Kt, MLC. (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta).

Co-opted Members .- Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore, Pandit K Santunam, Lahore, Mr. M. Muha-mm d Ismail, Madras, Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Cuttack, Mr. A. I. Ojha, Calcutta and Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw, Karachi.

Secretary -Mr. D. G. Mulherkar.

## BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found- companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged ed in 1834. Its headquaiters are in Calcutta. Other societies connected with the trade and commerce of the city are the Royal Exchange, the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari tional Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of member-ship of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1933-34 :-

\*President.—Mr. J. S. Henderson, (Messrs. Mackinnnon, Mackenzie & Co.)

Vice-President .- Mr. J. Reid Kay, (Messrs,

Members.—Mr. Alec. Aikman, (Messrs. Andrew to numerous subsidiary associations. The Yule & Co.); Mr. H. F. Bateman, (Messrs. following are the recognised associations of Shaw, Wallace & Co.); Mr. R. D. Cromartie, (The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.), Mr. H. A. M. Hannay, (Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway), Mr. J. V. Heathrote, (The Burmashell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.), Mr. R. A Towler (Messrs. McLeed & Co.) Ltd ), Mr. R. A. Towler, (Messrs McLeod & Co.)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr A. C. Damel. Assistant Secretary, Mr. D. C. Fairbairn.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. D.

The Bengal Legislative Council Mr F The Bengal Legislative Council MT | 1 | Homan (Cal: Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.), T, Lamb (Begg Dunlop & Co. Ltd.), H. G. Cooper (Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.), Mr. G. W. Leeson (Macneell & Co.) Mr. W. H. Thompson, (Bengal Telephone), M. Henry Birkmyre, (Birkmyre Brothers).

The Calcutta Port Trust..-Mr M. A. Hughes, (Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.). Mr. W. Hunter (Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.), Mr G. R. Campbell, Mackinnon, (Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.). Mr A. L. B Tucker, (Kilburn & Co.), Mr K. J. Nicolson, (Giladstone, Wyllie & Co.), Mr. J Reid Kay, (James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation —Mr. F. Rooney, (Bengal Telephone Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. W. Leake (British Insulated Cables Ltd.), Mr. W Locke (Billish insulator choice Log.), m. W T. Vizar Harmer (Bengal Iron Co., Lid.), J. D. Sadler (India General Navigation and Railway Co., Lid.), Mr. C. H. Holmes, (Holmes Wilson A. Co., Ltd.), Mr. K. G. Sillar, (Calcutta Electric Supply ('orporation Ltd )

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta — Mr W H Thompson, M. C. (Bengal Telephone Co , Ltd )

The Bengal Borler Commission -Mr. W Gow, (Burn & Co, Itd.), Mr. H. H. Reynolds, M.I.E. (Ind.), M.IEE.; Mr. J. Williamson, M.IE (lnd), MIE E.

The Bengal Smoke Nursances Commission :--Mr. E. J. R. Gardiner; Mr. G. Y. Robertson,

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the a monthly abstract of proceedings and m committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and other circulars on matters under discussion.

tion, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association. Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Hydraulic Fress Association, June Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers, Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Sugar Importers' Associa-tion, Calcutta Accident Insurance Association, Calcutta Mills' Association Calcutta. Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, and the Masters' Stevedores' Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India of Burmah, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr. R. Ellis), Head Office Manager (Mr. C. G. Smith) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. G. Smyth, G. C. G. Smyth, J. B. F. Hentrey and B. Perry), and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the Calcutta Prices Current, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many

## INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce of undustries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to and industries in or with which Indians are watch over and protect the general commercial

Commerce" and agreed to the registered office Commerce and agreed to the registered of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following :-

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, Office address Kamla Tower, Cawnpore. promissory notes, bills of lading Telegraphic address. Unicomind, Campure,

warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members, viz., numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1935 :-

President.—Lala Padampat Singhania.

Vice-President .--- Mr. D P. Khaitan.

Members of the Committee - Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad), Mr. G. D. Birla (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Sir Purshotamdas Thakudas, Kt., Cle MbE, (Indian Salt Association, Bombay), Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Pombay), Mr. A D Shroff (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Lala Shri Ram (Delhi Factory-owners' Federation, Delhi), Seth Walchand Hirachand (Mahajashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr Nalim Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Mr Chunilal B Mehta (Bombay Bulhon Exchange, Bombay) Mr. M. L. Dahannkai (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Lala Rampidas Vaishya (Gwahor Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar) and Lif Saidai P. S. Sodhbans (Indian Chamber) and Life Saidai P. S. Sodhbans (Indian Chamber) ber of Commerce, Lahore)

Honorary Treasurers - - Mr D. P. (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), and Sir Hair Sanker Paul, Kt, M.L.C. (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta).

Co-opted Members — Mr S M. Bashii, Cawnpore, Pandit K Santanam, Lahore, Mr. M. Muhammud Ismail, Madras, Mr B Das, M.L.A., Cuttack, Mr A L. Ojha, Calcutta and Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw, Karachi.

Secretary -Mr. D. G. Mulherkar.

# BENGAL.

The Bengul Chamber of Commerce was found- | companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged ed in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. Other societies connected with the trade and Other societies connected with the trade and commerce of the city are the Royal Exchange, the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary. ciated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representing Vice-President.—Mr. J. tatives of commercial, railway and insurance James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1933-34 :-

\*President.-Mr. J. S. Henderson, (Messrs. Mackinnnon, Mackenzie & Co.)

Vice-President .- Mr. J. Reid Kay, (Messrs.

Members.—Mr. Alec. Alkman, (Messrs. Andrew to numerous subsidiary associations. The Yule & Co.); Mr. H. F. Bateman, (Messrs. following are the recognised associations of Shaw, Wallace & Co.); The Horble Sir E. C. Benthall, (Messrs. Bird & Co.); Mr. R. D. Cromartie, The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.), Mr. H. A. M. Hannay, (Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway); Mr. L. V. Heathcote, (The Burma-Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Ltd ); Mr. R. A. Towler, (Messrs McLeod & Co.)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. A. C. Damel. Assistant Secretary, Mr. D. C. Faubairn.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year

The Council of State - The Hon'ble Mr S D

The Bengal Legislative Council - Mr F Homan (Cal: Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.), T. Lamb (Begg Dunlop & Co. Ltd.), H. G. Cooper (Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.), Mr. G. W. Leeson (Macneell & Co.), Mr. W. H. Thompson, (Bengal Telephone), Mr Henry Birkmyre, (Birkmyre Brothers).

The Calcutta Port Trust,—Mr M. A. Hughes, (Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.). Mr. W. Huntei (Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.). Mr. G. R. Campbell, Mackinnon, (Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.). Mr A. L. B. Tucker, (Kilburn & Co.). Mr. K. J. Nicolson, (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.), Mr. J. Reid Kay, (James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation -Mr F. Rooney, (Bengal Telephone Co., Ltd.), Mr F W Leake (British Insulated Cables Ltd.), Mr W. T. Vizar Harmer (Bengal Iron Co.), Mr. W. T. Vizar Harmer (Bengal Iron Co.) Ltd.), J. D. Sadler (India General Navigation and Railway Co., Ltd.), Mr. C. H. Holmes, (Holmes, Wilson A. Co., Ltd.), Mr. K. G. Sillar, (Calcutta Electric Supply ('orporation Ltd )

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, -- Mr. W. H. Thompson, M. L. C. (Bengal Telephone Co , Ltd.)

The Bengal Borler Commission -Mr. W Gow, (Burn & Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. H. Reynolds, M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I.E.E., Mr. J. Williamson, M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I E.E., (Ind ), M.I E E.

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission:-Mr. E. J. R Gardiner; Mr. G. Y Robertson.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the a monthly abstract of proceedings and m committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and other circulars on matters under discussion.

tion, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance cutta Marine Insurance Association, The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Asso-Jule Association, Indian l'aper Makers' Asso-ciation, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers, Association, Calcutta Hides and Skims Shippers' Association, Calcutta Sugar Importers' Associa-tion, Calcutta Sugar Importers' Associa-tion, Calcutta Sugar Importers' Association, Calcutta Accident Insurance Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, and the Masters' Stevedores' Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitrainon for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burmah, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Re-istrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a lucensed Measurers' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr. R. Ellis), Head Office Manager (Mr. C. G. Smith) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. G. Smyth, J. B. F. Hentrey and B. Perry), and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns It publishes weekly the Calcutta Prices Current, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many

## INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce by or under the management of Indians; to and industries in or with which Indians are watch over and protect the general commercial

interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, the Chamber:—Indian Sugar Mills' Association, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in Jute Balers' Association, Indian Produce India; to adjust controversies between members' Association, East India Jute Association, Indian of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement! Merchants' Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, tious between parties willing or agreeing to Bengal Jute Dealers' Association, Gunny Trades abide by the Judgment and decision of the Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and Indian (oal Merchants' Association and Indian advance commercial and technical education. Tea Merchants' Association. and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, com-merce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or arbitrate in all disputes relating to various room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual Chamber's representatives on—subscription of Rs. 100 and the Moinsil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons or instance companies, who are persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1934-35 --

President - Mr. Kanai I.al Jatia

Senior Vice-President -- Mi J P. Dutia

Members - G D Birla Mr. D P Khaitan;
Mr. S K. Bhatter Mr Faizulla Ganglee,
Mr G L, Meh'a Mr M. K Powwala Mr N. L Pun; Mr K J Purohit Mr M. K Powwala Mr N. L Pun; Mr K J Purohit Mr M. K Powala Mr Kassim A Mohamed.
Mr. Parekh Mr. Anandji Handas Mr Khaitan, Anandji Handas, and N. H P. Bagarin; Mr Kassim A Mohamed Mr. Habib Mohamed Mr. Kedainath Khaidel Mr. Bengal Pilotage Dues Committee: wal; and Dr. M. Sanyal.

Secretary .- Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M A , F.R E.S., F.S S.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Pribunal of Arbitration for each of the fol-lowing trades —(1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piece-goods and Yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Minerals, (6) General.

Calcutta Port Commissioners : D. P. Khaltan.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Commattee, Mr Mohanlal Lalluchand

East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee Mr A. L. Ojha

Eastern Bengal Local Advisory Committee: Mr. Bahadur Singh Singhlee.

Board of Apprenticeship Training: Mr. A. L. Ojha

Senior Vice-President — Mi J P. Dutia | Railway Rates Advisory Committee: Messrs, Vice President.—Mr. Mohanlal Lalluchand, Anandy Haridas, II P. Bagaria, G. D. Blrla, Faugulla Gangge and D. P. Khaitan.

Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

Bengal Conciliation Panel Messrs. D. P. Khaitan, Anandu Haudas, and N. Rajabally.

Bengal Pilotage Ducs Committee: Mr. K. J Purohit.

Chamber's Auditors: Messrs, S. R. Batlibo

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928:-

- To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely:
  - (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
  - (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 40 commercial bodies as Organisation Memhers and 60 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Prasident .- Lala Shri Ram.

Vice-President,-Mr Hooseinbhoy A. Lalliee.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Mr Commerce and Industry); Mr. Mathuradas Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners Vissanji, (Federation of Indian Chambers of Association, Ahmedabad); Mr. Walchand Hira-chand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Singhama (Merchants Chamber of United Pro-Association, Ahmedabad); Mr. Walchand Hira-chand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Indian Merchauts' Chamber, Bombay); Mr G. D. Billa, (Federation of Indian Chambers of Computers and Ludustry); Mr. 1 Chambers of Commerce and Industry); Mr. D. P. Khaitan, (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry), Mr. Nalmi Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta); Mr. Amritlal Ojha, (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta); Mr. Chumlal B. Mehta, (Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay), Mr. Fakirjee Cowasjee (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry); Mr. Mohamed Ismail, (Federation of Indian Chambers of

vinces, ('awiipore).

Co-opted - Mr. B. Das, M.L.V., Mr. Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy, Raja Ratna Sheth Bhailalbhai D. Amm, Mr. M. A. Master and Mi. M. L. Dahanukar

Ex-Officio. Mr D. S Erulkar and Mr K . Mehta (Representatives of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce).

Honorary Treasurer .-- Mr. R. L. Nopany. Secretary -Mr. J K. Mehta Assistant Secretary .-- A. C. Ramalingham.

## BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in their Memo-landum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unantmity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns, the number of Chamber members is 186. Of these numbers 20 represent banking is 180. Of these numbers 20 represent banking institutions, 11 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 12 insurance companies, 17 engineers and contractors, 130 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by The Chamber member's subscription is ballot. Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

Bombay by any Member of the Chamber inserting his Memo- name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

#### Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members. The committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the comber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be beld once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies :-

The Council of State, one representative.

Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1935-36 and their representatives on the various public bodies:-

President -- Sir John Abererombie, Kt M C Vice-President .- W. G. Lely, Esq.

Committee - G H. Cooke, Esq ; E. H Curling, Esq , J. J. Flockhart, Esq , S Fuchsmann, Esq ; J R. N. Graham, Esq., V C. W. M Petne, Esq. ; E. C. Reid, Esq , M. C.

Secretary .- R. J. F. Sulivan, Esq.

Asst. Secretary .- H. Royal, Esq.

Representatives on-

Council of State: The Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller.

Bombay Legislative Council — J B Greaves, Esq., M.L.C.; G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., M.L.C.

Bombay Port Trust—G. H. Cooke, Esq J. J. Flockhart, Esq., F. H. French, Esq. W. G. Lely, Esq., R. C. Lowndes, Esq.

Bombay Municipal Coporation: C. P G Wade, Esa.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board R. L. Feiard, Esq. and A. G. Gray, Esq.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: H F. Milne, Esq.

Persian Gulf Lights Committee: G. Fuize, Esq.

Governor's Hospital Fund: C. N. Moberly, Esq., C.I.E.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: M. S. Duruti,

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samoilys, Esq.

Back Bau Reclamation Scheme-Standing Advisory Committee and Lay-out Committee; Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.

Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee: V. F. Noel-Paton, Esq.

Ex-Services Association: Sir John Aberciombie, Esq. (Ex-officio).

Bombay Seamen's Society: R. J. F. Sulivan, Esa.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt.

Railway Advisory Committees-

G. I. P.: L. A. Halsall, Esq.

B. B. & C. I.: L. A. Halsall, Esq.

Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd: W. G. Lely, Esq.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee: G. C. R Coleridge, Esq.; L. A. Halsall, Esq.; J. F. Macdonell, Esq.; The Hon. Mr. E. Miller, C. J. Damala, Esq.

Government overnment of Bo BombayRoad Board:

Bombay University: G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., M.L C.

### Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration are issued by these officers with the authority in commercial disputes. Rules for this have of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clarks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every tacility placed at Customs authorities. at their disposal by the ities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. divisions, No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo car-ried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tones in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed.

The Chamber has also a Measurement De-partment with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates been in existence for many years and have to the measurement of cotton and other goods worked most satisfactorily. The decisions in bales or packages. From the measurements are in all cases given by competent arbitrators given in this certificates the freight payable by the appointed by the General Committee of the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers Chamber and the system avoids the great are in attendance on the quays whenever there expense of resort to the Law Courts. season are on duty early and late. The certificates granted show the following details:—

- (a) The date, hour and place of measurement.
- (b) the name of the shipper;
- (c) the name of the vessel:
- (d) the port of destination;
- (e) the number and description of packages:
- (f) the marks:
- (g) the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats;
- (h) the registered number of the boat;
- (i) the name of the tindal.

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber.

# Associated Chamber of Commerce of India.

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1935. President: The Hon. Mr. G. R. Campbell.

# Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.
- (b) To secure good relation between members of the Association.
- (c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and munfactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular.
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more giming or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot Every member is cutitled so one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1934 numbers 100.

The following is the Committee for 1935 -

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt. (Charman); V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq. (Du. Charman); Sir Ness Wadla, K.B.E. c.1 E.; Sin Chunilal V Mehta, K.C.S.I.; Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., T. W. Baddeley, Esq., B D Benvamin, Esq.; Bhagwandas Manmohandas Ramji, Esq.; Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau, Esq.; R. L. Perard, Esq.; A. Geddis, Esq.; Krisinaraj M. D. Thackersey, Esq.; A. M. Mehta,

Esq; H. T. Milne, Esq; H. P. Mody, Esq., M. L.A.; Neville Ness Wadla, Esq; A. Pether, Esq.; S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., M.L.C.; F. Stones, Esq., O. B. E. C. P. Wadla, Esq.; and T. Maloney, Esq. (Secretary).

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies.—

Legislatice Assembly: Mr. H. P. Mody,

Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M L.C.

Bombay Port Trust: Mr. A. Geddis.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: Messrs W. F. Webb and Mark Binnie.

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Mr. Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau

Indian Central Cotton Commutee: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.C.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: Mr V. N. Chandavarkar.

G. I. P. Radway Advisory Committee: Mr. A. Geddis

B. B. & C. I. Radway Advisory Committee: Mr. H. P. Mody, M L A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Mr. H. P. Mody, M L.A.

University of Bombay: Mr. F Stones,

Royal Institute of Science: Mr. B. D. Benjamin,

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone No. 18 25350.

# Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Streat, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are:-

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counterinsurances and counterguarantees, etc., etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 56 members on 1st October, 1934.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are: — Mr. A. Geddis (Chairman).

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., O.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. O.S.I., Ratansı D. Morarli, Esq., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., H. J. Ramji, Esq. and A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., M.A., 1L.B., Secretary of the Association.

# Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.
- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for premoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or subpping, banking or insurance.
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes,

- (i) To undertake special enquirles and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conductve to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
  - (ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.
  - (iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.
  - (iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
- (l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

There are three classes of members:-

- (1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary,
- (1) There are three classes of ordinary members:—
  - (a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs. 75 as annual subscription; but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs. 100 per year.
  - (b)—Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs. 25 as annual subscription.
  - (c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs. 125 as annual subscription.

Admission Fee:—All the ordinary members and patrons pay Rs. 50 as admission fee which is credited to a capital fund of the Chamber and not expended on revenue account except with the consent of the general body.

(2) Patrons:—Indian firms or individual Indian merchants can join as Patrons Firms will have to pay Rs. 5,000 and individuals Rs. 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account.

(3) Honorary members:—Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the aims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as Honorary members by a General Meeting of the Chamber on the recommendation of the Committee and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions. They shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor shall they be eligible to serve on the Committee.

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber:—

The Grain Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Shroff Association.

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Sugar Merchants' Association.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay.

The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association.

The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants.

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association.

The Seeds Traders' Association.

The Indian Insurance Cos.' Association.

The Kariana Merchants' Association.

The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association

The Coal Merchants' Association.

The Swadeshi Market Committee.

Shree Mahajan Association.

The Gum Merchants' Association.

The Muccadum Association.

The Society of Indian Accountants and Auditors.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Bombay.

The Bombay Malabar Kariana Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Ghee Merchants' Association, Bombay. Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay. Metal Exchange Association, Bombay.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants Chamber for the year 1935:—

President .- Mr. Manu Subedar.

Vice-President,-Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy.

Members of the Commuttee.—Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. Amratial Kahdas, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh, Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. Ja, A. D. Naoroji—Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. Kakkobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, Mr Madhavlal M. Bhatt. Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Mr. M. C. Gha, Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matoni, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. Nandlal M. Bhuta, Mr. Sarabhal Pratapral, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Kt. Professor Sohrab R. Davar, Mr. Thakorelal H. Vakil.

Co-opted.—Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas; Mr. Lochhmandas H. Daga; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Barol.st; The Grain Merchants' Association, (Mr. Velji L. Napoo); The Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Behram N. Karanjia); The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Rathall M. Gandhi); The Indian National Steamship Owners Association, (Mr. Shantkumar N. Morarji); The Bombay Shroff Association (Mr Mohanlal A. Parikh), The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association (Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah), The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce (Mr M. L. Dahanukar); The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association (Mr Mathuradas Canji Matani); The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums Association Mr. Mahomedal Habib); The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd., (Mr. Chumlal B. Mehta); The Swadeshi Market Committee (Mrs Lilavati K. Munshi).

Ex-Offico.—Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji, M.L.A. (Legislative Assembly); Mr. L. R. Tairsee, M.L.C. (Bombay Legislative Council), Sir Purshotanidas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Bombay Port.Trust) (Cotton); Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji (G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee); Raja Bahadur Govindial Shivilal (Bombay Municipality); Mr. Nagindas T. Master, (Bombay University Senate); Mr. R. P. Masani, (B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee); Mr. Kapiram H. Vakil (Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee); Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Aiyar, (Bombay Provincial Road Board); Mr. M. A. Master, (Governing body of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin.")

Secretary -Mr J. K. Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretaries. -- Mr. A. C. Ramalingham and Mr. I. L. Desai.

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies:-

ombay Port Trust.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., (Cotton); Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji (Piecegoods); Mr. Mathuradas C. Matani, (Grain and Seeds); Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, (General); Mr. A. D. Shroff (General) Bombay

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Raja Baha-dur Govindlal Shivlal.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department .- Mr. Manu Subedar.

Central Cotton Committee . -Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science .- Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil.

dvisory Committees of Railways — Mr Gordhandas G. Morarji, (G. I. P.); Mr. R **A**dvisoru P. Masani (B. B. & C. I.)

ailway Rates Advisory Committee.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.; Mr. Manu Subedar; The Hon Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.; Seth Mathuradas Vissanji; Mr. M. C. Ghia

Senate of the Bombay University .- Mr. Nagin- follows :das T. Master.

Traffic Control Committee, Bombay),-Mr. L.

Board of Communications .- Mr. K. S. R. Iyer.

Indian Sailors' Home Committee .- Mr. M. A

# Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows .-

(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof; (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to trame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them; and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year -

Chairman .- Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey Deputy Chairman .- Mr. Harjivan Valii. Secretary .- Mr Matharadas Haribhai, JP. Hon. Treasurer .- Mr. Mulii Laxmidas.

### Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the Governing Body of the Indian Mercantule Marine Training Ship "Dufferin."—Mr M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

M. A. Master.

> Chairman .- Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, B.A., LL.B. Vice-Chairman .-- Mr Ratansı Hirji.

> Hon. Secretary -- Mr. Nathon Coovergi. Acting Secretary .- Mr. Ganpatram Narottam

The address of the Association is 262, Masud Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bomboy.

# MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

\_\_\_\_

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West started in September 1927 with the object of Khandesh and Belgaum and Indian States establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguard-ing their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Bullding, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bom-Poona, Sholapur, Satars, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, bay.

Khandesh and Belgaum and Indian States adjoining these districts.

President: Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Μ. T. Dahanukar. Mr. Narayandas V. R. Velankar. В. Bundelkhandi, Mr.

Secretary :- Mr. D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix

#### KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for member-ship are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects gentlemen interested in the anims and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs 10 per month for the Daily Trade Return & Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipality and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 64 members of the Chamber 1, January 1935 The following were the officers in 1934 .-

Mr. H. S. Bigg-Wither, OBE Charrman (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing

Co, of India, Ltd.) Vice-Chairman: Mr.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. W. Anderson.
(Grahams Trading Co (India.) Ltd)
Members of Committee:—Mr A. D. Finney

Ltd.); and Mr. E. Schwarz (Volkart Brothers).

Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council: Mr. J. Humphrey, O.B.E. Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust: Messrs. H. S. Bigg-Wither, O.B.E., G. H. Raschen; J. W. Anderson and W. D. Young. Representatives on the Karachi Municipality:

Mr. A. W. Hutton, OB.E., Mc., and Mr W. F. Enever.

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi: Messrs. G H Raschen and L Reid. Ag. Secretary: - Mr H. M. Gomes.

Ag. Public Measurer .- Mr. J. G. Smith.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:-The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi, The Committee under-take to nominate arbitrators and surveyors tor the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Co., of India, Ltd.)
'rene-Churman: Mr. J. W. Anderson,
(Grahams Trading Co. (India.) Ltd.)

(Grahams Trading Co. (India.) Ltd.)

(Mackinnon Mackenzio & Co.), Mr. A. K.

(Mockinnon Mackenzio & Co.), Mr. A. K.

(Morulachi, (Ralli Brothers, Ltd.),

Mr. G. N. R. Morgan (Bombay Co. Ltd.),

Mr. G. N. R. Morgan (Forbes, Forbes,

(Campbell & Co., Ltd.); Mr. L.

(David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.), Mr. J.

Richardson (National Bank of India,

#### MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, com-merce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership Any assistant signing a firm or signing per-pro for a firm is eligible. Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members. Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances. Absentees in Eu-rope pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name,'

The following publications are issued by the Chamber :- Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 58 members and 8 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows: ---

Charman.—Sir William Wright, O.B E., Vice-Charman —Mr W. H. Ruddle Commuttee —Mr. G A Bambridge, Mr. H N. Colam, Mr G L. Orchard, Mr. D. M. Reid.

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year:

Madras Legislative Council: Mr. F. Birley, M.L.C. Madras Port Trust.—Messrs. F. Birley, M.L.C., G A Bambridge, W M. Browning, G H. Hodgson.

prporation of Madras — Messrs. P Powell, D. B Scott, W. T Williams. Corporation

Federation of Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire: Vacant. Secretary: G. Gompertz.

#### SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce Chamber has the right of electing two Councillors etablished in 1909 has its Registered Office in to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst

its members.
"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligi-bility for election prevail

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitrations, and issues certificates of

origin.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amend-mont Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the

right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Road Board, the Town Planning Trust, the Provincial Cotton Committee, Vizagapatam Harbour Works Committee, the Advisory Com-Harbour Works Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Government Institute of Commerce Advisory Council, Madras, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospital and Madras Electric Supply and Tramways Advisory Committee, Income-tax Board of Referees, and Indian Institute of Accountants.

The Chamber has 435 members on the roll

The Chamber has 435 members on the roll and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce Upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President.—Diwan Bahadur Govindas Chat-

hoorbhajadas.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib and Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.

Honorary Secretaries .- Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mahomed, Sait and Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Naidu.

Assistant Secretary .- P. R. Nair, B.A., B. com.

#### NORTHERN INDIA.

M. Gazette Building, The Mall, Lahore.

Committee: Mr. C. C. T. Brereton, M.B.E.; Mr. J. C. F. Davidson; Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh; Mr. P. H. Guest; Mr. E. C. Hughes; Dewan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore Dahriwala; Mr. H. J. Rutstomji; Sardar Sahib S. Sapuran Singh Chawia; Hon'ble Rai Bahadur I. Ram Saran Das, C.I.E. M.C.S., Mr. G. H. J. Richmond; Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya; Mr. G. B. Lewis Professor W. Roberts R.S. C.I.E. M.C.S. Lewis: Professor W. Roberts, B.Sc., C.I.E., M.L.C.

Chamber Members: Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore; Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Lahore; Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, Jahorė; Civil and Milliary Gazette, Lahore; Allahabad Bank Ltd., Lahore; Dinanath Sheopershad, Lahore; Bird & Co., Lahore; H. J. Rustoraji, Lahore; Col. E. H. Cole, C.B., C.M.C., Okara; B. C. G. A. (Punjab), Ltd., Khanewai; Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Jallo Resun Factory, Lahore; National Bank of India Ltd., Lahore; Attock Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Rai Bahadur Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore; Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur; Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore; North-Western Railway, Lahore; Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore; Imperial

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, C. & Bank of India, Lahore; Basant Ram and Sons; Lahore Building, The Mall, Lahore.

\*Chairman: Mr. L. T. B. Rickford.

\*Vice-Chairman: Lai Bahadur L. Binda Saran.

\*Committee: Mr. C. C. T. Brereton, M.B.E.; India Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Indian Mildrus Fruit Farms, Ltd., Renela Khurd; Uberol Ltd., Slalkote; Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore; E. R. Hermand and indhatta Ltd., Laĥore; Lloyds Bank Ltd., Lahore; Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distribinder Sahib S. Sapuran Singh Chawla; Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., Lahore; Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., Lahore; Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distribinder Sahib S. Sapuran Singh Chawla; Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., Lahore; Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Surmens and Sons; Lahore (India), Ltd., Lahore; Lahore; Market Co., Ltd., Lahore; Market Co., Ltd., Lahore; Market Co., Ltd., Lahore; Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Surmens and Sons; Lahore (India), Ltd., Lahore; Co., Ltd., Lahore; Market Co., Ltd., Lahore; Co., Ltd., (India) Ltd., Lahore; Buckwell & Co, Ltd, Lahore; Punjab Portland Cement Lt.. Wah; A. F. Ferguson & Co., Lahore; Officer-in-Charge Military Farms. Okara; Uttar Chan Kapur & Sons, Lahore; Callendar's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Lahore; New Egerton Woolen Mills Co., Dhariwal; Northern India Tannerics Ltd., Shahdara (Near Lahore.); Martin & Co., Lahore; Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.

> Honorary Members:—Major A. Angelo, O.B.E., Rai Bahadur L. Ramial, M.B.E., P.C.S.; Mr. H. P. Thomas, B.Sc., M.A.I.E E., M.N.Z. Soc. C.E.

Secretary :- H. J. Martin.

Tel. Address :-- "Commerce."

Telephone: -2237.

# UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manu-factures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, congrany or associ-ation having its place of business in Cawn-pore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawapore, Rs. 300; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such pore. Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 61 members, two honorary members and seven affiliated members.

The following are the officers :-

Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committee :--

To example of the company any subscription of the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for embership, but subscriptions are payable; follows:—A firm, congrany or association having its place of business in Cawmore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member sident or carrying on business in Cawmore, a 300; firms or individuals having their places; business or residence outside Cawmore pay business or residence outside Cawmore pay it full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are tanaged by a Committee of ten members, Representatives on the United Provinces Legisla. Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Council.—Mr. T. Gavin Jones, M.L.C., (Cawnpore Chemical Works Ltd ): The Hon'ble Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.L.C., Cawn-

Secretary.—Mr. J. G. Ryan, M B.E., V.D. Head Clerk.—Babu B. N. Ghosal.

# MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE,

of the year 1932 (November, 1933) by Lala Kamlapath Singhana, the leader of the Indian Commercial and Industrial community of the United Provinces, feeling the need of a healthy, well-organised body truly representative of the Indian Commercial community to voice their grievances, to represent their views on questions of economic importance both to the country and the United Provinces, and to vigilantly consists of 17 members. The principal Office-watch and try to advance the interests of Indian Bearers for the year 1934-35 are as follows:— Commerce and Industry. Its membership is open to all persons, associations, firms or corporations (incorporated in India) directly engaged interested in or possessing expert

This (hamber was founded towards the end the year 1932 (November, 1933) by Lala amlapath Singhania, the leader of the Indian numerical and Industrial community of the Indian Provinces, feeling the need of a healthy, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the All-India representative organisation of Indian Commerce and Industry. The Executive body or the Council of the Chamber as it is called,

President.—1. Kamlapat Singhania.
Senior Vice-President.—Mr. S. M. Bashir.
Junior Vice-President.—Sardar Inder Singh, Secretary .- Mr. D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

# THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi) of Commerce and Industry and is member of Deopar Mandal), Lahore, was established in the International Chamber of Commerce, 1912 and was registered under the Indian Paris—The Chamber hastrade marks registration Companies Act, 1882, in 1913. The main Department and has Board of Arbitation to objects for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber Harkishen Lal, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law; ber is recognised by the Punjab Government Vice President—(1) Lala Raj Mulk Bhalla, Managand the Government of India. The Chamber in Director, Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd., is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chamber | Amritsar and (2) K. B. Sardar Habib-ullah,

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desitof Commerce and Industry and is member of

M.C., Bar-at-law, Hon. Secretary—Sardat P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (London), R.A. re-presenting Messrs, Sodhbans & Co, Registered Accountants and Auditors, Lahore, Members— The Hon'ble Dr. Gokal Chand Narang repre-senting Punjab Sugar Mills Ltd, Lahore, Lala Duni Chand Reveal Law representing Secretary-Sardar Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, representing Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd; Mr. H. D Mehta representing North India Insurance Co Ltd., Lahore, Mr. S. R. Janwala representing the Central Bank of India Ltd., Lahore, Lala Harsukh Rai, representing the Punjab National Bank Ltd , Lahore , Mr G. S Salariya , Managing Director, Swadeshi Woollen Mills Ltd , Amritsar Mr. S M. Sadique of the Sadique Woollen Mills Amritsar, L. Sundar Das Bhalla, Timber Merchants, Lahore; Mr. K. R; Khosla of Messrs Khosla Bios , Publishers, Lahore , Mr. S.M., Tuli of the Insurance Publicity Co , Ltd , Lahore , Mr H. S Balhaya of Messrs G Balhaya & Bios. Merchants and Agents, Lahore:

Representatives of different Bodies -- Joint Development Board, Punjab, L. Harkishen Lal, Lahore; Indian Central Cotton Com-mittee (1) K. B. Sardar Habibullah, Lahore; Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, Sardar P. S Sodhbans, Lahore, Communication Board, Punjab—L Maha Narain, Lyallpur.

N. W. R. Advisory Committee —Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore.

Railway Rates Adrisory Committee :-- L. Maha Naram, Lvallpur, Saidar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr H B Nanda, Lahore; L Deva Nath Bhalla, C E, Abdullapur Tagadhil.

Incometax Board of Referees —R. B. Kidat Nath. Gujiat , Saidar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore , K. B. Sardar Habibullah, Lahore , Mi. G. S. Salariya, Amritsar , L. Maha Narain, Lyallpur.

#### PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprictors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 100 and the rate of subscription Rs. 180 per year The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office-bearers :-

Mr. W. G. L. Gilbert, Chavrman, (Shahdara Saharanpore Light Railway Co., Ltd., Delhi) Chartered Accountants, Delhi.

Khan Bahadui S. M. Abdulla, Deputy-Chairman Khan Bahadui S. M. Abdulla, Depuly-Chairman (Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Delhi); Rall Bahadur P. Mukerjee, M.L.C., (Messis. P. Mukerjee & Co., Ltd., Delhi); Mr. V. F. Grav. (Messis. R. J. Wood & Co., Ltd., Delhi); Lals Shii Ram, (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi); Mr. F. E. Waite, (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., New Delhi); Mr. U. N. Sen, C.B. E. (The Eastein News Agency Ltd., New Delhi); Mr. C. M. Giant Govan (Messis, Govan Brotheis) Mr C. M. Giant Govan, (Messis Govan Brotheis Ltd., Delha); The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saram Das, C.I.E. (The Mela Rain Cotton Mills, Lahore); Mr. Attab Rai, (The Ganga Ice Factory, Lahore Cantt.); Mr. R. S. Fairley, (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwali; Mr A. M. Fleeman, (North Western Railway, Delhu); Mr. Lachhmi Narain, (Messis B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Amitsai); Mr. Moti Ram Mehra, (Messis, Moti Ram Mehra, (Messis, Moti Ram Araylor, (The East India Carpet Co., Ltd., Amitsai); Mr. A. C. Mullen (The Amritsar) Distillery Co., Ltd., Amitsar). Mr C. M. Grant Govan, (Messis Govan Brothers Amritsar).

Secretaries .- Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.,

# UNITED PROVINCES.

The number of members on register is 150 (107 Local and 43 Mofussil). All the important commercial and industrial interests of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh are represented :-

President — R. B. B. Vikramajit B.A., LL B, MBF, M.L.C.

Vice-President.--R S. B. Gopi Nath, Pro-prietor, Messrs. Gopinath Chhangan al and L. Ram Kumai Newatii, Propuletor, Messrs. Ramkumar Rameshwardas, Cawnpore.

Secretary .- L. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, (Rai Bahadur) Ex. M.L.A., Proprietor, Messrs. Gangadhar Baljnath, Cawnpore.

Joint-Secretary .- Mr. Krishna Lal Gupta.

B A., LL.B., Proprietor, Messrs, Saligram Kallomal, Cawnpore.

Members of Committee.—Mr. Dwarka Prasad Singh, Mr. R. B. B. Bhagwan Dass, Mr. B. P. Srivastava, Mr. Ranjit Singh, M.A. Ji B. Mr. I. Mukandilai Gaig, Mr. L. Girdharilai Bajaj, Mi. C. L. Mehta, Mr. L. Ram Kishen Das Bajoria, Mr. D. S. Macwall, Mr. L. Hiralai Sutwale, Mr. R. L. Arora, Mr. L. Hari Shanker Bagia, Mr. I. D. Varshanie, Mr. Willie de Noronha, Mr. S. M. Taufiq, Mr. L. Ram Chander.

Assistantssistant Secretary.—Mr. M. L. Gupta, M.A., B. Com. A.S.A.A., R.A., Incorporated Accountant.

Assistant .- Mr. R. J. Gupta, B. com.

#### BURMA.

headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:-

Burma Fire Insurance Association. Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association. Rangoon Import Association.

Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association. Burma Planters' Association. Tavoy Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—

Council of State. Burma Legislative Council. Rangoon Port Trust Board. Rangoon Corporation. Victoria Memorial Park Trustees. Pasteur Institute Committee. Burma University Council. Rangoon Development Trust. Police Advisory Board.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board, Rangoon.

Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

Local Railway Advisory Council.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or intrested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, ship-owners and brokers or who are connected with owners and blokers or who are connected what agriculture, mining manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above. is eligible for election as an Associate Member. Liary Force Act, 1920.—C. F. Pyett, Esq.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with The annual subscription for each Chambe Member is Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Es. 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs. 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee ether on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members a Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

> The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretaries .- B. P. Cristall, Esq.

Representative on the Council of State .-Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Glass.

Representatives on the Busma Legislative Council.—R. T. Stoneham, Esq., M.L.O.; C. G. Wodehouse, Esq.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board.—M. L. Burnet, Esq., R. B. Howison Esq., K. B. Harper, Esq. and C. O. Wodehouse, Esq.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation .-W. Ť. McIntyre, Esq.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee .- A. Baird, Esq.

Pasteur Institute Committee .- A. A. Bruce,

Burma University Council,-H. B. Prior, Esq., M.A.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee .- G. E. Bam, Esq.

Police Advisory Board .- F. A. Malcolin, Esq. Rangoon Development Trust .- R. T. Stone-

ham, Esq., M.L.C. Bishop Bigandant Board .- G. E. Home

Bain, Esq. Accountancy Classes Advisory Board -L. Baird, Esq.

Local Railway Advisory Council.—H Ponsford,

Advisory Committee constituted under the Aux i-

# COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras :--

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ripley & Co., Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Innes & Co., Wilson & Co., Northern

Circars Development Co., Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co., of India Ltd., and The Agent, Imperial Bank of India.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. A. Cheesman, (Chairman),

.. H. F. Ferguson.

,, C. C. R. Reynolds.

G. M. Lake, (Secretary).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistan, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada and the cocanada be eligible but only members resident in Coca-nada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accommany the reference with Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, Including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada. member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is else-where is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of the Committee.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

For some time past the Government of India have felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they have recently established the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. The Director-General is now stationed at the headquarters of the Government of India with a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics at Calcutta and a new Deputy Director of Statistical Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, Trade and Navigation of British India, Agricutal Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricutal Statistica, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tarlif. The department also publishes a weekly journal—The Indian Trade Journal—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tarlif change in foreign countries which affect Indian interests (b) various parts of the world. And the yearly notices of tenders called for and contracts nlaced by Government departments and public steadily being used more and more both by firms

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Into the Department of Commercial Intelligence dian trade statistics, (f) market reports, prices ith effect from the 1st December 1922. The imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, (h) summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports, and (i) abstracts of the proceedings of the various Chambers of Commerce in India.

> The Department also administers the Com-MERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 15,337 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 388 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

placed by Government departments and public steadily being used more and more both by firms bodies, (e) crop reports and forecasts, (d) in India and by overseas firms interested in Government orders, communiques and other Indian exports.

# THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world; by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world; who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Sir (then Mr.) Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E., was appointed His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India in January 1918 and opened an office in Calcutta in March of that year. For five years, owing to the pressing need for economy in the Public Service, he was singlehanded in covering this vast territory. In 1923, however, H.M.'s Government sanctioned the opening of an office in Bombay and the creation of an additional Trade Commissioner's post in Calcutta. Mr. W. D. M. Clarke holds the appointment of H.M. S Trade Commissioner at Bombay and in 1935 Mr. A. Schofield was appointed as H.M. S Frade Commissioner at Calcutta. The territory is now divided between the Calcutta and Bombay posts and this development allows the Senior Officer to travel almost continuously to any part of India which may call for his attention and to devote his time to some of the broader politicoeconomic problems which are becoming so important in view of the changing political conditions in India.

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general

The British Trade Commissioners in India are into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers; to visit the principal commercial centres; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade; to make an annual general report on the conditions. tions and prospects of trade in his area; and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters. He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department; to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area: and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

> Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their require-ments in writing. It is hoped that local im-porters and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

For many years British traders have deplored the fact that there have not been available officials with commercial experience who could help them in voicing their difficulties and in meeting foreign competition. As a rule these complaints eulogized the Consuls of other countries and invited the attention of Government tries and invited the attention of dovernment to their many virtues. In response to this agitation the greatest care has been taken by the British Government to select, as their trade officers Overseas, men of sound commercial training and experience who have acquired some reputation in their respective spheres, and a comprehensive and businesslike organization has been built up at the Department of Overseas Trade, London, to deal with the information sent home. It now rests with the British mercantile community, both at home and also Overseas, to co-operate freely and frankly with the Trade Commissioners and to recognize the work they are doing in the Imperial interest by assisting them with such information and particulars functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area; to enter those of trade, etc., as they are able to afford.

H. M.'s TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA.

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie

Telegraphic Address-" Tradcom, Calcutta."

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

Boinbay-

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

Post Box No. 815, 3 Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

Telegraphic Address--" Tradcom, Bombay" Telephone No .- "Bombay 23095."

Ceulon-

Imperial Trade Correspondent,

Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

#### THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing Madras —Mr S V. Ramamurty, 1 C.S., Duecin India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommenda-tions was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows:—

President — Dewan Bahadui Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, ex-officio.

(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, ex-officio.

Madras -Mr S V. Ramamurty, 1 C.S., Director of Agriculture

Bombay -The Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces -MI. R G. Allan, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture

Punjab .- - The Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces -Mr J H, Ritchie, IA.S., Ducctor of Agriculture.

Burma --- Mr. F D. Odell, I.A S. Deputy Director of Agriculture, West Central Circle,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, ex-officio,

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt , C I.E., M.B.E. (Vice-President)

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. B Moore,

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. G. Travers.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Seth Sakarlal Balabhai.

The Tuticorm Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Vonesch.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. J. W. Plummer.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, M1. W. Roberts, C.I E.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NO-MINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Central Provinces -Mi Y. G Deshpande, Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothaie, M.L C.

Madras,---Mr J. Nuttall.

Punjab.—Khan Bahadur Sudar Habibulla, State.

Bengal .-- Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha.

# CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE.

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, C.B.E.

# REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-GROW-ING INDUSTRY

Madras — M1. K. S. Ramaswami Gownder. M. R. Ry K. Sarabha Reddi Gaiu.

Bombay.--Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodh Naik, M.L.O., Rao Bahadui Chenbasappa Shidramappa Shirahatti.

United Provinces — Khan Bahadur Shah Nazart Hussain, M.L.O. Rao Bahadur Lala Anand Salup, M.L.O.

Punjab.—Sardar Sampulan Singh, M.L.C.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Mr. N. M. Deshmukh, Mr J. B. Deshmukh.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad State.—Mr. Nızam-ud-dın Hyder, Director of Agrıculture.

Baroda State.—Mr. C. V. Sane, Director of Agriculture,

Gwalior State -Mr. H. H. Pandya, Agricultural Adviser.

Rajputana and Central India States.—Mr. F. K. Jackson, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.

Mr. D. N. Mahta, Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces.

Mr. S. S Salmath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar.

M. R. Ry. V. Ramanatha Iyer, Avl., Cotton Specialist, Combatore.

Musahib-i-khas Bahadur S V. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Representative of the Indore State.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins, I.A.S., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind.

Seth Isserdas Varindmal, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

MI P. B. Richards, IAS,, Entomologist to Government, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazl-i-Ah Khan, Chairman, District Board and President, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Gujrat (Punjab).

Khan Saheb Farrukhbeg Sadikalibeg Mirza. Nawabshah, Sind.

Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners' of Delhi.

A. K Yegna Narayan Iyer, Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, Bangalore.

Mr. Chellaram Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd.

Secretary .-- Mr P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S.

Deputy Secretary .- Vacant.

Publicity Officer .- Mr. R. D. Mihra.

Director, Technological Laboratory.—Dr. Nazir Ahmad.

Estate, Bombay.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, and Sangii States and with excellent results.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all hales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very approaches the subject primarily from the stand-narked improvement in the quality of Indian point of the grower. cottons.

The Central Cotton Committee has devoted considerable attention to constructive of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the fundamental importance are being studied. varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important en-quiries into the financing of the cotton crop un-country and primary cotton marketing, special investigations on problems of general and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and applicability which would otherwise have been pressing factories on the price paid to the left untouched through lack of staff and funds, growers for their produce. As an instance of the Such schemes are in operation in all major progress in cotton growing which has been made of the cotton-growing provinces and now number since 1917 it may be stated that since that date | twenty-eight. since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the Cotton in the wider distribution of seed of improved trade and of the cottongrowing industry, thus a pareling a number of problems to be tackled in operation at present enabling a number of problems to be tackled in operation at present. from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research student-Research Studentships.—The Committee formally opened the Committee's Spinning La-asso instituted a scheme of research student boratory laid great stress on the importance ships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian and value of the Committee's work.

Office, -Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard | Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted.

Statistics:- By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics. The compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Actinerior cottons were imported in large quantities into the stable cotton tracts. for cotton are some of the results already achieved by the Committer in this direction,

> Research .- By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental, spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind which

The Committee contributes the greater part of also the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research

In addition by means of grants-in-aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for cotton-growing provinces and now number

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and

# THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, I.td., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Hombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the Exert Value Cetter Accelette under which East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Associa-

The present constitution of the Board is as follows

follows — Sir Phrishotanidas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., (President), Sellers' Panel, Handas Madhavdas Esq. (Vice President), Sellers' Panel, Ramnivas Ramnaran, Esq. Buyers' Panel, J. O. G. Barnes, Esq., Buyers' Panel; J. Vonesh, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Ahmed Habib-Esq., Buyers' Panel, Chimanlal B. Parkh, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Hansraj Jeewandas, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Fathechand Jhunihunwal, Esq. Esq., Sellers' Panel; ramsray occumanae, 1891, Sellers' Panel; Fathechand Jhunjhunwala Esq., Selleri' Panel, Begray Gupta, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Chumlal B Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Jaguwandas Dossabhar, Esq., Brokers Panel, Jagjiwandas Dosabhai, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Hargovindas Jeewandas, Esq. Brokers' Panel, Chiranjial R. Loyalka, Esq., Brokers' Panel, N. M. Deshmukh, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.) Brokers' Panel; Bar-at-Law, Brokers' Panel; Mian Nurullah, Esq., M.L.C., Brokers' Panel, Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhmbhai R. Naik, M.L.C. Growers' Representatives nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee! Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti; Behrumshah K. Bharucha, Esa Growers' Representatives nominated by Esq., Growers' Representatives nominated by the Government of Bombay.

Officers D. Mehta, Esq., B.A., Secretary, C. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., Assistant Secretary, A. R. Manually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:-To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making. carrying out and enforcement or cancella-tion of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; establish to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classi-fication of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper use whether in the case of the general body or Directors of the Association may think proper or conductive to the objects of the Association, and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslae Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gather.ng which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 391 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing

# The Textile Industry.

from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

#### Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the They received an immense summing during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and but they indicate the distribution of the crop:

India has been the home of the cotton trade induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the induced a now or weath into hombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread rule followed. It is estimated that the surplus would be becaute the the country by the Americalth here in the country by the Americalth here is the country by the Americalth here is the country by the Americalth here is the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americalth in the country by the Americal in the country by the Americal in the country by the Americal in the country by the Americal in the country by the Americal in the country by the Americal in the country by the Americal in the country by the American in the wealth brought into the country by the American ('ivil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1933-34 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 23,739,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,970,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 22,588,000 acres and 4,516,000 bales in 1932-33.

> Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact.

Decide on and State		2-33. Il Estimates).		33-34 al Estimates).
Provinces and States.	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 4001bs (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,587	1,457	6,325	1,404
Central Provinces and Berar	4,216	740	4,178	724
Punjab (a)	2,268	652	3,016	1,111
Madras (a)	1,976	412	2,096	442
United Provinces (a)	527	170	727	184
Burma	320	62	419	98
Bengal (a)	76	24	76	24
Bihar and Orissa	65	13	42	8
Assam	37	15	35	15
Ajmer-Merwara	3.3	11	36	13
North-West Frontier Province.	16	3	21	4
Delhi	2	1	3	(b)
Hyderabad	3,602	534	3,696	564
Central India	1,007	135	1,154	157
Baroda	722	144	731	90
Gwalior	597	76	614	59
Rajputana	419	57	493	65
Mysore	88	10	<b>7</b> 7	8
Total	22,558	4,516	23,739	4,970

<sup>(</sup>a) Including Indian States.

<sup>(</sup>b) 3,000 bales.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA. (In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March :-

Countries.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
United Kingdom	270 7	281 6	166 6	167 7	342 3
Total, British Empire	277	287	172	174	345
Japan	1,640 393 253	1,686 362 232	1,080 183 81	1,085 150 124	1,022 261 163
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	566 341	605 217	436 121	134 129	337 145
Spain	80 <b>344</b>	108 309	45 166	52 153	61 247
Other Countries	176	122	85	63	159
Total, Foreign countries	3,793	3,639	2,197	1,889	2,395
TOTAL	4,070	3,926	2,369	2,063	2,740

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Colmbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India. been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic hybridization and the importation of exotic were really laid by the opening of the first mill cottons. Although these measures have met in Bombay in 1856. Thereafter, with occawith a considerable measure of success, they sional set backs from famine, plague and other have not proceeded far enough to leaven the causes, its progress was rapid.

whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1838, but the foundations of the industry

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve mouths April to March, in each of the past 4 years:—

		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
BRITISH INDIA		475,944,062	549,038,671	558,594,709	484,714,674
Bombay Presidency		70 000 945	87,728,479	104,909,653	98,274,429
D1		97 789 714	37,620,373	40,821,488	39,912,399
United Provinces		0 5 040 000	89,731,242	93,129,775	93,865,034
Ajmer-Merwara		& non non	6,962,180	7,796,752	8,097,530
Punjab		4 091 700	5,171,435	5,063,015	2,570,562
Delhi		10 500 779	24,471,590	26,791,043	24,352,431
Central Provinces and Berg		45 100 511	44,142,990	45,385,349	41,595,480
Burma		9 994 700	3,258,696	3,280,395	3,329,251
•					
	TOTAL	753,665,250	848,125,656	885,772,179	796,711,790
FOREIGN TERR					
Indian States of Indore,					
Nandgaon, Bhavnaga			1		
Wadhwan, Gwalior (U	Jijain), Kishan-				
garh, Cambay, Kol	hapur, Cochin				
Rajkot, Ratlam (a) : Settlements at Pondic			118,247,364	130,649,685	124,349,193
GRANI	TOTAL	867,278,562	966,373,020	1,016,421,864	921,060,988

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures for Ratlam are being reported from April 1932

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree produced about 20.8 per cent. while Bengal centred in Bombay, the mills of that province and the Central Provinces produced 4'3 and produced in British India. The United yet very limited.

Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras

#### BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay island :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31,	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1—10	82,435,744	58,035,403	53,638,486	52,498,182	49.700,540	42,715,111
,, 11—20	61,896,986	105,891,361	100,812,483	121,121,630	121,094,087	92,714,861
;; 21—80	47;058,788	85,715,968	82,764,969	104,772,651	97,050,083	74,060,268
81—40	8,566,651	18,074,236	22,671,169	29,478,014	31,590,553	21,431,281
Above 40	8,133,697	4,628,867	10,493,889	12,954,822	12 <b>904</b> ,255	10,801,391
Wastes, &c.	661,027	870,909	52 <b>5</b> ,637	764,546	5 <b>73,3</b> 48	924,877
TOTAL	153,752,893	263,216,744	270,906,633	321,589,845	312,921,863	242,647,789

#### AHMEDABAD,

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows:-

	1928-29.	1929-80.	1930-81.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	2,409,957	2,957,262	2,774,584	1,897,390	1,817,847	2,297,900
., 11—20	39,409,182	48,393,118	48,006,959	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,515,852
,, 21—30	58,194,408	63,127,227	58,522,363	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,853
" 81 <del>—4</del> 0	12,639,915	15,399,621	17,155,503	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,262,214
Above 40	4,064,968	5,899,594	10,647,819	14,420,395	16,070,045	18,388,301
Wastes, &c.						512
COTAL	116,718,430	135,776,822	137,107,228	152,363,961	166,163,742	168,927,587

# YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table:—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	78,887,734	105.477,320	113,588,158	116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,031
11—20	303,135,880	387,822,398	400,150,519	445,157,934	484,241,173	439,866,706
., £1—80	213,013,286	271,758,294	259,455,565	294,005,342	297,512,610	254,827,136
,, 81—40	37,488,197	46,362,781	60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,513	75,810,009
Above 40	10,029,048	15,278,339	27,310,831	34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405
Wastes, &c.	5,729,242	c,709,881	5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671	5,634,696
TOTAL	648,283,037	383,409,013	455,886,074	966,373,020	1,016,418,409	921,060,988

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of produce more dyed and bleached goods. This reaction in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the China price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin

#### ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States:-

		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Grey and Bleach	ed piece-	<u> </u>	·	·	i	/
goods —						
Pounds	• •	421,758,613	460,325,143			495,794,794
Yards	• •	1,814,920,801	2,003,490,240	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,054	2,264,994,899
Coloured piece-go	oods					
Pounds		125,858,886	117.518.225	138,621,286	150,723,943	137,610,496
Yards		604,059,124	557,642,795	678,786,696	746,901,445	
Grey and coloure	ed goods	,,		.,,	,	,,
other than piece	-goods					
Pounds		4,536,020	3.178,666	3,237,696	3,542,246	3,391,961
Dozens		1,164,778	779,365	831,344	946,971	841,758
Hoslery-		-,,.,-	,	000,000	010,0.1	011,100
Pound		1,923,016	1,667,834	1,974,144	2,544,339	2,193,217
Dozens		576,353	499,933	622,360	746,341	667,600
Miscellaneous-	••	5,0,000	200,000	000,000	1 20,022	001,000
Pounds		4,635,744	4,225,198	5,362,410	4,291,948	4,863,953
Cotton goods mix	red with	2,000,151	2,220,200	0,000,110	2,201,010	1,000,000
silk or wool-	Lou wien					
Pound		3,360,526	3,443,498	3,045,221	2,007,004	1,859,114
Total-	••	0,000,020	0,220,200	0,00,221	2,001,004	1,000,114
Pounds		562,058,731	590,336,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,713,715
Yards		2,418,979,925		298,989,101		2,945,051,727
Dozens	••	1,737,182	1,272,541			
голопа	• •	1,101,102	1,4/2,041	1,200.704	1,000,012	1,008,000

#### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows :-

The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards repre sents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

			1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.
Pounds Yards Dozens	::		\$76,413,138 1,724,925,196 960,219	1,829,793,378 531,704	2,188,300,219	2,265,897,230	2,024,533,240
The	grand to	tals fo	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Pounds Yards Dozens	••	::	582,058,731 2,418,979,925 1,737,182	590,336,923 2,561,183,085 1,272,541		694,901,056 3.1 <b>6</b> 9,898,499 1, <b>6</b> 93, <b>3</b> 12	645,713,715 2,945,051,727 1,509,358

Progress of the Mill Industry.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of Indis.

Van	en din	- 904 h	Tone	Number	Number	Number	Average No of Hands	of Cutton	nate Quantity Consumed.
1 pai	# GIT TITLE	g oout	June.	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Employed Daily.	Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1878	••	••	••	53	12,89,706	10,533	Not	stated. N	ot stated.
1879	••	••	••	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	9,36,547	2,67,585
1880	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	56	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
1881	••	••	•••	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,430	13,26,461	3,78,989
1882	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::	65	18,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,565
1888		::		67	17,90,388	15,873	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
1884	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	••	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
1885		••		87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886		• •	•••	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887	••	• •		103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1883		•••	::	114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889				124	27,62,518	21,561	91,598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	•••		••	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891		••	••	134	33,51,594	24,531	1,11,018	41 00 171	
1892	••	••	••	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	41,26,171 40,80,783	11,78,906 11,65,938
1893				141		20 164		1	
1894	••	••	••	142	35,75,917 36,49,736	28,164 31,154	1,21,500 1,30,461	40,98,528	11,71,008
1895	••	••	••	148			1,30,401	42,78,778	12,22.508
1896	••	••	••		38,09,929	35,338	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
1897	••	••	••	155	39,32,946	37,270 37,584	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318
1898	••	••	••	178	40,65,618	37,084	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1899	••	••	•••	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1900	••	••	••	188 193	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
	••	••	••		49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	• •	••	•• ]	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	••	• •	••	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	• •	• •		192	50,43,297	44,092	1.81.399	50,87,690	17,39,340
1904	• •	• •		191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
905	••	••		197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
190g	• •	• •		217	52,79,595	<b>52,66</b> 8	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907		• •		224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	••	••		241	57,56,020	87,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909				259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
910	••	• •		263	61,95,671	82,725	2.33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
911	••	• •		263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,640	66,70,531	19,05,866
912	• •	••		268	64,63,929	88,951	2.43,637		20,59,102
913		••		272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	71,75,357	
914*	••	•••		271		1,04,179		73,36,056	20,96,016
915*	••	::	••	272	67,78,895		2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
916 •	••	::	::	266	68,48,744 68,39,877	1,08,009 1,10,268	2 65 346 2,74,861	73,59,212 76,92,013	21,02,632 21,97,718
917*			1	263					
918*	••	••	••		67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
919*	::		••	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
920*		••	••	268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,230
921*		••	•••	253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078 3,32,176	68,33,113	19,52,318
922*	••	••	••	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,805	21,20,230
923*	• •	• •	•••	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3.43,723	77,12,390	22,08,540
924*	••	• •	•••	333	79.27,988	1,44,794	3,47,880	75.80,948	21,51,698
	••	••		336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
925*	• •		}	337	85,10,683	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
926*	• •				87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
927*	••	• •		336	87,02,760	1,61,952	8,84,628	84,60,942	24,17,412
928*	• •	• •		335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921		20,09,782
929*					89,07,064	1,74,992	3,48,925	70,34,237	
930*	• •	• •			91,24,768	1,79,250		75,64,081	21,61,166
931*	••	• •			93,11,953	1 89 490	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
932*	::		::		95,06,083	1,82,429 1,86,341	3,95,475 4,03,226	92,16,116	26,33,176
983*	::	••			95,80,668	1 90 040	4,00,220	,01,89,424	29,11,264
	::	•••	::		96,13,174	1,89,040 1,94,988	3,84,938	99,30,053	28,37,158
934*				004	OU. 10.114	1.04.000	3.54.938	94,63,965	27,03,990

<sup>\*</sup> Year ending 31st August.

# The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute Company. On the working of their first half industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at tishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was taken over introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 68 per cent, premium. The dividend for the was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to to be result present. In addition for the 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. However, the continuous thing about the jute input of Bengal is that, although it is practice.

Then came a change. The investment of the protection of the prot cally a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an uturn than coal or tea, both of which had just en-Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares infe as a midshipman in the navy, and was snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated vice. He quitted this service while still a young locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and man, and engaged in commercial pursuits Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champon he turned his attention to Boxes! on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Scrampore, where experiments being tried with country grasses and Mrc being tried with country grasses and of the Belliaghatta-Barnagore branch mill), plants to improve the quality or cheapen the Rustomice (now the Central), Ganges (regismanufacture of paper. This seems to have the grant of the suggested to Acland the manufacture of thea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a During this trip he visited Dundee, and while strain for the new industry, and for the next there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. Suggested to him the importing of machinery The older ones all survived the ordeal, but into Bengal "where the jute comes thom and spin it there." This suggestion bofe fruit, Assatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now were belling that and the survived the content of the new companies, coming on all the total looms from the mean that the proceeded to the new concerns—the Oriental, the spin it there." This suggestion bofe fruit, Assatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the central), the survived the order of the new concerns—the Oriental, the spin it there." This suggestion bofe fruit, Assatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. works, then at Scrampore, where experiments spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's was at Rishra, the site of the present Welling visit to Calcutta in 1878, when he transferred ton mills, near Seramoore, and here in 1978. the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very httle out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill reased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1888.

Power-looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid pogress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ld." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Seraigunge, and India Jute sion-Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mile simply "the

Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better re-

dany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Sociah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill the agency of the Gouripole Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Thtaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany o. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mils were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgungel, and the Kinnison. A luli of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Naihati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of coined; money and brought the total of their Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, 100ms up to 1.250". To illustrate the pros-Premehand and Agarpara Mills, which—with perity of the industry at this period we may the exception of the last-named—are under take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Indian ownership.

### Progress of the Industry.

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shews quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100:—

			1		Number (in thousands) of					
	n	mber of ills at work.	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)		Persons employed daily (average.)		Loc	oms.	Spindles.	
Average-	,		í <del></del> -		`		1		1	
1879-80 to 1883-84	21	(100)	270 · 7	(100)	38-8	(100)	5.2	(100)	88	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	24	(114)	341.6	(126)		(136)	7	(127)	138-4	(157)
1889-90 to 1893-94	26	(124)	402.6	(149)		(166)	8.3	(151)		(196)
1894-95 to 1898-99	31	(148)	522.1	(193)		(223)	11.7	(213)	244.8	(278)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36	(171)	680	(251)	114.2	(294)	16.2	(295)	334.6	(380)
1904-05 to 1908-09	46	(219)	960	(355)	165	(425)	24.8	(451)	510.2	(580)
1909-10 to 1913-14	60	(286)	1,209	(443)	208.4	(537)	33.2	(609)	691.8	(786)
1914-15 to 1918-19	73	(348)	1,403.6	(519)	259.3	(668)	39.7	(722)	821.2	(933)
1917-18	76	(362)	1,428.5	(528)	266	(686)	40.6	(788)	834	(946)
1918-19	76	(362)	1,477.2	(546)	275.5		40	(727)	838.8	(954)
1919-20	76	(362)	1,563.5	(579)	280.4	(723)	41.0	(745)	856.8	(478)
1920-21	77	(367)	1,923.5	(712)		(758)	41.6	(745)	869.9	(908)
1921-22	81	(386)	2,122.4	(784)		(748)	43.0	(782)		
1922-23	86	(409)	2,324.7	(859)	321.2	(828)	47.5		1,003.1(	
1923-24	89	(424)	*2,385.8	(881)	330.4	(851)	49.0	(891)	1,043 4(	1,185)
1924-25	90	(424)	2,213.3	(818)		(881)	50.3		1,067.6(1	
1925-26	90	(429)	2,134.7	(788)		(854)	50.2		1,063 7(1	
1926-27		(443)	2,119.8	(783)		(860)	51.0		1,083.8(1	
1927-28	93	(443)	*2,119.7	(783)		(865)	52·2	(949)	1,105.6(1	1,256)
1928-29		(452)	*2,126.6	(785)		886)	52.4	(953)	1,108-1(1	1,250)
1929-30		(466)	2,186.6	(807)		886)	23.8		1,140.4(1	
1930-31	100	(476)	2,360.6	(872)	307.6		61.8 (	1,123)	1,224.9(1	1,392)
1931-32	(103	(490)	2,360·6	(872)	276 8 (	713)	61.4 (	1,116)	1,220.5(1	1,386)

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84:—

		-	Manage			Jute man		Contract of the Contract of th		
					millio	bags in ons of iber.	mili	cloths in ons of ords.	Value lakhs o	
1879-80 to 1884-85 to 1889-90 to 1899-1900 to 1890-1900 to 1904-05 to 1904-05 to 1914-15 to 1912-22 to 1922-23 to 1923-24 to 1924-25 to 1925-26 to 1926-27 to 1927-28 to 1928-29 to	1888-89 1893-94 1898-99 to 1903- 1908-09	04			54.9 77 111.5 171.2 206.5 257.8 339.1 667.6 342.7 5\\$3.9 386.7 425.0 445.0 445.0	(140) (203) (312) (376) (469) (4618) (1,216) (624) (987) (715) (687) (7752) (774) (818) (843) (906)	4·4 15·4 41 182 427·2 698 970 1,156 1,275·1 1,352·7 1,1254·3 1,348·7 1,466·2 1,461·2 1,552·7 1,558·1 1,552.7	(100) (850) (932) (4,136) (9,709) (15,864) (22,045) (28,980) (28,980) (28,900) (28,000) (31,350) (30,652) (33,811) (34,161) (35,289) (35,640)	124-9 162-9 289-3 518 826-5 1,442-7 2,024-8 4,019-3 5,001-5 4,049-4 4,228-3 5,48-8 5,752-1 5,29-3 5,321-8 5,555-4	(100) (130) (232) (415) (662) (1,154) (3,218) (4,004) (4,278) (2,419) (3,265) (3,382) (4,122) (4,605) (4,222) (4,260) (4,288)
1929-80 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33	 :: ::	:: ::	:: ::		522·3 434·0 388.5 415·0	(951) (790) (707) (756)	1,650·5 1,270·9 1,021·0 1,011·7	(37,511) (28,884) (23,204) (22,993)	5,158·7 3,148·8 2,138·6 2,139·7	(4,130) (2,521) (1,712) (1,713)

Until	the outbre	ak of was	the exports	by sea	fell back	again tol	Rs. 50	at the	end	of .	Nov	ember
to year	anthough t	ne incre	ase was ve	ry much	year.	OVINEU AL	ms.	04 at	tue	CIC	80	or the
less the	the war	VARIE AY	e of manu ports declin	ed verv	i i			Ave	rage	pri lina	ce o	f jute,
consider	rably. Th	e cessatic	n of the wa	r stimu-	l			T				00 lbs.
showed	ne export tra an incres	ade and 1	n 1919-20 the compared w	export ith the				•	Rs.	a.		
average	of the wa	r quinq	ennium (19 wo years, the	14-15 to	1879-80	to 1883-84			23	8	0	(100)
18-19).	In the fold	llowing to	wo years, the 1922-23 th	export		to 1888-89	• • •	••	23	3	2	(99)
			nted to 578,		1000 00	to 1893-94 to 1898-99		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$\frac{32}{30}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	5 0	(138) $(131)$
			Jute, raw,	ton.	1899-190	00 to 1903-	04	••	32	1	7	(137)
Average	e 1879-80 to	1883-84				to 1908-09 to 1913-14		••		13	6	(191)
,,	1894-85 te	o 1888-89	445,000	(119)		to 1918-19		••	<b>51</b> 50	6	$\frac{10}{5}$	(217) $(214)$
"	1889-90 to	1893-94	500,000	(133)	1917-18	••	••		38	8	0	(164)
,,	1894-95 to	1898-99			1918-19	••	••	••	60 77	0 8	0	(255) (330)
,,	1899-1900	to 1903-	04 635,000		1920-21	••	••	••	69	8	ő	(296)
,,	1904-05 to	1908-09	755,000	(201)	1921-22	• •		••	63	0	0	(268)
,,	1909-10 t	o 1913-1	1 765,000	(204)	1922-23 1923-24	••	• •	••	73	0	0	(310)
,,	1914-15 to	1918-19	464,000	(124)		••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	55 89	2	ő	(234) $(378)$
Year	1919-20		592,000		1925-26	••	••		124	2	10	(528)
,,	1920-21	••	472,000	(129)	1926-27	••	• •	•	83	5	9	(353)
,,	1921-22	••	468,000		1927-28 1928-29	•••	••	••	73 76	8 13	49	(313) (327)
,,	1922-23	••	578,000		1929-30			••		11	2	(284)
,,	1923-24	••	660,000		1930-31	• •	• •	• •	42	9	0	(180)
,,	1924-25	••	595,000		1931-32 1932-33	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	33 29	3 10	8	(163) $(126)$
,,	1925-26	••	647,000		N.BP			en for			as	from
,,								JII 1()I	11000	••	110	Jiano
	1926-27		708,000	(189)	1:	)22-23 onw	aras.					
"	1926-27 1927-28	••	708,000 892,000	(189) (238)	The a	verage pr	ices	of gu	ınny	cl	oth	have
,,		••	-		The a		ices		_			
"	1927-28	••	892,000 898,000	(238) (239)	The a	verage pr	ices	Price	of He	esia	ın c	loth
,, ,,	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	 	892,000 898,000 807,000	(238) (239) (215)	The a	verage pr	ices		of He	ssia per	ın c 100	loth
)) 18 19	1927-28 1928-29		892,000 898,000	(238) (239) (215) (165)	The a been as	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84	ices	Price	of He . 40" ; Rs. 10	ssia per a.	n c 100 p.	loth yds. (100)
11 12 22 23	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31		892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157)	The a been as	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89	ices	Price	of He . 40" j Rs. 10	per a. 7	n ci 100 p. 11	loth yds. (100) (77)
;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33		892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150)	The abeen as  1879-80 ( 1884-85 ( 1889-90 (	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94	ices	Price of 10 loz.	of He . 40" ; Rs. 10 8	per a. 7 0	n c 100 p. 11 7 6	loth yds. (100) (77) (98)
,, ,, ,, ,,	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qua		892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150)	The a been as 1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1894-95	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99	ices	Price of 10 loz.	of He , 40" j Rs. 10 8 10 5	per a. 7 0 6	nn c 100 p. 11 7 6 8	(100) (77) (98) (98)
,, ,, ,, ,, The exported 1922-23	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qual by sea fr was 668	entity of com Calcu	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 563,000 jute manuita during tas against	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (1soture the year 639,000	The abeen as  1879-80 ( 1884-85 ( 1889-90 ( 1894-95 ( 1899-190 (	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94	ices	Price of 10 loz.	of He . 40" j Rs. 10 8 10 5	per a. 7 0 6	n c 100 p. 11 7 6	loth yds. (100) (77) (98)
The exported 1922-23 tons in	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qual by sea fr was 668 the preced	en <b>tity</b> of om Calcu	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manutta during tas against and 603,50	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (16cture the year 639,000 0 tons	The abeen as  1879-80 ( 1884-85 ( 1889-90 ( 1894-95 ( 1899-190 ( 1904-05 ( 1909-10 (	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1903-0 to 1908-09	ices	Price (10 loz.	of He , 40" ; Rs. 10 8 10 5 10 11 1	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14	nn ci 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these ex	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qual total qual the preced pre-war ye	entity of com Calcu ,000 tons ing year ear 1913-1	892,000 898,000 807,000 520,000 563,000 jute manutta during tas against and 603,50 4. The val	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) facture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of tkhs, or	The abeen as  1879-80 ( 1884-85 ( 1889-90 ( 1894-95 ( 1899-190 ( 1904-05 ( 1914-15 (	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1903-0	ices	Price of 10 loz.	of He . 40"   Rs. 10	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5	n ci 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1 2	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these exant in creations an increase with the second	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qual total qual the preced pre-war ye ports amou	ntity of om Calcu ,000 tons ing year ar 1913-1 nted to ,36 lakhs	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu itta during tas against and 603,50 4. The val Rs. 40-28 is over the pr	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (160ture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of the year khs, or ecceding	The a been as 1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1894-95 (1899-10 (1904-05	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1903-0 to 1913-14 to 1918-19	ices	Price (10\) oz.	of He . 40"   Rs. 10	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14	nn ci 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these exan increase wear an increase wear and the second	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qual by sea fit was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12.0	entity of om Calcu ,000 tons ing year ar 1913-1 nted to 1,86 lakks	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 563,000 jute manutta during t as against and 603,50 4. The val 4. The val ever the pr	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (1acture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of kks, or ecceding ar year.	The abeen as  1879-80 ( 1884-85 ( 1889-90 ( 1894-95 ( 1899-190 ( 1904-05 ( 1914-15 (	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 to 1903- to 1903- to 1913-14 to 1918-19	ices	Price of 10 loz.	of He . 40"   Rs. 10	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8	n ci 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1 2 7	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these expanded an increase of the shift Rs, 15,8	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qua iby sea fr was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs ar	entity of com Calcu ,000 tons ing year ear 1913-1 nted to ,36 lakhs over gunny to	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manutta during tas against and 603,50 d. The val Rs. 40-28 le over the pr er the pre-wags were vany cloth R	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (160)	The a been as 1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1894-95 (1994-05 (1914-15 (1914-15 (1918-1918-1918-19 (1918-1	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1898-89 to 1898-99 0 to 1903- to 1908-09 to 1913-14	04	Price (10 loz.	of He ,40"   Rs. 10	essia per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8	nn ci 1000 p. 111 7 6 8 100 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (196)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these ex an incree year and The shiks as respective.	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qua total qua total qua d by sea fr was 668 the preceda pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 lyments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in	entity of om Calcu, 000 tons ing year ar 1913-inted to 0,36 lakhs lakhs ove gunny k end of gus s 13,86 the pre-	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu jute during i as against and 603,50 44. The val Rs. 40-28 lie over the pre-wear value of the Rs. 15,9 and Rs. 15,9 seeding yes eventy get the pre-wear value of the Rs. 15,9	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (facture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of tkhs, or eceding ar year. tlued at s. 24,24 2 lakhs r. rand	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1884-95 (1899-190 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-15 (1904-05 (1904-15 (1904-15 (1904-05 (1904-	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1908-09 to 1908-09 to 1913-14 to 1918-19	od4	Price (10 loz.	of He . 40"   Rs. 10 8 10 5 10 11 1 12 1 23 33 33 28 20 14	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8	nn c 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (267) (196) (138)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex a near The shi Rs. 15,8 lakhs as respectively.	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qua total qua total qua d by sea fr was 668 the preceda pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 lyments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in	entity of om Calcu, 000 tons ing year ar 1913-inted to 0,36 lakhs lakhs ove gunny k end of gus s 13,86 the pre-	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 563,000 jute manutta during tas against and 603,50 4. The val	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (facture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of tkhs, or eceding ar year. tlued at s. 24,24 2 lakhs r. rand	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85 (1898-90 (1894-95 (1904-0	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 to 1903-90 to 1903-90 to 1913-14 to 1918-19	04	Price (10 loz.)	of He 40"   Rs. 10	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 5 8 0 0 8 8 12	nn c 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (196) (138) (209)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex an incree year and The shi Rs, 15,8 lakhs as respectires. Rs, 12,4 year.	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qua d by sea fr was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in 8 and Rs.	antity of om Calcu,000 tons ing year sar 1913-1 nted to ,36 lakhs ov. gunny to do of gu s 13,86 the pr 15,58 ls	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu tta during i as against and 603,50 d. The value of the pre-wags were value of th	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) Ifacture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of khs, or eceding ar year. slued at s. 24,24 2 lakhs r and pre-war	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1884-95 (1899-190 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-15 (1904-05 (1904-15 (1904-15 (1904-05 (1904-	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1903-0 0 1913-14 0 1918-19	04	Price (10 loz.)	of He 40"   Rs. 10	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8	nn c 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (267) (196) (138)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these expanings an increase year and The shi Rs. 15.8 lakhs as respectings. 12.4 year.	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total qua total qua the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 gments of 2 lakhs ar against R. vely in 8 and Rs.	entity of com Calci, 000 tons ing year ear 1913-1 nited to 191	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 jute manutata during as against and 603,50 4. The val Rs. 40-28 is over the prethe pre-winny cloth R and Rs. 15,9 ecceding yeakhs in the	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) Ifacture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of okhs, or eceding ar year. ilued at 1.2 lakhs r and pre-war	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85) (1894-95) (1894-95) (1894-95) (1994-05) (1994-05) (19914-15) (19918-19) (1992-23) (1921-22) (1921-23) (1923-24)	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1993-90 to 1993-90 to 1913-14 to 1918-19	04	Price (10 loz.)	of He 40° 1 Rs. 10 8 10 6 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8 12 3 9 3	nn c. 100 p. 111 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (98) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (196) (178) (209) (1190) (214) (228)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these ex an incre year and The shi Rs. 15.8 lakhs as respectired. The point in 1907-	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-38 total quality sea fr was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 22 lakhs ar against R vely in 8 and Rs.	antity of com Calcu, 000 tons ing year 1913-1 nted to 1,38 lakhs over 15,58 ls w jute are tabe	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manutata during tas against and 603,50 4. The value over the protect the protec	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) Ifacture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of kkhs, or eceding ar year. ilued at 12 lakhs r and pre-war	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-190 (1894-95 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1904-05 (1902-21 (1922-23 (1922-23 (1924-25 (1926-27 (1926-	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 0 to 1903-0 to 1908-09 		Price (10 loz.)	of He (40") Rs. 10 8 10 11 12 11 23 33 33 28 20 14 22 24 19	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8 12 3 9 3 9	nn c. 1000 p. 111 7 6 8 110 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (314) (267) (196) (198) (209) (190) (214) (214) (218) (218)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex an incree year and The shi Rs, 15,8 lakhs as respectives. The point in 1907-the full.	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qua iby sea fr was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in 18 and Rs.	antity of com Calca, 000 tons ing year 1913-1 nted to ,361 akhs over gunny to do f gu the profits for the prof	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu tata during i as against and 603,50 4. The val Rs. 40-28 le over the prer the pre-wags were valued in the control of the present of the pres	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) Ifacture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of khs, or eceding ar year. slued at s. 24,24 2 lakhs ar and pre-war	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1894-95 (1899-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1904-0	verage pr follows:— to 1888-84 to 1898-89 to 1898-99 0 to 1908-09 to 1918-19		Price (10 loz.)	of He (40") Rs. 10 S 10 S 10 11 12 1 12 23 33 33 28 20 14 19 12 1 1 1 1 22 24 19 21 1 1 1	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8 2 3 9 3 9 13	nn c. 1000 p. 111 7 6 8 100 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (196) (198) (219) (214) (228) (298)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex an incree year and The shi Rs, 15,8 lakhs as respectives. The point in 1907-the full.	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qua iby sea fr was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in 18 and Rs.	antity of com Calca, 000 tons ing year 1913-1 nted to ,361 akhs over gunny to do f gu the profits for the prof	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu tata during i as against and 603,50 4. The val Rs. 40-28 le over the prer the pre-wags were valued in the control of the present of the pres	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) Ifacture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of khs, or eceding ar year. slued at s. 24,24 2 lakhs ar and pre-war	The a been as  1879-80 i 1884-85 i 1889-190 i 1899-190 i 1904-05 i 1904-05 i 1914-15 t 1917-18 i 1918-19 i 1919-20-21 i 1921-22 i 1922-23 i 1923-24 i 1924-25 i 1925-26 i 1926-27 i 1927-28 i 1928-29 i 1928-29	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1993-90 to 1993-90 to 1993-90 to 1913-14 to 1918-19		Price (10 loz.)	of He (40") Rs. 10 8 10 11 12 11 23 33 33 28 20 14 22 24 19	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8 2 3 9 3 9 13	nn ci 100 p. 11 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (314) (267) (196) (198) (209) (190) (214) (214) (218) (218)
The exported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex an incree year and The shi Rs, 15,8 lakhs as respectives. The point in n 1907-the fall the price in 1917-again in	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qua iby sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in 18 and Rs. price of rs 1906-07, to 08 it dropp was accentue having de 18 it dropp 1919-20 up	antity of com Calca, 000 tons ing year 1913-1 nted to .,36 lakhs over gunny the company the company the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the company of the	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu tata during i as against and 603,50 4. The val Rs. 40·28 is over the prer the pre-was were vanny cloth R and Rs. 15,9 seeding yeakhs in the reached a veing Rs. 65 ps. 42 per bs. 42 per bs. 42 per bs. 42 per bs. 43 per on 36·4 and 18. 38-8-0 br. 78-0. In	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (16acture the year 639,000 0 tons ues of khs, or eceding ar year, lued at 8, 24,24 2 lakhs ar and pre-war ery high er bale; le, and 909-10, Rs. 31, 10 rose	The a been as  1879-80 (1884-85 (1889-90 (1894-95 (1899-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1909-10 (1904-05 (1904-0	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 to 1903-9 to 1913-14 to 1918-19		Price 1010zz.	of He of He of Advance of He of He of Advance of He of Ad	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 2 5 8 0 0 8 8 2 3 9 3 9 3 2 1 4 1	nn c. 1000 p. 111 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	oth yds. (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (267) (196) (178) (299) (219) (208) (208) (2112) (165) (115)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these ex an increase respective. The sin in 1907-the fall the pricin 1917-again in the dropp It again it dropp	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 total qua iby sea fr was 668 the preced pre-war ye ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 lpments of 2 lakhs ar against R vely in 8 and Rs. price of re 1906-07, to 08 is dropp 1919-20 up ed to Rs. 6 i declined to	antity of com Calca, coo tons ing year ing year need to 3.36 lakes over gunny the property of	892,000 898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 jute manu tata during i as against and 603,50 4. The val Rs. 40-28 le over the prer the pre-wags were valued in the control of the present of the pres	(238) (239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (160)	The a been as  1879-80 i 1884-85 i 1889-90 i 1899-190 i 1904-05 i 1909-10 i 1914-15 i 1917-18 i 1917-18 i 1912-22 i 1922-23 i 1923-24 i 1924-25 i 1925-26 i 1926-27 i 1927-28 i 1928-29 i 1929-30 i 1930-31 i 1931-32	verage pr follows:— to 1883-84 to 1888-89 to 1893-94 to 1898-99 to 1903-90 to 1903-90 to 1913-14 to 1918-19		Price 103oz.	of He 40"   Rs. 10	per a. 7 0 6 11 2 14 12 5 8 0 0 8 8 2 3 9 3 9 3 2 1 4 1 0	nn c. 1000 p. 111 7 6 8 10 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (196) (198) (214) (228) (186) (212)

Assam

The 1932 crop. - The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follows: -

	YIELD IN	BALES.
PROVINGE.	1933.	1934,
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	7,092,100	7,216,000
Bihar and Orissa	† 473,200	† 450,000
Assam	446,800	297,800
Total	8,012,100	7,963,800
	AREA IN	ACRES.
Province.	1933.	1934.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	2,168,700	2,186,100
Biharand Orissa	192,100	165,600

### † Including Nepal.

Total

The Indian Jule Mills Association now members of Committee — one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Mr. B. M. Bula, Mr. C. C. C. C. Chamber of Commerce, was started under the tollowing circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, to epite of the constant opening up of new warks, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustee to work chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are: Chairman.—Mr. H. Burn.

Mr B. M. Bula, Mr. G. M. Garrie, Mr S K. Scott, Mr. C. G. Cooper, M.L.C., Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. John Scott.

156,700

2.517.500

145,300

2,497,000

Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agita-tion was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 assistants we have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral Suasion, backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat The Mill Association held meetings to consider the guestion and the movement was the The MIM ASSOCIATION neighbor were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, more suo, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to about by the war, the quantity exported was exercising some control over the production 10 per cent, below that of the previous year, and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote Of the consumers the United Kingdom and

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. During the past 10 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent of the trade, have worked 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent of the total complement of looms sealed, and the agreement incorporates a clause which provides that the mills will not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement, which will remain in force until three months notice of intention to alter the present working arrangements, or to terminate the agreement, has expired. Since the 1st November 1934 this agreement has been modified to the extent that the mills have worked with only 121 per cent. of the total complement of their looms sealed, and as from 1st May 1935 only 10 per cent will remain scaled Working hours, however, have continued to be restricted to 40 per week. In addition to this working arrangement, which as has been stated above applies only to the membership of the Association, there came into force with effect from 1st year with 41.292 looms a August 1932 an agreement with the five prindupin this outside the Association, namely Adamjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhat, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30th June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement has since been extended and is now a continuing agreement, subject to six months notice of termination being given by either party, but this notice could not be given before the 1st July 1934. Five of the Association mills-Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea-have also been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery.

An Association, styled the Calcutta Jute Dealers Association, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are balers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in and around Calcutta. The present Committee is—Mr. H. A. Luke, Chairman. Members—Mr D. King, Mr. H. F. Mytton, Mr. I. D. C. Buist, Mr. A. C. Robertson and Mr. Muniay Flening.

exercising some control over the production and price of inte. Mr. Parks came, and wrote of the consumers the United Kinguom and a report which the Association promptly Italy took less, while the United States, France pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so predigious that there was the demand was so predigious that there was an Brazil took greater quantities. There was were, of course, no exports to enemy countries were, of course, no exports to enemy countries. which took more than 27 per cent, in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

> Jute Manufactures.—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 241 lakhs of which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased, sand bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the

There were 74 mills at work throughout the year with 41,292 looms and 863,339 spindles. The number of persons employed was 285,881. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1922-23 declined from 386 million bags to 342 million bags, but the value increased from Rs. 13,87 lakhs to Rs. 15,82 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth rose from 1,120 million yards to 1,251 million yards valued at Rs. 15,92 lakhs and Rs. 24,24 lakhs respectively.

### Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the Deccan hemp plant (Hibiscus cannabinus), which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of ret-Effects of the War.—The official review light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength, of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength, of the exports of raw jute increased in the strength of the exports of raw jute increased in the strength of the exports of raw jute increased in the strength of the exports of raw jute in the preceding year. The estimated provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes yield of the crop was 12 per cent. above that of the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons of the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons of the strength of the crop was 12 per cent. Above that contains the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons of the strength of the strength of the crop was 12 per cent. Above that contains the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons of the strength of the crop was 12 per cent. Above that contains the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons of the strength of the crop was 12 ft. Iong, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength. It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 los., and Bengal first mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown laking. The provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes yield of the crop was 12 per cent. Above that colour, well cleaned, and of good strength. It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 los., and Bengal first mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown laking. The provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes yield of the crop was 12 ft. The strength in the preceding year. ting was 10 ft. to 12 ft. long, of an exceptionally

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's re-that one of the early effects of the war was quirements of hemp were mainly supplied by to firm up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp the following countries in order of importance: the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause Very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market. There will probably be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the Euro-197,412 cwts. to 269,487 cwts. and the value pean varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt from Rs. 26.93 lakhs to Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year. The quantity advanced by 37 per cent, from

### THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only details are available, was 12 of which five were of wool grown in India itself, but of imports in the United Provinces. The paid up capital from foreign sources, these latter coming into of these mills was Rs. 68,28,576 and the number note foreign sources, these fatter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from Persia, but a certain quantity from Persia she comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikariana Asia, Tibet and Nepal. pur, Amritsar and Multan are the main col-lecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports and Exports.—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet, and in normal years, from Atghanistan. Imports of raw wool in 1933-34 decreased from 7.2 million ibs. valued at Rs. 42 iakhs to 5.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 2.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs still remained the largest supplier, although this quantity was less by 0 2 million ibs. as compared with imports from that country in 1932-33.

Production in India.—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs. the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of perhaps fully haif the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with rein manual of yarns, but more generally by the manufacture
Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with reof carpets of a fine quality which find a ready
spect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having
some coarseness of form, the feet light, the
a high price.

Bibliography.—Notes on wool in India. By

British India in 1930, the latest year for which Calcutta, (1919).

of looms and spindles was 1,447 and 69,293 respectively. The average number of persons respectively. The average number of persons employed daily in these mills was 4,240. There are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 when the quantity of woollen goods produced was 3,820,879 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,17,99,396. As regards Indian States there are four woollen mills in Mysore which produced woollen goods of 2,700,201 lbs, in weight in 1930, the value being Rs. 17,83,256. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself. Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1932-33 increased by over 8 million yards as compared with the accordance of the control of the co with the preceding year, and even exceeded the imports of 1929-30 by about a million yards. Imports came chiefly from France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. There was a considerable increase in the number of woollen shawls imported in 1932-33, Germany being the largest single source of supply. Imports of carpets and floor-rugs declined to 188,000 lbs. in 1932-33 from 267,000 lbs. in 1931-32. The share of Persia in this trade receded considerably, but imports from the United Kingdom rose.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country, notably in the Punjab and the United Provin-ces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jalls. Amritsur had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from pashm, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its plains sheep approximate more nearly to the place has been taken to some degree by the ma-accepted type of the goat rather than of the nufacture of shawls from imported worsted sheep. Short remarks in his manual on yarns, but more generally by the manufacture

nbs bony, sides flat and the tall short." | Bibliography.—Notes on wool in India. By Mill manufacture —The number of mills in A. H. Silver and J. K. Mehta, Govt. Press,

## Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons:—

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, how-ever, were made to acclimatise in Europe one ever, were made to accumatise in hardye one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand and organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. In Manipur, it would appear probable that Bombyx mori, possibly obtained from China, has been reared for centuries. The caprice of fashlon has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the korah silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of handreeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

Mulberry-feeding worms.—Sir George Watt states that in no other country does the necessity exist so pressingly as in India to treat the subject of silk and the silk industries under the subject of silk and the silk industries under two sections, viz., Bombyoddae, the domesticated or mulberry-feeding silkworms; and Saturnijdae, the wild or non-mulberry-feeding worms. In India the mulberry worm (Bombyz Mori) has been systematically reared for many centuries, there being six chief forms of it. In the temperate tracts of India various forms of Morus alba. (the mulberry of the European silk-preperate tracts of India various forms of Morus alba, (the mulberry of the European slik-producing countries), are grown specially as food for the slikworm. This is the case in many parts of the plains of Northern India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and along the Himalays at altitudes up to 11,000 feet. The other species area more lawally grown for the other species even more largely grown for the Indian silkworm is M. Indica of which there are many distinctive varieties or races. This is the most common mulberry of Bengal and Assam as also of the Nilgiri hills.

India has three well-known purely indigenous The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central table land, and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal, and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the eastor-oil plant. From an art point of view the mugs silk is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The carried out at Pusa to improve the Mulberry

eri Silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam iong before it was thought of in Europe.

Experiments and results.—Numerous experiments have been made with a view to improving sericulture in India. French and other experts are agreed that one of the causes of the decline of the silk industry in India has of the decline of the silk industry in India has been the prevalence of diseases and parasites among the worms, the most prevalent disease being pebrine. M. Lafont, who has conducted experiments in cross breeding, believes that improvement in the crops will be obtained as soon as the fight against pebrine and other diseases of the worms is taken up vigorously by the producers of seed and the rearers of worms while improvement in the quality of worms, while improvement in the quality of the cocoons will be obtained by rearing various races, pure and cross breeds.

In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained. In the former State sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian recling machinery, seed being imported annually on a large scale. In 1897 in Mysore Mr. Tata, after selecting a plantation and site for rearing houses, sent to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives. The Mysore authorities have made a grant of Rs. 3,000 a year to the Tata farm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the nulberry and rearing the insects. The products of the Mysore State are exported to foreign countries from Madras. The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India. They have furnished experts, encouraged the planting of mulberry trees, and subsidised several silk schools. The draft prospectus has been issued of a silk farm and institute to be started at Simla under the auspices of the Salvation Army. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab has permitted the school to be called after his name, and the Punjab Government made a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses. Sir Dorabii Tata has also made a donation of Rs. 1,000. The Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of some French experts have conducted cross-breeding experiments with a view to establish a multi-voltine hybrid of European quality. There is a Government sericultural farm at Berhampore, where, it is said, a pure white multi-voltine of silk worm is reared. The results of the Bengal Committee's labours may be summed up as follows: the only really effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed cocoon necessary for the province will be supplied to rearers under Government supervision, and to establish gradually a sufficient number of large nurseries throughout the silk districts of the province.

In 1915 there was issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, a Bulletin (No. 48 of 1915) entitled " First Report on the Experiments

Silk Industry." In a short Prefatory note largely on the willingness of the rearers to pay Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher (Imperial Entomo- an adequate price for pure seed. logist) explains that the object of the Bulletin A pamphlet was published in 1915, by Mr. M. is to place on record some of the more important N. De, Sericultural Assistant at Pusa, which

Central Nurseries.—The report of the workers is maintained. By attention to such Agricultural Department, Bengal, for the year simple points as the stifling and storage of ending June 30, 1913, gives an account of a cocoons and the temperature and quality of the scheme which has been devised with the object water used in the recling pans, great improve-of reclaiming the silk industry. The aim of ments can be effected in most silk centres in the scheme is gradually to establish throughout Bengal and other districts.

Exports of Silk.—As a result of the war purseries with reserving houses and thus enable the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the silk districts a sufficient number of central the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the scheme workers is maintained. By attention to such agricultural Department, Bengal, for the year simple points as the stifling and storage of the water used in the receiving pans, great improve-of reclaiming the silk districts. the slik districts a sufficient number of central

Exports of Silk.—As a result of the war nurseries with rearing houses and thus enable the trade has shown in some degree signs the whole of the seed cocoons required in the of revival from its decadent condition, both as

experiments which were commenced at Pusa, contains practical hints on improved methods in the year 1910 and have since been carried which are recommended to be used for reeling on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine; mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk productace of the Mulberry Silkworm which would not ing districts. It has been found that, by the degenerate and which would yield silk better provision of two small pulleys to the ordinary both in quality and outturn than that supplied. Bengal type of reeling machine, superior thread by the multivoltine races which are reared at can be obtained, the cost of the extra apparatus is merely nominal (five or six annas per machine) whiist the suitability of the machine for cottage

province to be supplied under Government regards its volume and value. The value of supervision, it is believed that this is the exports during 1915-16 improved by Rs. 12 only really effective method of dealing with lakis to Rs. 27½ lakis, of which raw silk active problem. A number of the existing smaller counted for Rs. 24 lakis. In 1916-17 the total nurseries were closed during 1913 and others exports rose to Rs. 54½ lakis. In 1932-33 are being converted into enlarged and improved exports of raw silk and silk manufactures central nurseries with rearing houses complete, amounted to Rs. 318 lakhs in value, compared The ultimate success of the scheme depends with Rs. 334 lakhs in the previous year.

# Indigo.

a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the troplcal and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the

Indigo dyes are btained from the Indigofera, been given up—partly on account of the high genus of Leguminosae which comprises some duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitablethe industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous Memorandum of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the desire to dyes of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that 13d to the formation of the Dutch East India are now advancing rapidly with synthetic Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had existence of any natural vegetable dye. They

mnertainty. The issue is not the advantage of Bill was passed in the Imperial Legislative new regulations of land tenure, but one exclu-Council in 1918. It provides for a cess on sively of natural versus synthetic indigo. (See indigo exported from India for the scientific Watt's "Commercial Products of India.") In investigation of the methods of sultivation this connection it may be noted that increases in the price of coal in England, due to labour in the price of coal in England, due to labour difficulties, have greatly strengthened the position of natural indigo. In February 1915 a conference was held at Delhi when the possibility of assisting the natural indigo industry was considered from three points of view—agricultural, research and commercial. The agricultural research and commercial. The agricultural or botanical side of the question is fully discussed by Mr. and Mrs Howard of Pusa in Bulletins Nos. 51 and 54 of the Agricultural Research Institute. Other aspects of the question have been fully examined in the Agricultural Journal of India by Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist 1933-34 and amounted to 500 cwts. as against by Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist 1933-1933.

can scarcely help being described as of great to the Government of India. An Indigo Cess and manufacture of indigo, the proceeds of the cess being received and expended by Govern-

### OILS AND OIL CAKES.

Oilseeds .- The total exports of Indian Oilseeds of all kinds improved in quantity from 7,33,000 tons in 1932-33 to 11,24,000 tons in 1933-34 and from Rs. 11,31 lakhs to Rs 13,66 lakhs in value The exports of oil cakes showed a very slight increase from 2,86,700 tons to 2.87,000 tons in 1933 34 but the value recorded fell away from 197 lakhs to 165 lakhs.

A pamphlet on the subject which was publish ed by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potendeprives indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and ground-nut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of cocoanut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil secds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discus-

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than cocoanut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mil cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake. where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the culti-vator's prejudices and there is said now to be sion of the possibility of developing on a large vator's prejudices and there is said now to be scale the existing oil-milling industry in an increasing demand for most classes of india. mill cake.

## Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the said, however, that the foundations of the most important. The indigenous tea plant, present tea industry were laid between 1856 growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years it was handed over to the Assam Company. It may be

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875:---

Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs.		Year.		Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs.
1875-79 (average). 1880-84 , 1885-89 , 1900-1904 , 1915 , 1920 ,	173 241 307 500 533 594 654	34 57 90 195 249 352 322 335	1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	average) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	: : ::	679 690 702 712 802 807 809 816	364 361 372 401 391 394 433 383

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent., the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important

The following table shows the various centres of the industry in the country and their relative importance :-

Provinces.			Area under crop '000 acres.	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary).
Assam.— Brahmaputra Valley Cachar and Sylhet	::		289 141	155,032 64,309	388,655 128,553
	Total		430	219,341	517,208
Bengal					
Darjeeling	• •	• •	61	20,311	63,821
Jalpaigurl	• •	• •	132	74,825	117,346
Chittagong	••	••	5	1,523	5,227
	Total	••	198	96,658	186,394
Madras.—					
Nilgiris			36	12,939	30,122
Malabar			12	5,318	10,211
Coimbatore	• •		25	11,004	25,564
Others	• •	••	1	34	474
	Total		74	29,295	66,371
Coorg			•	209	401
Punjab	••		10	2,111	10,697
United Provinces	• •		6	1,733	3,312
Bihar and Orissa	••	••	3	1,094	3,177
Total British India			721	850,442	786,760
Indian States	••	••	88	32,822	77,748
Total I	ndia		809	383,264	864,508

<sup>·</sup> Less than 500 acres.

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 57 million lbs. as compared with 421 million lbs. in the United Kingdom and the consumption per head is only .18 lb. as compared with 9.20 lbs. in the United Kingdom. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United Kingdom. It is estimated that India supplies about 40 per cent. of the world demand of this commodity. In 1933-34, 87 per cent, of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former.

To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The beneficial effects of this measure are already being seen. During the first year of its operation the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme have, to a The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for engendered by the regulation scheme have, to a the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide considerable extent, been justified, and the depression, there was considerable over-production industry has been enabled to meet, what have with the result that producers of tea all over undoubtedly been, very disturbing conditions.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India:—

	Ye	ar.		Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.	Col. 3 as percentage of value of total exports.
	1			2	8	4
1926-27	<del></del>			 349	29,04	9
1927-28		••	• •	 362	32,48	10
1928-29	••	••	••	 360	26,60	8
1929-30		• •		 377	26,01	8
1930-31	••	• •		 356	23,56	••
1931-32				 341	19,44	••
1932-33				 379	17,15	
1933-34				 318	19,85	

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports :-

F-1100 01 0110 110110 11 0110		
	1928-29 per cent.	1933-34 per cent.
To United Kingdom	83.0	86.9
To Rest of Europe	2.0	1.3
To Asia	5.8	2.0
To America	5.7	7.5
To Australia	1.6	1.4
To Africa	1.9	0.9
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported

to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market

within a range of 25 per cent. Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 10000 and 10000 are for in the catastrophic. 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, improved considerably during 1933-34, when the prices realized averaged 8 as. 1 p.

The following table gives the average wholesale prices of tea in Mincing Lane from 1922-30, in pence per lb. :-

	Yea	r.	North India.	South India.	
1922	•••			15.46	14.00
1923				18.76	18.14
1924				19.92	19.02
1925				17.68	17.62
1926				19.36	19.00
1927		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- : :	19.01	18.88
1928	• • •	• • •		16.49	15.40
1929	•••	• • •		15.72	15.35
1930	::	::	::	14.69	14.52

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11=100:—

			Average auction	price at a sales.
			Price per lb. As. p.	Index Number.
1901-02	to 1910-11		6 0	100
1927-28	••		14 10	247
1928-29			11 4	189
1929-30			9 11	165
1932-33			5 2	86
1933-34			9 7(a)	160(a)
		1	4 10(b)	81(b)

For teas sold with export rights. " for internal consumption.

The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall. in prices .--

Profit per	Acre	of 65	Indian	T'ea	Companies.
------------	------	-------	--------	------	------------

	1913.	1924.	1928.	1929.
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6–10–7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
Average profit in pence per lb.	2.6	6.4	3.84	2.26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs.	560 lbs.	625 lbs.	684 lbs.
<u></u>		1		l

It is quite clear from the above table that, should be set up to prevent free movement of although the yield per acre has considerably labour from one part of India to another. increased, the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913.

The main reasons of the slump in the tea its place. industry are over-production and intense competition, particularly from Java and Sumatra. In order to counteract the adverse influence of the former, an agreement to restrict output, was reached early in 1930 by associations of teagrowers. For India and Ceylon the degree of restriction to be undertaken varied according to the quality of the tea produced, being greater for the lower qualities than for the finer.

Indian, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies employers' expense. produces, for five years from 1933 onwards exports are to be restricted and extension of

During the year 1932-33 there was a considerable fall in the wages of workers on toa piantations. The average wages of men, women and children in the Assam Valley were Rs. 10-10-4, 7-14-6 and 5-11-6, respectively, as compared with Rs. 12-8-5, 9-8-7 and 6-15-8, respectively, in 1931-32.

Under the Ottawa agreement Indian Tea has been granted preference by Great Britain

The following are the important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in regard to the Tea Industry. The recommendations contained therein are for by legislation. very vital to the future welfare of the industry and the principal amongst them have therefore been reproduced below .-

- No further legislation making a breach of contract of service a criminal offence should be countenanced.

- The Assam Labour and Emigration Act should be repealed and a new measure set up in
- (4) The Assam Labour Board should be abolished.
- (5) The Government of India should appoint a Protector of Immigrants in Assam to look after the interests of emigrants from other Provinces who have not yet settled in Assam.
- (6) Every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have right after the According to the latest agreement between the first three years to be repatriated at the
- A worker dismissed before the expiry of cent. of the present planted area. him, unless it is established that the dismissal was due to wilful misconduct.
  - (8) The establishment of statutory wage-fixing machinery, if practicable, is desirable, and there are reasons for believing that, if proper methods are adopted, a practicable scheme can be devised.
  - (9) Before egislation is undertaken, one enquiry should be undertaken as to the most suitable form of machinery, the actual rates paid and the variation in these rates between district and district and garden and garden.
  - (10) Maternity benefits should be provided
  - (11) The employment, either directly or with their parents, of children before the age of 10 years should be prohibited by law.
  - Boards of Health and Welfare should be established under statute for convenient planting areas.

(2) The power conferred by section 3 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act to prohibit implemented by the Tea Districts Emigration recruitment in Assam in particular localities Labour Act (XXII of 1932) which came into should be withdrawn immediately and no barrier force on 1st October 1933.

### Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwts subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mccca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South The area under coffee in 1932-33 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was 1,77,000 acres, an increase of 19 per cent. over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from 1,50,000 cwts, in 1926-27 to 2,77,000 cwts, in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,98,000 cwts and 1,84,000 cwts. respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2.93,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 1 56,000 cwts, but in 1932-33 exports again Bahrein Islands.

principal destinations of Indian coffee are the United Lingdom and France. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 44,000 cwts in 1931-32 to 52,000 cwts in 1932-33 and those to France from 43,000 cwts, to 54,000 cwts, while there was a slight increase of 900 cwts in the exports to Norway. Other European countries, namely, Germany and Italy reduced their demands from 16,000 and 6,000 cwts, to 13,000 and 5,000 cwts., respectively. Shipments to Iraq and Australia (including New Zealand), showed an increase, while there was a decicase in the shipments to Bahrein Islands.

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities but it also imports it chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it re-exports to Mascat Territory, Iraq and the

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee :-Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

	12 Mon	ths en	iding J	une 30t	ch.		Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
				-	-				1
1925							272.1	251.9	20.2
1928							317.5	260.9	56.5
1040	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	••	011.0	200.0	00.0
1929							247.8	142.6	105.2
1930							352.0	243.0	109.0
1000	• •	•	• •	•	••	••	002.0	210.0	100.0
1931							294 4	208.4	86 0
1932							300 1	162 0	138 1
1002	•				••		700 1	202 0	1,00 1
1933							289.4	168.7	120.7
							1		ł

times the amount consumed in 1925.

The total production of cured coffee in India during the season 1932-33 was nearly 32½ million lbs. as compared with 34 million lbs. during the previous season Exports declined from 293,000 cwts. in 1930-31 to 156,000 cwts in 1931-32. The pre-war and post-war averages were 255,000 cwts. 216,000 cwts. 226,000 cwts. restectively. Local consumption of Indian coffee which has been expanding expanded still further owing to the restrictions on imported coffee. As regards exports, the United Kingdom and France which constitute the principal markets, both increased their respective off-takes very considerably and required 52,000 cwts. and 54,000 cwts. as against 44,000 cwts. and 43,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. The total value

Making allowance for the re-exports from at 1.01,174 of whom 64,336 were permanently India of imported coffee, the consumption of coffee in India in 1933 was approaching six outside labour 21,210) and 36,838 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with 96,706 persons (39,157 garden and 17,153 outside labour permanently employed and 40,396 temporary outside labour) in 1931-32.

> The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. Since the year 1925 there has been a general downward trend in coffee prices. Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s in 1923 and 127s, in 1929 it fell to 86s, in 1930.

of the exports of coffee was 1,01 lakhs in 1932-33.

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1932-33 was returned

The declared value per cwt of coffee was against Rs. 65-8-1 in 1931-32 as against Rs. 65-8-1 in 1930-31. It rose to Rs, 63-6-7 in 1932-33. The wholesale price in India per cwt. in April in the plantations during 1932-33 was returned

## Sugar.

Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression. Besides the duty, various other special advantages - consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. Low prices of land and material, low price of machinery low price of cane all these factors have contributed to the remarkable development of the industry As a result. India is now the largest signar producing country in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is vationally estimated at between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 crores

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government, Pending consideration of the Tauff Board's report, the revenue duty was of the Taili Board's report, the revenue duty was abstricted among the provinces "for the cultaried to its, 7-4 per cwt in March, 1931 and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-cut (amounting to Re 1-13 per cwt.) was proven so as to help them in securing 'fair' imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Taili Board's recommendations, try now enjoys a protection of Rs 7-12 per cwt.

Sheltered behind an adequate tauff wall, the Government issued a communique on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. on all classes of sugar until March 31, 1938 A further enquiry before the end of that period into the question of continuing protection to the industry was also provided for. At present, therefore, the total import duty on foreign sugar amounts to Rs. 9-1 per cwt.

> With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and opera-

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years :-

		_				
		No of Fac-	Quantity of	Quantity Refind from	Khandsari	
Year.			tactured from		sugar (Est )	Total.
			Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
1929-30	~~. ı	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310.918
1930-31	- 1	29	119,859	31.791	200,000	351,650
1931-32		31	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,120
1932-33		58	290,177	80,000	275,000	645,177
1933-34		123	459,600	95,000	225,000	779,600

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has help pace with increased moduction, from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it has increased to 3,349,000 acres in 1933-34. Frior to 1932-33, there were only 21 cane factories, 27 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new incrories were started in the tollowing year-an increase of 400 per cent. in two years in two years Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (qur) and by Indigenous open pan concerns Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to hall the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 300 per cent.

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance from an average of approximately one million tons in the years uptill 1930-31, imports fell by about 45 per cent in the following vear and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34. As a result of dwindling imports, Government are loosing revenue from this source, Despite, or may be because of, the heavy duty, the yield from this source diminished from over Rs 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3 81 crores for the financial year ended March 31,1935.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of forecast of annual consumption and Imports of sugar into India up to 1936-37, is of interest .-

	1932-33 (Actual) Tons.	1933-34 (Est.) Tons.	1934-35. (Est.) Tons.	1935-36. (Est.) Tons.	1936-37. (Est.) Tons.
			1		ı
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season	478,120	645,000	779,000	887,000	1,007,000
the official year	895,280	880,000	900,000	900,000	900,900
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into					
consumption during the official year.	417,160	235,000	121,000	13,000	107,000

of Agricultural Research, India, it appears that home production in 1936-37 should outstrip consumption unless internal demand materially consumption unless intering using a consumption in India has appreciably gone down by about 19 per cent. per year. Stimulating consumption is, therefore, one of the pressing problems areing the industry at present. Another problem before the industry is the need for a thorough overhauling of the existing machinery of distribution Some believe that the

From the forecast above, prepared by Mr. R. C., areas like the U.P. and Bihar, the sugar belt Srivastava, Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of India, has yet to be tackled by the industry.

During the latter part of 1934, a conference of Indian sugar-mull-owners was held at Calcutta to discuss the question of a marketing organisation. In order to eliminate as far as possible imports of foreign sugar, the problem of disposing of the surplus production of the sugar belt at various port towns at competitive pieces was discussed. The proposal to form a central marketing board was mooted in the conference and though tentative agreements were annived nely of distribution some beneve that the tank the land though constants agreements were arrived an equitable distribution between the various facing the industry, the proposed board was not parts of the country. Excess production in set up by the end of the year 1934.

### INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India erop, but the latter gives better quality. There by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As is always a great demand on the market for in other parts of the world, it passed through both the Havana and the Burma tobacco. The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used button over India is one of the numerous expenses. The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser liurmese leaf amples of the avidity with wind apples of the avidity with a substitution of the avidity with a substitution of the avidity with a substitution of a substitution of the substitution of t amples of the avidity with which advantageous fecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres: namely, (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal (more especially the District of Rangpur); (2) Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moulmeln in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province, but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy

are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories bave been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry. The question of improving the quality of Indian tobaccos has received the attention of the Botanical section of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs nave been published recording the results of 29,000,00 imposting times in that direction. The immediate labels are the contractions in that direction. research Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs nave been published recording the results of livestigations in that direction. The immediate problem at Pusa is the production of a good cigarette tobacco. Many attempts have been made in the past to introduce into India the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from In America, but the results have been disappointing. It is now hoped to bulld up by hybridization new kinds of tobacco, suited to Indian conditions of growth, which possess in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price.

Area under Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco is very widespread in Burma. The two main varieties are called "Burmese tobacco" and "Havana tobacco." Of the bacco" and "Havana tobacco." of the to the Federated Malay States and Hongkong, Burmess tobacco there are two main varieties Except for Hongkong, China practically withdrew from the market, her offtake amounting "Seywet-gyun," a smaller-leaved variety with to only 2,000 lbs. as against 72,000 lbs. in pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier 1932-33 and 2,16,000 lbs. in 1931-32.

for the filling.

localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a uscless leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan-shaped. In this condition they are baled, the brom-like and projecting outwards. By the broom-like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves, different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar

against 4 4 million lbs., Japan 3 3 million lbs. as against 3.1 million lbs and the Netherlands 3.5 million lbs. as against 1 7 million lbs in 1932-33. Shipments to the Straits Settlements amounting to 1 2 million lbs showed an increase of 0.4 million lbs. or of 50 per cent. There were also concurrent increases in the shipments

# The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light in trunks which have secret compartments, shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is The retail trade in the towns is very cominingly soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid organized and controlled. In addition to the cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled. cordine—of which this is a sait—is obtained actual retailers, since is a whole army of watching from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine men and patrols whose duty is to shadow the which grows in Bohvia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are when a raid is contemplated. During the War most active when freshly dried and are much several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made were detected, the importers being Japanese. and Chinese sailors. The original marks on is said to be very effectual in keeping people the packets and phials are usually destroyed awake. In India the Coca plant seems never so that the name of the manufacturing firm to have been cultivated on a commercial scale may not be found out. It has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylon, Bengal and Southern India and has been found to produce a good quality in India for 1930-31 states that during the and quantity of cocaine. As the plant has not year a total of 17,345 grains of cocaine were been seriously cultivated and as there is no seized by the Customs authorities, of which possibility for the present of the drug being 1,792 onnees were valued at approximately manufactured in India, no restrictions have as Rs. 1,80,000. yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit.—The cocainc traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxiceting drug in the Bombay Abkari in different provinces. A summary of the law Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be in India has largely increased and the various

The amount seized is either given to Hospitals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betchut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The Law in regard to Cocaine. - This varies Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are oven school children are reported to be its victims; but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as any phrodisiac; The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act detected show, the persons who smuggle the India, into India, are chiefly sallors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine for a term which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and firemen and sometimes engineers are Delhi, Madras, Marmagoa and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious offences. The new Act also contains a for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the customs houses. It is packed in parcels of sellers. imported except by a licensed dealer and im-

# The Opium Trade.

noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of non-China exports down to it in 1911. In Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and subsequent years, she progressively reduced the again, mainly under the leadership of American permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped representatives, one finds India and the Governet exports to China altogether. ment of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries. So much for the internal position.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always. under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to

The China Trade.—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to · (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure. Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China pari passu with the reduction of exports from India. to stamp out the opium trade and opium

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger

Mention opium and half the Western world to the legitimate demands of the non-China directs its thought to India, as though India markets. A figure was elaborately calculated were a most unscrupulous producer of the most for these markets and India drastically cut her

exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Persia and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India.—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initia-tive of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound by then letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than inedical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent vearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

International Aspect of the Problem .-It was only during the processes and negotiations by which the Indian opium export trade to China was being suppressed that the Opium question began to assume a widely international aspect. This happened on the initiative of the U.S.A., at whose instance an International Opium Commission met at Shanghai in 1909 and formulated a series of recommendations for the suppression of opium sinoking and the regulation of the use of opium and morphia. The United States thereafter advanced a further of India undertook in order to lessen the danger proposal for an International Conference at of snuggling into China, and as an earnest of the Hague. This met on 1st December 1911, their desire to assist that country, strictly to and finally drew up a convention on the subject, confine the remainder of Indian opium export) the terms of this document presented no new

ideas to the Government of India. Their provisions India had long observed. As regards morphia and cocaine, with which the Hague Conference concerned itself, the uses of these drugs in India had long been subject to exceedingly strict regulations. But these two drugs, the use of which for other than medical purposes the use of which for other than medical purposes invariably takes the form of dangerous vice, were becoming a menace to the world. They were not included within the scope of the proposals submitted by the U.S.A. for the consideration of the Conference. It was mainly owing to pressure by the Government of India that they were included within the terms finally signed and the rigid and universal application signed and the rigid and universal application of the articles of the Convention which apply to them would rid the world of the drug evil.

As regards prepared oplum, that is to say smoking oplum, India does not and never has exported it and the sale of it in India is prohibited. No oplum is exported from India to the United States of United States of America. None has been exported to Great Britain by private merchants since 1916. Exports to Great Britain are strictly limited to medicinal requirements and go officially from the Government of India to the British Government. Nor is Indian opium exported

to any other country in Europe.

Indian Uses of Opium.—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe, America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate column eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opum has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e. g., the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully partici-

pated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumntion. But the principal effect upon India of these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

The Commission of 1893.—Despite all this, the principles of Indian internal opium policy essentially remain, subject to certain changes of scientific opinion in regard to medicinal uses, those laid down by a Royal Commission which was appointed by His Majesty's Government, mainly as a result of the activities of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, in 1893, to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the production and sale of Indian opium. The Society which was largely instrumental in bringing about the institution of the inquiry, recorded its opinion that the appointment of the Commission constituted "the ment of the Commission constituted "the greatest and most solid forward step that the movement for the suppression of the opium trade has yet made" and considered that the Royal Commission was "as fair-minded and impartial a tribunal as the Society could have desired to hear its case." The results of the appuir were publicated to 1855 and enquiry were published in 1895 in seven volumes.

The Royal Commissioners examined with the greatest care the problem of opium consumption in India and in brief they found that it was not only subject to careful regulation but was governed by longstanding and admirable disci-plinary habits among the people. Excessive use, they found, was exceptional, and condemned by public opinion. As regards the legal restriction of its use to medical needs, they advised that Government could do no more than limit the extent of cultivation and hold a monopoly of manufacture and wholesale supply and that to draw a line in popular opinion between medical uses and those not strictly so describable would be impracticable. They agreed that the mass of Indian opinion was opposed to prohibition as an unnecessary restriction on individual liberty and interference with established customs and habits. Apart from the religious question they found Indians generally to consider the use of alcohol to be more objectionable, more injurious and more disgraceful.

The Government of Lord Hardinge, in a Despatch to His Majesty's Government in 1911, and that of Lord Reading, in a despatch dated 24th March, 1921, both in the same words took their stand on the conclusion of the Royal Commission "that the opium habit as a vice scarcely exists in India, that opium is exten-sively used for non-medical and quasi-medical purposes, in some cases with benefit and for the most part without injurious consequences, that the non-medical uses are so interwoven with the medical uses that it would not be practicable to draw a distinction between them in the distribution and sale of the drug and that it is not necessary that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of oplum in British India should be prohibited except for medical pur-poses." The despatch of Lord Hardinge's Govern-ment was approvingly quoted by Lord Reading's Government a few years ago. It has long been recognised that any attempt to eradicate by law the use of oplum would be open to all the objections involved in bureaucratic interference with popular custom. Eating it is largely quasi-medical; it is used for the prevention, cure and alleviation of disease, as a prophylactic as an anodyne and as the commonest and most treasured household medicine of the people, to whom qualified medical assistance is inaccessible. It is also taken as a solace, as a tonic and as a

Present Policy.-The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is. and has been, one of non-interference with the and has been one of holding therefore with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physi-cal benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beingr, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and always has been the desire of Government to express.

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This follow tion was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the representatives of the different Rhowledge of the representatives of the local commit-tees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District and that Orises and the rerozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Confer-ence considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appear-

ed to be excessive consumption in many places.
While speaking at the Second Geneva Opium
Conference on 19th January 1925, Lord Cecil taken from a report made by the United States
Treasury, to the effect that consumption was greater in America than in India. The estimate framed by the Advisory Committee of the League of the annual requirements of opium League of the annual requirements of optim for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes is 600 milligrammes or 9.25 grains per capital which is roughly equivalent to 6 Indian seers per 10,000. The Health Committee of the League opined that this could be reduced to League opined that this could be reduced to 450 milligrammes, or 6.94 grains in countries possessing a well developed medical service. The consumption per capita in British India during 1924-25 worked out at 17.2 grains per head. The rate of consumption has certainly fallen since the compilation of this published figure. The amount includes veterinary uses and these are extensive, though to secure statistics of the quantity of opium given to animals is impossible. Allowance also has to be made for the poor morphine con- chistan, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.

restorative to lessen or avert fatigue and in other tent of Indian opium, which is about 9 per cent, ways in which, when moderately used, it is at 90 deg. consistence, and the limited number relatively innocuous. to administer strictly measured doses. Lord Cecil's statement at the League of Nations was received with extreme criticism by Mr. Porter of the American delegation. Mr. Porter said the American statistics cited had been disavowed une american statistics cited had been disavowed and that Lord Cecil's observations were a "vile slander upon the people of the United States." Lord Cecil apologised and withdrew his statement. But Mr. Frederick Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, New York, writing in the Current History Magazine for February, 1925, showed the annual per capita consumption in Italy to be one grain, in Germany 2 grains, in England 3 grains, in France 4 grains and in the United be one grain, in Germany 2 grains, in England 3 grains, in France 4 grains and in the United States 36 grains. In "Current History" for March, 1925, Mr. Wallis defended this last figure and said that in view of the smuggling into the United States "it would appear to me that the consumption would be much larger than the Government officially gave as 36 grains."
It appears now to be recognised by all sane opinion throughout the world that India has the cleanest sheet if any in regard to opium control and export. Even the former ill informed sentimental attacks upon the Government in these respects have almost stopped.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under Heense. Importation into British from the Indian States is controlled by British from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37,012 acres i.e. 26.3 per cent of the area in 1922-23 acres, i.e., 26.3 per cent of the area in 1922-23, and 20 per cent of that in 1912-13. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933. The con-sumption of optim in the different provinces in India in 1932 is approximately as follows:-

						lbs.
Madra				٠.		62,568
Bomb	ay (includin	g Sind	)	٠.		51,090
Benga	1		• •			64,135
	Provinces					39,880
Punia						62,210
Burma						41,330
Bihar	& Orissa					37,724
	l Provinces	and B	erar		• • •	26,446
Assam		• •	• •			30,512
Admin	istered Are	as (a)				14,445
	Total for 1	British	India	••	4	28,340
Aden			• •			90
(a)	North-Wes	at 186	ontier	Pı	rovince.	Baln.

The population of British India according to shops shall always be open to inspection, that no the 1931 Census is 271,526,992, and the consump-tion per head in British India, excluding Aden, that sales shall only be made on the licensed tion per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs. per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,809 and the opum consumption per head was 12.3 grs.

licensed vendors in all parts of British India, These conditions are effectively enforced by the the conditions of their licenses require that the excise departments of the various provinces.

premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers Close supervision is maintained over the of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded.

### GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The total value of the imports of glass and present. The existing Factories mostly stop at Almost all the important descriptions under this head recorded decreases Japan still retained the foremost position although the value of her exports shrank to Rs. 57 lakhs from Rs. 65 lakhs in 1932-33.

Manufacture of Glass in India.—Glass was manufactured in India centuries before was manuactured in India centuries before Christ and Pinny makes mention of "Indian Glass" as being of superior quality. As a result of recent archaeological explorations, a number of small crude glass vessels have been discovered indicative of the very primitive stage of the Industry. But no further traces of aminus Ladian (1987). of ancient Indian Glass Industry as such survive; yet, it is certain that by the sixteenth century it was an established Industry producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the material was inferior and the articles turned out were rough. Beyond this stage the industry had not progressed until the nineties of the last century. Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this line. Since then a number of concerns have been They started, a number of them have failed, mainly devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottle-making on a small scale. This, therefore, is the criterion which determines the two welldefined classes of the industry in its present stage, (i) indigenous Cottage Industry and (ii) the modern Factory Industry.

(i) The indigenous Cottage Industry which is represented in all parts of the country, but has its chief centres in Firozabad District of U. P., and Belgaum District, in the South, is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from "glass cakes or blocks" made in larger Factories. The industry is at present in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles The quality has been improved by the discovery of new glazing processes and for the present the turnover in this line has gone up to 20 lakhs of rupees a year. But these bangles have now to face a very hard competition from Japan whose "silky" bangles are ousting the old type Indian ones.

glassware amounted to Rs. 122 lakhs in 1933-34 producing glass cakes for bangles as in Prozabad as compared with Rs. 1,42 lakhs in 1932-33 or simple kind of lampwares and bottles. or simple kind of lampwares and bottles. There is one factory in the United Provinces which since 1929 has been manufacturing which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. Artistic glassware is out of the question and the private capitalists who have to run their concerns mostly with commercial ends do not think it worth their while to spend money and labour on it. War caused a great decrease in volume—though not so much in value which was much increased-of the imports of the lampware, etc., and in order to meet the Indian demand for them, new Factories were started and old revived, which produced only cheap and simple kind of lampware and bottles on small scale. The total production of these Indian Glass Works has not been exactly estimated, but it is generally supposed that they were able to meet in these war years nearly half the Indian demand for this kind of glassware. There are a number of Factories engaged in the production of lampware, of which two or three only produce bottle and carboys also. The chief centres for the former kind are Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Bijhoi and Ambala; while bottles are only manufactured at Naini and Lahore, and recently at Calcutta.

During the later years of the war period, a number of Glass Works were opened in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts, local manufacture having been stimulated by the cessation of imports of German, Austrian and Belgian glass.

Causes of failure .- Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due in part at least to preventible causes, prominent among which were (1) Lack of enlightened management. (2) Lack of proper commercial basis, as in some cases the proprietors had a number of other more larger concerns to look to. (3) Bad selection of site. An ideal site for a Glass Factory would be determined by the (a) nearness of quartz and fire-clay, (b) nearness of fuel, and (c) by the nearness of market. At least two must be present. In some concerns, two were absent. (4) Specialisation was lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lamp-ware, bottles, and bangles, etc. (5) Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses for Indian ones.

(ii) The modern Factory type of organization some cases for running the concern in the of this Industry is just in its infancy at beginning.

But beyond these there are certain real and special causes that contributed to the failure of some of these and hinder the progress of the rest. Chief among them are (1) The Industry is in its infant stage and hence such fallures are but incidental. (2) No expert guidance in this line, there is a lack of nen and good literature.
(3) Paucity of skilled labour of higher type.

(3) Paucity of skilled labour or migner type.

The present Indian workmen in this line and blowers are few in number and illiterate. They, therefore, master the situation and are unamendable to management. (4) Heavy cost of good fuel, the works usually being situated where good sand and quartz can be obtained, and consequently, in most cases, at slon Report (Appendix); Indian Munitions a great distance from the coal-fields. (5) To Board, Industrial Handbook, etc. "Notes on a certain extent, competition from Japan and Glass Manufacture." By C. S. Fox. (Bulletin No. European countries.

The Indian Industrial Commission say in their Report (Appendix E)., viz.: "The Giass Industry, even in its simplest form is highly technical and can be efficiently carried on only by scientifically trained managers and expert workmen. The present stage has been reached by importing men, only partially equipped with the necessary qualifications, from Europe and Japan, and by sending Indian students abroad to pick up what knowledge they can. The glass industry is a closed trade and its secrets are carefully guarded, so that the latter method has not proved conspicuously successful.

Bibliography-Indian Industries Commis-29 of Indian Industries and Labour, 1922.)

### HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. Previous to the outbreak of war, the trade in raw hides in this country was good; there was a large demand for hides, and prices ruled high On the declaration of war, the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated. Exports to enemy countries especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg, were stopped, and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material. The raw hide business of India had up to that time hide business of india had up to that time been largely, if not quite entirely, in the hands of German firms or firms of German origin and Germany had the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent. of the total exports. In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent. and in 1913-14, 35 per cent. Germany still takes the major share of India's raw hides while America takes the bulk India's raw hides while America takes the bulk of goat skin exports. Shipments of tanned hides go mostly to Great Britain.

The exports of hides and skins, tanned of

dressed, amounted to 19,700 tons valued at Rs. 565 lakhs as compared with 14,500 tons valued at Rs. 466 lakhs in 1932-33.

Conditions of the Trade.—The trade in hides and skins and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect : it has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.
Uses of Indian Hides.—The fifteenth report

of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots; partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather articles, bookbinding and for covering the small rollers used in cotton mills for drawing the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar

articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inex-perienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up-country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

Protecting the Industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisa-tion and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent, on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and failing this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries. Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries ex-plained that " the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have in fact the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear

with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necestities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus and skins are extensively cured and tanned should, so far as possible, be tanned within the latter worked up in response to an Empire, and with this end in view the Billing in the protection of excellent tanning materials such as Acacia pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrathus and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an Empire, and with this end in view the Billing in the past three products.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as Acacia pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrathus and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an Empire, and with this end in view the Billing in the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw below the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrathus the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves

proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate."

### INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some time to come on foreign manufacturers for her closely follow that in the United Kingdom for supply of textile machinery, power plants of the industrial requirements, Indian engineers and chemical experts will have ample of major interest. One main difference exists, the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matters opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include agricultural implements, domestic appliances, trying and moistening apparatus, laboursaving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water lifts, furniture and motal wares, construction of small manufactures and motal wares, construction of small manufactures and motal wares, construction of small manufactures in hardwares, construction of small manufactures and motal wares, construction of small manufactures and motal wares, construction of small manufactures in hardwares, construction of small manufactures and motal wares, construction of small manufactures and motal wares. wares, construction of roads and permanent ways, railway signalling and controlling, railway vehicles, buildings and structures, valves and cocks, lattines, closets and sanitary appliances. cocks, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances. There will also be new chemical processes an apparatus including the manufacture of vegetable products, foodstuffs, treatment of oil seeds, the use of by-products and waste materials, use of starchy raw materials for the sizing of yarn and cloth, tallow substitutes, manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder and chlorire and other chemical products for use in the various industries which the country will be engaged in developing in the country will be engaged in developing in the near future.

the near future.

A handbook to the Patent Office in India which is published by the Government Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules, and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and Indicates wherein they differ from English law indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 as amended in 1930 and the Rules of

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully an agration that had been carried on strilly for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Percogative prevented earlier action. and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patterns and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter Hyderabad (Decoan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Cochin, Kashmir and Jamu have ordinances of their ewn, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and vice versa. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective. Act, 1911 as amended in 1930 and the Rules of an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months 1933. The Patent Office does not deal with priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, trade marks or with copyright generally in Canada. New Zealand, the Irish Free State, books, pictures, music and other matters which fail under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks High are protected under the Merchandise which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act, (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, gave further protection both to the inventor by providing that his application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public, by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period. At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established, with power to dispose of many matters previously referred to the Governor-General in Council, and provision was made for the grant of a sealed "patent" instead of for the mere recognition of an "exclusive privilege." The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British inventions and Designs Act of 1907.

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following:—

- If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.
- The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.
- Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional ronewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.
  - Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.
  - Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.
  - Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

The period of opposition to the grant of a patent has been extended to 4 months from the date of the notification of the "Acceptance" of the application, instead of 3 months. The provisions contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, as regarded divisional applications in respect of inventions covered by the original application and divided therefrom, have been amplified and embodied in the Act tself. Section 10 has been amended to empower the Controller to decide disputes about proceeding with the applications for patents, that may occur between the applicants and third parties, or between joint applicants among themselves.

The time for appeal to the Governor-General in Council has been extended to 3 months, instead of 2 months from the date of the decision appealed against. A new Section 21A has been provided relating to secret patents. A new Section 35A has been provided for giving relief in suits for infringement of patents in respect of valid claim, despite the existence of invalid claims in the specification.

The definition has been altered as to the person entered on the Register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent. Section 78A (4) has been amended to enable British India to enter into reciprocal arrangement with the Indian States.

The definition of the term "Design" has been altered, and the time for applying to secure for the registration in India, the priority date of the application in the United Kingdom or other parts of the British Empire, has been extended to 6 months.

Printed Specification of applications for patents, which have been accepted (One Rupee per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD. . R. C. Technical Institute.

ALLAHABAD .. Public Library.

BANGALORE . Indian Institute of Science.

BARODA .. Department of Commerce and Industry.

BOMBAY .. Record Office.

,, ... Victoria Jubilee Technical Insttute, Matunga.

.. The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.

CALGUTTA .. Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.

,, .. Bengal Engineering College, Sidpur.

CAWNPORE .. Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

CHINSURAH .. Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

CHITTAGONG. Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

DACCA .. Office of the District Board, Dacca.

DELHI .. Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

HYDERABAD . Industries and Commerce Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

KARACHI .. Office of the City Deputy Collector.

LAHORE .. Punjab Public Library.

LONDON .. The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.

MADRAS .. Record Office, Egmore.

MYSORE ...Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

NAGPUR .. Victoria Technical Institute.

POONA .. College of Engineering.

RANCHI .. Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar & Orissa.

RANGOON .. Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

Government of Burma.

ROORKEE .. Thomason College.

SHOLAPUR .. Office of the Collector.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA (In table of Repres.)

			Ā	A LEBES OF O LEBES INCIDEN		The second secon	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH					
	1898- 99.	1903-	1908- 09.	1913-	1918- 19.	1923-	1928- 29.	30.	1930- 31.	1931- 32.	33.	34.
1. Production (b) 2. Imports	2,01 5,48	2,95 13,00	3,40 16,85	32,79	3,39 (a) 9,63	2,72 (a)30,66	2,25 33,68	2,07 14,23	187	2,03 2,80	1,32	2,76 1,10
3. Exports	82,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(a) 3,01	(a) 8,28	18	-	49	80,78	66,84	68,15
. Net addition to	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(a) 6,87	(a)22,38	33,50	14,22	12,75	-27,98*	-65,52*	-57,05
5. New Squared vo stock (i.e., 1+4) 6. Balance held in	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	16,29	14,62	-55,90	-62,08	-54,29
ernment Treassurfes and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves (**).  7. Increase (**) or decrease (**) in stock held in mints, etc., as	99	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	32,27	34,18	41,47	41,53	41,56
Year a	+61	+61 + +2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	66+	+4,95	15° +	+1,91	+7,29	+	+
6. Net absorption (i.e., 5—7)	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	16,24	12,71	-63,19	63,04	-54,32
	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6 51,53	7,14,70	7,29,32	6,73,42	6,10,44	5,56,15
absorption	61,19	88,31	1,52,24 2,58,04	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,82,44	6,95,15	9,31,96	5,68,92	5,14,60

# Insurance in India.

According to the report by Mr N. Mukauj Actuary to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1932, the number of companies subject to the provision of the Indian Iafe Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 at 282 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India. Of the 136 Indian companies, 60 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 25 in Bengal, 21 in the Madrias Presidency, 14 in the Punjab, 8 in Delit, 2 cach in the Central Provinces, Ajmei and Buima and 1 cach in Burma and the U P Of the 146 non-Indian companies 71 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonics, 18 in the Continent of Burope, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Jaya.

Most of the Indian companies carry on in number and of the remaining 33 Indian companies, 20 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 13 carry on insutance business other than life.

Besides the Indian life offices, there are some pension tinds, mostly connected with Government offices, which are exempt from the operation of the Act and the Indian Post Office Insurance Find is also exempt. As regards non-Indian companies, most of them early on neurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 146 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on misurance business other than life, 10 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 24 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in the British Dominions and Colonics and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

The total new life assurance business effected in India during 1931 amounted to 125,000 policies assuring a sum of nearly 266 cores and yielding a premium income of 13 crore, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 97,000 policies assuring a sum of 17 crores and having a premium income of 5 crore. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 3½ crores, of the Dommion and Colomal companies about 6 crores and of the single German company 4 crore.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs 1.764 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs 3.400

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 714,000 policies assuring a total

sum of 168 crotes including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of very nearly 81 crotes Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 502,000 policies assuming a sum of 94 crotes and having a premium income of 44 crotes.

Most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the **dividing plan** under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year Government of India Actuary says in his latest annual report that the main defect of dividing insurance business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription mespective of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years. "Business of this nature is 18 to 60 years. "Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy-holders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance entripies in Judia." Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were nuncions companies which transacted lite assurance business on the dividing plan and most of them came to grief. Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they realise their mistake.

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa and in the Near East. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1931 amounted to 66 lakin yielding a premium mecome of 4 lakin and the total sum assured inclinding reversionary bonus additions inforce at the end of 1931 amounted to 4 crores, having a premium; income of 214 lakins

The total new animity business effected during 1931 was for the animit of about 1 lakh per animin, which was equally shared by Indian and non-Indian companies. The total animity, business temaning in force at the end of the year was for the amount of 34 lakhs per anium, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was a little over 14 lakhs per animin.

The life asstraince business of Indian companies which steadily increased during 11 years up to 1929 received a setback in 1930 owing to the general inancial depression. The following table shows the new business effected since 1921 in each year and the total business remaining in force at the end of the year.

•	Yea	 r.		New business written during the year.	Total business remaining in force at the end of the year.
1921				5,47 lakhs.	34 croics.
1922				5,64 ,,	37 ,,
1923				5,85 ,,	39 ,,
1924	• •			6 20	40
1925				Q 15	42 "
1926	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::	10.95	47 ,, 53 ,,
1927	::		- 1	19 77	ev.
1928		••		15.41	71
1929	• •	••		17 90	00
1930	• •	• •		16.50	
1931	• •	• •		1770 ,,	89 98
1001	• •	• •		17,76 ,,	, 96

A large portion of the new business transacted by the younger and less firmly established companies lapsed within a short time and the growth of total business in their case is not commensurate with the volume of new business transacted in each year. The total business which lapsed during 1931 was 74 crores and was over 40 per cent. of the total new business.

The net income of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premiums and interest amounted to 5½ crores in 1931 and was in excess of 4 crore over the corresponding income of the previous year.

Claims amounted to 1½ crore and exceeded the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims to business of the previous year.

claims by survivance an increase of 7 lakhs, respectively.

The life assurance funds increased by nearly 2 crores during 1931 and amounted to 22½ crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was a little less than 5 per cent.

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the four years 1929 to 1932:—

		New busine during yes		in force	ess remaining at the end ne year.		Life
Ye endi 31: Marc	ng st	Number of policies.	Total sums assured.	Number of policies.	Total sums assured and bonuses.	Total income.	Assurance fund at the end of the year.
							<del></del>
1929		7,582	1,43,41,000	64,474	13,02,47,000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000
1930		8,894	1,49,56,000	71,479	14,17,81,000	69,36,000	4,02,80,000
1931		9,710	1,50,38,000	79,058	15,32,85,000	76,05,000	4,46,48,000
1932		6,484	98,15,000	83,165	15,88,89,000	81,39,000	4,91,47,000

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business.—The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1931 was 2½ crores of which the Indian companies' share was 3 crore and that of the non-Indian companies 1½ crore. The total amount is composed of—

- 1,28 lakhs from fire.
  - 43 lakhs from marine, and
  - 77 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies received-

28 lakhs from fire,

- 7 lakhs from marine, and
- 24 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 29 erores of which stock exchange securities form the bulk. These securities are shown in the account at a net value of 20½ erores. Mortgage loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 4 erores; land and house property are valued at 1½ erore; deposits, cash and stamps, are shown at ½ erore, accrued interest at ½ erore; agents balances and other outstanding items at 1½ erore; and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at ½ erore. Investments of Indian companies outside India consist mainly of stock exchange securities and amount to ½ erore.

# Customs Tariff.

purposes and not for the protection of Indian Customs Officer on sufficient cause being shown in any case determines, provided further that purposes are on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, as accepted or amended by Government. Under the terms of the Ottawa Government. Under the terms of the Ottawa When any goods having been charged with Agreement a large range of British and Colonial goods received a preferential rate of duty from January 1, 1933. But the tariff has been modified with a view to admitting free or at favourable rates articles, the cheap import of which was considered necessary in the interests of the country. Thus certain raw materials, manures, agricultural implements and dairy appliances are admitted free. Machinery, printing materials, etc., are assessed at 10 per cent. and iron and steel railway material and ships at 15% Der Cent.

Re-Imports.—Articles of foreign produc-tion on which import duty has been once paid, if subsequently exported, are on re-import exempted from duty on the following conditions:

The Collector of Customs must be satisfied-

(1) of the identity of the articles;

(2) that no drawback of duty was paid on their export :

(3) that the ownership has not changed between the time of re-export and subsequent re-import;

(4) that they are private personal property re-imported for personal use, not mer-

an export certificate giving the necessary par-ticulars should be obtained from the Customs Department at the time of shipment of the articles which should be tendered for examin-

This concession of free entry on re-importation is not extended for the benefit of Companies or Corporate Bodies.

Drawbacks.—When any goods, capable of being easily identified which have been imported by sea into any Customs port from any foreign port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, are re-exported by sea from such Customs port to any foreign port, or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port, seven-eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be repaid as drawback:

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector at such Customs port and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom House, or within such extended

General import duties are levied for fiscal term as the Chief Customs Authority, or Chief

When any goods, having been charged with Import duty at one Customs port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea as aforesaid, drawback shall be allowed on such goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port :

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officerin-Charge of the Custom House at the port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date on which they were first imported into British

No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for ship-

Every person, or his duly authorised agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that passed since they were re-exported.

Duty is, however, charged on the cost of alterations, additions, renovations and repairs, involving the substitution of new parts, done to the articles while abroad, which should be declared by the person re-importing the articles in a form which will be supplied to him at the time of re-importation.

To facilitate identification or a substitution of respective forms of the articles in a form which will be supplied to him at the time of re-importation.

To facilitate identification or a substitution of respective forms of the articles of the articles in a form which will be supplied to him at the time of re-importation.

To facilitate identification or a substitution of the articles of th

Kingdom, would do well to make themselves acquainted with the law and regulations relat-ing to merchandise marks. In Appendix II will be found the principal provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and connected Acts and the notifications issued there-under. The following summary of the regulations in force does not claim to be exhaustive. For those seeking more complete information a reference is suggested to the Merchandise Marks Manual which is published under the authority of the Government of India and obtainable of all agents for the sale of Indian Government publications.

Infringements or offences may be classified conveniently under four heads :-

- 1. Counterfeit trade marks:
- 2. Trade descriptions that are false in respect of the country of origin;
- Trade descriptions that are false in other respects; and
- Lengths not properly stamped on piecegoods,

764 NOTE 1.—In the expression "advatoron" used in these schedules the reference us to "real value" as defined in Section 30 of the Sea (ustoms Act 15.7% (VIII of 1878) unless an atticle has a fariff value assigned to ut.

NOTE 2.—Taiff-valued heads are based on the ordinary trade description of each article and cover all reduced grades and maxtures unless they are separately provided for spression. Standard rate of duty "means in the case of article-lable to preferential rates of duty the standard rate of duty as opposed to the preferential rate of duty when articles the ordinary rate of duty the standard rate and in the case of ordinary rate of duty.

(The following details of the Indian ( ustoms Tariff are published by courtesy of the Government of India )

# THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.

Item	Name of article.	Natme of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the arth he is the pro- duce of manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- utacture of	Duration of motective
;			_	The United Kingdom	A Butesh Colony.	rates of duty.
-61	SECTION I Live Animals and Products of the Animal ANIMA: ITHER, all suff. BROOK AND HAM not cannot or bottled.	. Revenue .	Hee bei cent. ad		<u>;</u> :	::
~	FISH not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent. ad	•		:
3.3	Fich, Salition, wet	a. P. Revenue Revenue mondan mundan o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	such rate of lates of duty not exceeding offering a subject to the control of the		:	:

<sup>\*</sup> The rate on the 1st January. 1935, and until further notice is annas 93 per maund of 82 lbs. avoir.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff-contd.

Item	Name of artu la	Nature of duty.	Stanlarlrate	Preferents of the arti duce or n	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture or	Duration of protective
No.			of duty	The United Kingdom	The United   A British Kingdom ( olony,	rates of duty.
	SECTION I—contd.					
	Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom—contd.		_			
3 (2)	Fish, Salted div	Preferential 164- Rs 3-8 per cwt cnue	R. 3-8 per cut	:	Re 1-8 per	
3 (3)	Figh. Unsaler dry	Preferential 1evenine	30 per cent	<i>«،ا</i>	20 per cent	
	Tweff other— B. a 'p Per (wt Bomlas			_		
3 (4)	TY-SHAANS, including singally and sozille and Revenue shuktins	Веление	onlorem cent a	a1		:
	2000 ft reduce— Sharkfus, foose or in bundles 4 0 0 from Alabam and Person (cult ports)			-		
	Sharkfins loose or in buildles 2.14 o from China and the Strairs					
4	BUTTER (HERSE AND CHEI	Revenue	25 per cent o	. 10		
	Per (wt					

# THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—conld.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of dutif the article is the produce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION I—contd.					
	Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom—contd					
4 (1)	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent.	ad 20 per cent.	÷	:
so.	CORAL, unprepared	Revenue	25 per cent.	ad	i	:
5 (1)	COWRIS AND SHELLS	Revenue	25 per cent, raiorem.	ad	:	:
	*-					
	pa 2					
	Cowries, yellow, superior 4 8 0 quality.		navagatura Vagasi			
	Cowries, Maldive 18 10 0			-		
	Cowries, Sankhli 86 0 0			-		
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre 20 0 0					
	Nakhla 98 0 0		-			
	Per lb.  Tortoise-shell 6 8 0			_		_
	Tortoise-shell, nakh 114 0			_		-

# THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Duration of protective	rates of duty.											
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	A British Colony.			20 per cent.						garageou d'efference		
Preferential if the articl duce or ma	The United Kingdom.			:								
Standard rate or duty.				) per cent. ad								
Nature of duty.				Preferential rev. 30	•				-	a control financia		
			Animal	:	Rs a. p.	Per cwt 300 0 0 500 0 0	410 0 0	215 0 0	275 0 0	220 0 0	130 0 0	-
Name of article.		SECTION I—contd.	Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom—cond.	Ivory, unmanufactured	Tariff values—	Elephants' grinders Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and pounts), each exceeding 20 1b in weight and hollows, centres, and noints each weight and hollows, centres	10 lb and over. Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb and not	exceeding 20 10 aach, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb. Elephants 'tusks each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows.	centres, and points). Sea-cow or move teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	Sea-cow or move teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	
Item No.				5 (2)		**************************************	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN					_

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

If and	Name of article	Natme of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty in the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	of duty he pro- ture of	Dination of profective
				·	A British   Colony	tates of duty
	SECTION II  Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd PLANT - LIVING not otherwas specified		Трер			
6 (1)	RUBER STUMPS		Fig.		•	
	VEGETABLES, all sorts fresh, drad safted or preserved not otherwise specified.	-alted on Preferential 101-	- 30 pm cent ad	4 07 PD	20 per cent ad calarent	
	Tanffudors Ks a p Ferrare (salle   0.12 0 Petrators   5 0 0					
	FRUTE, all sorts fresh, dired salted or preserved not officially a produced and officially a produced and salted a produced as a	Prenential revenue	Do bet cent ad admin.		ad raturen	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential of the article duce or ma	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	rates of duty.
	SECTION II—contd.					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd		_\	-	- skroupsskr	
	FRUIS, all sorts, iresh, dued, saitd or preserved not otherwise specified—contd.			_		
	Tariff values—contd. Rs. a. p.				***	***************************************
	Dates, dry. in bags-					
	Basra (Iraq) dates 6 12 0 All other sorts 4 12 0 Dates, wet, in bags, baskets 3 4 0					
	and bundles.  Date-, wet, packed in other 7 2 0				-	
	Fee practice Figs. dried. Fersan 5 0 0 Figs. dried. European					
8 (1)		Revenue	Re 1-4 per cut		:	:
6	COFFEE not otherwise specified	Preferential 1e-	25 per cent. ad indorem plus one anna per pound	:	25 per cent.	:
6 (1)	Coffee, canned or bottled	Preferential re- venue.	re- : 30 per cent. a	ad 20 per cent 20 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent	:
6 (7)	ТЕА	Preferential 1e-	Five annas per pound		Three annas per pound.	:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tarisff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION II—contd.					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom-contd.					
9 (3)	The following SPICES, namely :			-		-
	CARDAMOMS, CASSIA, CINNAMON, CLOVES, NUT- MEGS AND PEPPER— (a) Uncound	Preferential re-	45 ner cent. ad	•	374 ner cent	
	Ground	venue. Revenue	norem. per cent.	: :	ad valorem.	: :
	Tariff values—   Rs. a. p.     Spices, unground—   Per cwt.     Carlamom seed     51 0 0     Casta Lignes		valorem.			
	Nutmegs 0 4 9 Nutmegs in shell 0 3 0					
	Pepper, black         20         0           Pepper, long         18         0           Pepper white         37         0					
9 (4)	The following unground SPICES, namely CHILLIES, GINGER AND MACE	ial re-	30 per cent. ad	:	221 per cent.	:
	Tariff values— Rs. a. p. Per cwt.	venue.	valorem.		ad valorem.	
	Ginger, dry, unground 14 0 0  Per Ib. Mace, unground 0 13 0					

# THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	 ÷	Standa	Standard rate		Preferentia If the artic duce or ma	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective	tion
No.				5			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.	duty
9	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd. BETELNUTS	Preferential	ę	45 per	cent.	aq	:	374 per cent ad valorem.	:	,
	Tariff values— Rs. a. p.									
	Outch					-				
	East Indies and Siam.  Whole from Gos 7 8 0 Whole from Cevlon 10 0 0									
	from Straits, Dutch									
	(a) Mature (8 0)									
	Sput from Ceylon— (a) Mature 19 8 0 (b) Immature 19 8 0 All other sorts 8 0 0									
(9)	VANILLA BEANS	Preferential	ė	30 per	cent.	ad	:	20 per cent	:	
	GRAIN AND PUISE not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding			Free .	:	;	:	:	:	
	flour. Wheat*	Protective	:	Re. 1-8 per cwt.	· cwt.	:	:	:	March 1936.	31st,
<u> </u>	BROKEN BICE	Protective	:	Twelve annas per Indi- an maund of 822 lbs.	as per In l of 823 l	di-	:	:	March 1936.	31st,

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsectify, wheat imported by or on behalf of any person who is engaged in milling flour for export is exempt from payment of import duty, provided at each person, before clearance of the wheat for consumption or from bond as the case may be, has produced documentary vidence to the satistion of the Customs Collector that he has entered into a contract to sell a quantity of wheat flour representing 87 per cent, of the quantity of each in respect of which exemption is claimed and that the said wheat flour is to be shipped to a destination outside india before a date selfed in the contract.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.-Import Tariff-contd.

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty		Standa	Standard 1ate		Preferential if the articl duce or ma	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manutacture of	Duration
						<del></del>	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	of protective rates of duty.
	SECTION II—contd								
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom-contd								******
	Flour not otherwise specified	Revenue		25 per	rent	ad			
	Tanff value—			nalorem				:	:
	Cassava or Tapioca Flour 5 8 0								
11 (1)	Wheat Flour .	Protective		Re 1-8 per cwt	cw.t				March 31st
11 (2)	SAGO FLOUR			Free					1936
11 (3)	SAGO AND TAPIOCA	ıal	ē.	30 per	cent	$a^d$		20 per cent.	
	Tariff value— Rs a p	venue	-	ralorem.				ad ratorem	
	Cassava, Tapioca of Sago 7 8 0								
11 (4)	Starch and Farina	Revenue		15 per ralorem.	cent	pp			
	SEEDS, all sorts not otherwise specified	Revenue	-	25 per	rent	a <sub>r</sub>			er (1980)
12 (1)	OILSEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India			Free					
	OUSEEDS, NON-ESSENTIAL, all sorts not otherwise Preferential specified, including copra or coconut kernel		- <u>-</u>	30 per rulorem	cent.	aq	:	20 per cent.	
	Tanff value Rs. a p								
	Copra or coconut kernel 6 0 0								_

Tariff-contd
-Import
EDULE.
I SCH
HE FIRS
F

i		1				Preferential rate of duty if the article is the nro-	ate of duty	
No No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Stands	Standard rate of duty	- '	duce or manufacture of	facture of	Duration of protective
						The United Kingdom	A British colony	rates of duty.
	SECTION II—contd.				[			
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd.					-		
12 (3)	RUBBER SEEDS		Free				:	:
12 (4)	Hops		Free				÷	:
12 (5)	FOUDER, BRAN AND POLLARDS	Revenue	24 per	cent	a"			:
13	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts not 'Revenue otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per	cent	4		:	:
	:		and the same of th					
	Gallnuts, Persian 51 0 0							
13 (1)	BARKS for tanning	•	Free			:		:
13 (2)	CUTCH AND GAMBIER, all sorts	Preferential re-	30 per	cent	αη ;		20 per cent. ad ralorem	:
	Tariff values— Rs a. p Per ewt Gambier, block and cube 11 4 0		NA salada sasanda					
	Gambier in flakes or circular 33 0 0 pieces				-	,		

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
9				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION II—contd.					
13 (3)	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom - conta.  Gras, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise Revenue specified.	Revenue	25 per cent. ad ralorem.	:	:	:
13 (4)	GUMS. ARABIC, BENJAMIN (ras and cowrie) and DANNER (including unrefined batu) and ROSIN	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem.	:	20 per cent. ad valorem	:
	Tariff values					
13 (5)	STICK OF SKED LAC	:	Free	:	:	:
13 (6)	ОРИТИ	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18 \$ per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.	:		

Tariff-contd.
J.EImport
SCHEDL
THE FIRST

	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION II—contd.					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom-contd.					
13 (7)	CINCHONA BARK	:	Free	:	:	:
14	CANES AND RATTANS	. Revenue				-
	Tariff values-		valorem.		:	:
	Rs a. p Per 100 Canes— pleces.					
	<b>&amp;</b> •					
	Polo, all kınds—					
						-
	Exceeding 10 feet 11 70 0 0. length.					
	Tohite 18 0 0			-		
	Basket 5 8 0					
	00					

Ę.
conta
٩
4
. 5
Tariff
õ
-Import
7
١.
3
ă
8
SCHEDULE
ũ
ខ
e
FIRST
出
Ξ
• •

Item No	Name of article,	Nature of duty.	<u></u> -	Standard 1ate	l 1ate ty.	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
						The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	rates of duty.
15	SECTION III.  Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and products of their decomposition prepared Alimentary  Fatt; Waxes of Animal or Verstable origin  ALL SORNS OF STEARINE, WAX, GREASE AND Revenue  FAT not otherwise specified.  Ra p  Tariff ratives —  Des 15	Revenue		per calorem.	ent ad			·
	Lubricating Grease 0 3 3 Petroleum Jelly, whrte 0 5 6 Petroleum Jelly, all other sorts 0 2 3.							
15 (1)	LARD, not canned or bottled	Revenue			cent ad	•	•	•
15 (2)	BEESWAX	tial	re-   30		cent ad		20 per cent	
15 (3)	TALLOW	venue	Free	ratorem. ee	- :-		aa catorem	
15 (4)	FISH OIL INCLUDING WHALE OIL not otherwise Preferential specified. FISH OIL AND WHALE OIL, hardened or hydro- Revenue.		re-   30 . Rs.	30 per cer ralorem. Rs. 10 per cwt.	±	ad 20 per cent.  Ad valorem	•	-
15 (6)	genated VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS not otherwise Preferential		re- 35 p	ei cent. a	d valorem	35 per cent, ad valorem 25 per cent, 25 per cent	25 per cent	
15 (7)	Specined.  The following Vecerable Nox-essential Oils. Preferential namely, Coconut, Groundant and Lenseed.*. venue Tariff ralines—  Pariff ralines— Per ext		re-	35 per cent. ad ralorem	d ralorem		ad talorem.	
	Coconut oil 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							
15 (8)	Linseed oil, raw or boiled 2 0 0 All sorts of ANIMAL OILS not otherwise specified	Revenue	251	25 per cent ad ralorem	d ralorem		-	

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the articl duce or mar	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom,	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION IV.					
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.					
16	Canned or bottled BACON, HAM AND LARD	Revenue .	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
16 (1)	Fish, canned	Preferential sevenue	30 per cent ad ralorem 20 per cent 20 per cent ad ralorem, ad ralorem, ad ralorem.	20 per cent	20 per cent	:
16 (2)	ISINGLASS, canned or bottled	Revenue .	25 per cent. ad ralorem	:	:	:
17	SUGAR excluding confectionery.	Protective	R. 9-1 per cwt	:	:	March 31st 1938.
17 (1)	Molasses	Revenue	314 per cent, ad		:	:
	Molasses—  (1) imported in bulk by tank 1 2 0 steamer (11) otherwise imported . 1 10 0		ı olorem			
17 (2)	CONFECTIONERY	Preferential revenue	50 per cent, ad valorem 40 per cent	40 per cent	÷	:
17 (3)	STGAR-CANDY	Revenue .	Rs 10-8 per cwt	:	:	:
18	COCOA AND CHOCOLATE other than confectionery Pieferential 130 per cent ad valorem ad valorem	Preferential revenue	130 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent	:	:

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until nurther notice, on sugar produced in any factory in British India and either issued out of, or used within such factory is (1) 10 annas per cwt on Khandson Sugar and (12) Re 1-5 per cwt, on all other Sugar except Salmyra Sugar.

SECTION IV—cond.  Products of the Foodpreparing Industries;  Beverages, Alcabacic Liquors and Vinegars;  Beverages, Alcabacic Liquors and Vinegars;  Beverages, Alcabacic Liquors and Vinegars;  Beverages, Alcabacic Liquors and Vinegars;  Rain and Vinegars;  Tariff soluce—cond.  Biscurs, Carkes, Are Fariates—cond.  Biscurs, Carkes, Are Fariates—cond.  Biscurs, Carkes, Are Fariates—cond.  Biscurs, Carkes, Are Fariates—cond.  Tariff soluce—cond.  Tariff soluce—cond.  Tariff soluce and Vinegars;  Signa and Colling is Stored.  Signa and Colling is Stored.  Signa and Colling and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions and Colling and Conditions.  Signa and Colling and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions.  Signa and Colling and Conditions and Conditions.  Signa and Colling and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions.  Signa and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions.  Character Exponent and Conditions and Conditions.  Character Exponent and Conditions and Conditions.  Character Exponent and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions and Conditions.  Character Exponent and Conditions an	Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
Products of the Foodpreparing Industries;  Brourage, Alcahake Liquors and Vinegars;  Brourage, Alcahake Liquors and Vinegars;  Brourage, Alcahake Liquors and Vinegars;  Robing, canned or bottled.  *Vermicelli, Albania Liquor, and the Par East  *Vermicelli, Albania From China 16 0 0  *Vermicelli, Albania From China 17 4 0  *Vermicelli, Albania From China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 17 4 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 18 0 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 18 0 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 18 0 0  *Venemelli, Trice from China 18 0 0  *China preserve, dry candied 0 3 0  *China preserve, dry candied 0 3 0  *China preserve, dry candied 0 3 0  *Trift values given in this tean apply also to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and comports and Groceries, all sorts and comports and groceries, all sorts and comports and groceries, all sorts and copered to the province of the prov					The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
Products of the Food-preparing Industries;  Bererages, Alcoholic Layons and Vinegars;  Indusco-cond.  Biscurra, Cares, And Faritaceous and Vinegars;  Foods, canned to bottled.  Fortif nature from China 18 0 0  *Vermicell. Pass, from China 18 0 0  *Vermicell. Pass, from China 17 4 0  *Vermicell. The Far East.  *Vermicell. The Far East.  *Tarif values given in this item apply also timor to the ways specified under item.  VEORETABLE PRODUCT, JAMS, JELLIES, PROKEES, all sorts and Oliman's Stores and Grocerus.  *Road all sorts and Oliman's Stores and Grocerus.  *Road all sorts and Columan's Stores and Grocerus.  *Tarif values and Oliman's Stores and Grocerus.  *Road and the Far East.  *Tarif values and Oliman's Stores and Grocerus.  *Tarif values and Oliman's Stores and Grocerus.  *Tarif values (excluding 0 4 9)  *Tarif values given in this item apply also to limpan's Stores and Grocerus.  *Tarif values given in this item apply also to limpan's Stores and Grocerus.  *The Latif values given in this item apply also to limpan's Stores and Grocerus.  *The Latif values given in this item apply also to limpan's Stores and Grocerus.  *The Latif values given in this item apply also to limpan's Stores and Grocerus.  *The Latif values are solvential and Grocerus.  *The Latif values given in this item apply also to limpan's Stores and Grocerus.  *The Latif values are solvential and Grocerus.  *The Latif values are solvential and Grocerus.  *The Latif values are solvential and Grocerus and Grocerus and Grocerus and Grocerus and Grocerus.		SECTION IV—contd.					
BISCULTE, CAKES, AND FARIENT Revenue 25 per cent. ad valorem.  PRODES, canned or bottled.  Tarif values—  *Vermicell. four, from China 16 0 0  and the Far East from China 17 4 0  *Vermicell. rice from China 17 4 0  and the Far East from China 17 4 0  *The tarif values given in this item apply also of CHINTER, SAUCES AND CONDINENTS, canned or all sorts onto to therwise specified under Item  No. 21 (1) below.  *R. a. p.  *R. a. p.  *R. a. p.  *Tarif values fivon in this tem apply also of China preserves in syrup from the product (excluding 0 4 9)  *The tarif values given in this tem apply also of China preserves duty are Provisions and China preserves duty as Provisions and China preserves duty as Provisions and China preserves duty and the product (excluding 0 4 9)  *The tarif values given in this tem apply also of China preserves duty and dryceries, all sorts and Chinas and dryceries, all sorts and Chinas and dryceries, all sorts and chinas a Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas a Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas a Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas as well as a provisions and chinas Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas a Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas are seed to duty as Provisions and chinas Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas are preserved to duty as Provisions and chinas Stores and dryceries, all sorts and chinas stores are constant and chinas as well as a successive control of the constant and chinas and chinas stores and chinas as some chinas as some chinas as some chinas as some chinas as and chinas as some		Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars;					
Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces to specific of the small size  Tariff soluces to solut solution in this item apply also  Tariff soluces to duty as Provisions and Ollman's Stores and Groceries.  Tariff soluces and Ollman's Stores and Groceries.  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  China preserves in syrup  China preserves in syrup  Tariff soluces groot in this tem apply also  China preserves duty as Provisions and Ollman's Stores and Groceries.  The tariff values of the carclading  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces  Tariff soluces and old soluces  Tariff soluces and droveries and droveries all sorts and droveries all sorts and droveries all sorts and droveries all sorts and droveries all sorts and droveries all sorts and forceries.	19	BISCUITS, CAKES, AND FARINACEOUS AND PATIENT POODS, canned or bottled.	Revenue			:	:
•Vermicell peas, from China 18 0 0  •Vermicell peas, from China 17 4 0  •Vermicell rice from China 17 4 0  •Vermicell, rice from China 17 4 0  •The Ariff values given in this item apply also to the pease and the Far East.  •The Ariff values given in this item apply also to the pease and Groceries.  •China protes specified under Item No. 21 (1) below.  •China preserves in syrup Rs. a. p. Truff values and Corontt cill pars.  •China preserves dry candied of the per the pear to pear the pear to pear the pear to pear the pear the pear to pear the		flour, from China 1					
•Vermicelli, rice from China 17 4 0 and the Far Easi.  •The tariff values given in this item apply also to the tariff values given in this item apply also to import assessed to duty as Provisions and Oliman's Stores and Grocertes.  VEGETABLE PRODUCT, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, CHUTKTES, SAUCES AND CONDINENTS, Ganned Per box of Ra. a. p. For box of Striff values—  China preserves in syrup f. six large or twelve small jars.  •China preserves dry candied 0 3 0  Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9 per lb hardened coconut oil)  •The tariff values given in this tem apply also to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and Chinana & Stores and drocerife, all years not in many as and drocerife, all soris not chinana s Stores and drocerife, all soris not chinana s Stores and drocerife, all soris not chinana s Stores and drocerife, all soris not control of the control of		peas, from China 18 0		-			
*The tariff values given in this item apply also to limport assessed to duty as Provi- sions and Oliman's Stores and Grocertes.  No. 21 (1) below.  VEGETABLE PRODUCT, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, CHUTTARE, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, Canned or CHUTTARE, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, Canned or CHUTTARE, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, Canned or CHUTTARE, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, Canned or SIX large or The fariff values—  *China preserves in syrup \$4 4.0  VEGETABLE PRODUCT, CACIduing 0 \$4 9  *China preserves dry candied \$6 9  Vegetable product (excluding 0 \$4 9  hardened coconut oil)  *The tariff values given in this tem apply also to importassessed to duty as Provisons and to importas assessed to duty as Provisons and to importas assessed to duty as Provisons and to imman's Stores and dryceries, all soris and to imman's Stores and dryceries, all soris and		*Vermicella for Form China 17 4 0					
also to import assessed to dury as Frottsions and Oliman's Stores and Greeres.  Sions and Oliman's Stores and Greeres.  No. 21 (1) below.  VEGETABLE PRODUCT. JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, CHUTTER, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, canned or CHUTTER, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, canned or CHUTTER, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, canned or Six large or Six large or Six large or Six large or Greer twelve small lars.  •China preserves in syrup # 4 large or per lb  •China preserves, dry candied 0 3 0  Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9 hardened coconut oil)  #The tariff values given in this tem apply also to import assessed to duty as Provisons and Chiman's Stores and drycerife, all soris not		The tariff values given in this item apply					
No. 21 (1) below.  VEGETABLE PRODUCT, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, CHUTERIES, SAUCES AND CONDINENTS, canned or bottled.  Tariff values—  Tariff values—  China preserves in syrup  Venico —  China preserves, dry candied 0 3 0  Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9  Inardened coconut oil )  And the tariff values given in this tem apply also to import assessed to duty as Provisions and Oliman's Stores and dryceries, all sorts and Oliman's Stores and dryceries, all sorts and oliman's Stores and dryceries, all sorts and		also to import assessed to duty as Frovi- sions and Oliman's Stores and Groceries, all aorts not otherwise specified under item		_			
VEGITATION FAULUS. JABLALES, ITALIANDES, TREVEILUE  CHUTTATIES, SAUCES AND CONDINENTS, canned or  Dottlied.  Tariff values—  Six large or  Twelve small lars.  China preserves in syrup 4 4 0  Vegletable product (excluding 0 4 9  Inardened coconut oil)  And of the tariff values given in this tem apply also  to import assessed to duty as Provisions and Oliman's Stores and droceries, all sorts and oliman's Stores and droceries, all sorts and	,	No. 21 (1) below.					
bottled.  Tariff values—  Six large or twelve twelve small jars.  •China preserves in syrup 4 4 0  •China preserves, dry candied 0 3 0  Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9  Ardened cocount oil 4 9  •The tariff values given in this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and Oliman's Stores and Groveries, all goris not	20	CHUTNIES, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, Canned or		_		:	:
*China preserves in syrup . * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							
•China preserves in syrup \$4 0  •China preserves, dry candied 0 3 0  •Equable product (excluding 0 4 9  •The tarff whites given in this item apply also  to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not							
•China preserves, dry candied . 0 3 0  Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9  Indicated cocount oil )  •The tariff values given in this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and Oliman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not		small jai		-			
Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9 hardened coconut oil )  *The tariff values given in this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not							
The tariff values given in this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not		Vegetable product (excluding 0 4 9					
O limpol is assessed, to during a trivial source and Oilman's Sorres and Grocefies, all sorts not		The tariff values given in this item apply also					
		Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not					

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential if the articl	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro-	Duration
No.			of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	of protective rates of duty.
	SECTION IV—contd.					
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
20 (1)	Fruit Juices	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per cent. 20 per cent. ad valorem.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	:
20 (2)	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled	ntial	30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per cent, 20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	:
	Tariff value— Rs. a. p.	revenue.		ad raiorem.	ad valorem.	
	China canned fruit 7 4 0					`
ដ	Canned or bottled PROVISIONS. not otherwise Preferential specified.		30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent.	20 per cent.	:	:
21 (1)	ariff values under this item see ted with an asterisk (*) under ] (1) below. A. M. Do Oliman's Stores S. all sorts not otherwise specification.	ftem AND Revenue A. p. s. p.	25 per cent, ad valorem.	:	÷	
	*Yeast, from China and the Far 17 12 0 East, from China and the Far 17 12 0 East, from this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as canned or bottled  *Provisions under Item No. 21 above.  *P.—For other tariff values under this item see those marked with an asterisk (*) under Items Nos. 19 and 20 above.					,

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the article duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of professive
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION IV—contd.					
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinerars; Tobacco—contd.					
21 (2)	All sorts of Food not otherwise specified	Revenue .	. 25 pet cent. ad valorem	:		:
22	All sorts of DRINK not otherwise specified .	Revenue	25 per cent advalorem		:	•
22(1)	ALE AND BEER-	-				
	(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.		Preferential, Re. 1.2 per Imperial Fourteen gallon annas per Imperial Imperial gallon	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon	i	:
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but Preferential not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Three annas per hottle	per Two annas and four pres per bottle.	į	:
	(c) In bottles containing less than 134 oz but Preferential not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue.	One anna and six pies per bottle.	One anna and two pies per bottle.	:	:
	(d) In bottles containing less than 64 oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Preferential Nine pies per bottle revenue.	Seven pies per bottle.	:	:
	(e) In other containers	Preferential revenue.	Preferential Re 1.8 per Imperial Re. 1.2.8 per revenue. galon. galon.	Re. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	÷	:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE-Import Tariff.—contd.

Ifem No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard 1ate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	
Prof. Address			-	The United ; A British Kmgdom   Colony	rates of duty
(5) 25	SECTION IV—contd  Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacce—contd.  PORTER, CIDER AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS ENCEET ALE AND BEREN—				
	(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz or more	Revenue .	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon	:	•
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but Revenue not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six piesper bottle.		
	(c) In bottles containing less than 134 oz but Revenue not less than 10 oz	Revenue .	One anna and three pies per bottle		
	(d) In bottles containing less than 64 oz but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue .	Seven and half pies per bottle.		***
	(e) In other contamers	Revenue .	Re. 1-4 per Imperial gallon	:	•
22 (3)	WINES, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—				
	(a) Champagne and other Sparkling Wines	Revenue	Rs. 13-2 per Impenal gallon	-	:
	(b) Other sorts	Revenue	Rs 7-8 per Impenal gallon	- <u>-</u> -	:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE,—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
			of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION IV—cond.  Products of the food-preparing industries; Berunges, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—cond.		-			
22 (4)	SPIRITS (other than denatured spirit)-		-	-		
	(a) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial grallon of the strength of London specified including proof.	 specified incl		:
	(b) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indi- cate that the strength is not to be	Revenue .	Rs. 50 per Imperial	:	:	:
	(it) not so entered	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial g a 110 n of the strength of London proof	:	:	:
	PROVIDED THAT—		Proor			
	(s) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent. as essented.					
	(b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					

Ν̈́	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate		Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	nited A British lom.   Colony.	<del>-</del>	rates of duty.
F-43	SECTION IV—cond. Products of the Food Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—cond.						
BITTERS— (1) entered in that the s	BITTERS—  (1) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon	erial	. Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon.	per n.	į
e	(ii) not so entered	Preferential Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 37-8 per Imp g a 110 n of strength of Lor proof.	the original	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	12 per rial of the lon of.	:
E HE	Drugs and medicines containing spirit— (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon,		, H.W.	rial	i
en	(ii) not 80 entered	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 29 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.		age of	rial rial of the	<u>:</u>
뎦	Perfumed spirits	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon.	proof. erial Rs. 52-8 per Imperial	of. proof. 8 per	<del>,</del> .	:
	: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	Preferential revenue.	Rs 37-8 per Imperial g a 11 o n of the strength of London proof.		Rs 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	12 per rial n of mgth don of.	:

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Stanlard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro-	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Odony	rates of duty.
	SECTION IV.					
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22 (5)	SPIRITS—contd					-
***************************************	ROVIDED THAT—  (a) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case he less than 20 per cent and sudorem, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent and endorem  (a) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22 (8)	DENATURED SPIRIT Rs a p	Revenue .	93 per cent ad ralorem	•	į	:
(2) 66	n Java denatured arance ss	Ветеппе	2 not cent ad ralorem			
6	STATUTE	Beronne	. Of nor cent ad valorem	-		
3	OLICANES	revenue .	בים לעבו בבודר ממ נמוסובווו	:		:
<b>5</b> 7	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified	Revenue .	R* 3-12 per lb .		:	:
24 (1)	CIGARS	Revenue	112½ per cent ad ralorem			•

Ttem No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty it the article is the produce or manufacture of	rate of duty is the pro- facture of —	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION IV.					
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
24 (2)	CIGARETIES	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem and in addition either Rs 8-2 per thousand or Rs, 3-4 per lb, whichever	:	:	:
24 (3)	TOBACCO. unmanufactured*	Preferential revenue	Rs 3-4 per lb		Rs 2-12 per lb.	
	SECTION V. Mineral Products					
25	CHINA CLAY		Free		•	
25 (1)	SALT, excluding salt exempted under Item No. Revenue 25 (2)	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manu factured in the place where the import takes place t			

Under Government of India. Finance Department (('entral Revenues) Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, tobacco leaf for the manufacture of eigars when proved to have been imported for use in a eigar factory is liable to duty at Rs. 2 per lb. (standard) and Re. 1-8- per lb (preferential).

† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1.9-0 per maund of 822 lbs. avoir. Under the Salt ' Sol (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, as amended subsequently, salt imported into any port in British India except Aden and Perim is Hable to an Go additional duty of custom at the rate of 22 annas per maund upto the 30th April 1935.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kıngdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION V—contd.					
	Mineral Products contd.					
25 (2)	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of Manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orisas and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council for use in curing fish in those provinces.	:	Free	<u> </u>	:	
25 (3)	The following building and engineering materials namely, chalk, lime and clay.	Revenue ,	25 per cent. ad valorem		÷	:
24 (4)	CEMENT not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent.	20 per cent.	÷	:
25 (5)	PORTLAND CEMENT, excluding white Portland Preferential Rs. 18-4 perton cement.	Preferential revenue		Rs. 13-12 per ton.	:	:
25 (6)	STONE prepared as for road metalling	:	. Free	:	:	:
25 (7)	MARBLE AND STONE not otherwise specified*	Revenue	25 per cent. ad ratorem	:	:	:
56	METALLIC ORES, all sorts except otchers and other pigment ores.	:	Free	:	:	:

• Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenues). Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, sandstone is exempt from payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the article duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION V—contd.					
	Mineral Products -cond.					
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Revenue	Ten annas per ton	:	:	:
7(1)	ASPHALT	Preferential	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	15 per cent.	:
27 (2)	PITCH AND TAR	revenue. Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	ad valorem	:
	Tariff values- Rs. a. p.					
	Coal pitch 2 8 0 Stockholm pitch 12 4 0					
3)	ALL SORTS OF MINERAL OILS not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem	:	:	:
	Fariff values— Per Imperial		•			
	Mineral Colza oil 1 0 0 Transformer oil, including 1 5 0 transil and switch oil, other than that assessed to duty under the provise to Item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.					
7 (4)	KEROSENE.* also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its fashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	:	:	•

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all kerosene produced in a manufactory in British India is 2 annes and 9½ pies per Imperial gallon.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United A British Kingdom Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION V—contd.				
	Mineral Products—contd.				***************************************
27 (5)	MINERAL OIL, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps	Revenue .	Three annas and nme pies per Imperial, gallon.	 :	
26 (6)	Motor Spirit.	Revenue	Ĕ	:	•
27 (7)	MINERAL OIL—  (a) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Revenue	Rs. 15-10 per ton	:	
	(b) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illummant m work hamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes	Revenue .	12½ per cent, ad ralorem	: 	:
	Tariff value—  Ris, a p Per ton Mineral oil which has its flash- ing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordunarily used except as livel or for some sanitary or hygienc purposes, if imported in				

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all motor spirit produced in a manufactory in British India
is 10 annas per Imperial gallon.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom,	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION V—concld Mineral Products—concld.					
27 (8)	LUBRICATING OIL, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test	Preferential revenue.	Two annas and six Six pies per pres per Imperial Imperial gallon.	Six pies per Imperial gallon.	:	:
	SECTION VI.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soup; Candles and the like; Quee, and Gelatines; explosives;					,
82	CHEMICALS, DRYCS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified.   Tariff values—  Rs. a p	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, ad valorem, 20 per cent ad valorem ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad ralorem.	:
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar) 2 0 0					
	Animonia gas, anhydrous, m. 0 9 6 cluding compressed or liqui- fled gas.					
	Ammonium carbonate or bicar. 17 12 0 bonate.					
	Ammonium chloride—  Aufate of ammonia, crys- 11 0 0					
	Salammoniac, sublimed . 23 8 0 Other sorts, including com- 18 0 0					

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues). Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, calcium acetate and radium salts are exempt from payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	y Duration of protective
				The United A British Kingdom. Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—contd.  Chemical and Pharmacentical Products; Calcurs and Varnishes; Perfumery; Sonp; Candles and the libs; Ciues and Calcines;				
	• •				
	Boric acid (in bulk) 16 4 0 Calcium chloride 4 6 0				,
	Per lb. Carbonic acid gas including 0 5 0 compressed or liquified gas.				******
	Caustic potash 27 0 0				····
	Chlorine 0 5 0	•			
	Copper sulphate 12 4 0				
	Menthol (peppermint) crystals. $0.7  ext{ 0}$				ann an an an an an an an an an an an an
	Potassium bichromate 30 0 0 80ds ash including calcined 5 4 0				
	Soda, caustic, flake 12 12 0				
	:				
	mate				****
	Sodium hydroguphite (in bulk). 9 10 0				

ftem	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	te of duty the pro- cture of—	Duration of protective
		· .		The United . A	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—contd.			_		
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Sosp; Candles and the like; Clues and Celatines; Explosives; Fertilises—contd					
	CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines all sorts not otherwise Specified—conid  Tariff values—contd.  Rs. a. p					
	Tartaric acid in kegs or in bulk 69 0 0 Croma or natural soda uncalcined 4 0 0 Calumba roof 4 0 0 China roof (Chobchim) rough. 10 0 0 Chna root (Chobchim) scraped. 19 0 0 Chuebs 35 0 0 Galangal, China 11 0 0					
28 28 28 28 28 28 28	G PASTE AND BLE, GREEN (ferrous	Revenue	Free. 24 per cent ad valorem	::		:::
2 <del>2</del>	Soldpluk Liquid Gold for glass-making	Preferential	25 per cent. ad ralorem.	15 per cent.	: :	::
28 (5)	Heavy Chemicals, the following, namely —	Protective	Re 1-5 per cwt. or 25 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.		:	March 31st, 1939.
	MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE		•			7
28 (6)	THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS, NAMELY —  (a) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and Revenue soda alum)		25 per cent, ad valorem or Re 1-6 per cwt., whichever is higher	:		:
	(b) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated mag- Revenue nestium sulphate.	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem or Re. 1-4 per cwt whichever is higher.		:	:

Nature of duty
-
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Life; Glue and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—cond
The following CHEMICALS, namely cadmum sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenum, uranium oxide and zinc oxide,
The following ('HEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, naphalene, potassium chiorate and potassium cyanide, blearbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zine compounds, not otherwise specified aloes asafætida, cocame sarsaparilla and storax
Re a p
0 + 10
Arsenic (China mansil) 37 8 0  Borax, granular, powdered or 9 12 0
14 6 0 22 0 0
34 8 0 10 8 0
χ, œ :
Asafætida, coarse (hingra) 20 0 0

SECTION VI—contd  Chemical and Pharmaccutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the lite; Glues and Celatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.  28 (9) SACCHARINE (except in tables) and substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazetle of India declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharme 28 (10) NACCHARINE TABLETS  28 (11) ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM and their derivatives Re					
SECTION VI—contd  Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Scap: Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.  SACCHARINE (Everpt in tablets) and vuch other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Grazele of India declare to be of a like nature or use to sarcharme NACCHARINE TABLETS  ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM and their derivatives		Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variables; Perfumery; Sange; Candles and the like; Glues and Celatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—conf.  SACCHARINE (Everge in trablets) and u-ch other substances as the Governor-General in council may, by notification in the Grazefe of India declare to be of a like nature or u-ee to saccharme  NACCHARINE TABLETS  ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM and their derivatives			-	The United A British Kingdom, Colony	rates of duty
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Condustand Varnishes; Pertuinery; Sasp; Candles and the like; Glues and Celetines; Explosives; Fertilisers—conf.  SACCHARINE (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in (council may, by notification in the Grazife of India declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharme SACCHARINE TABLETS	ION VI—cont d				
SACCHARINE (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in (council may, by notification in the Grazete of India declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine SACCHARINE TABLETS  ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM and their derivatives	sceutical Products; Colours rfumery; Soap; Candles Glues and Gelatines; Fortilisers—confd.	-			
NACCHARINE TABLETS		Revenue .	Rs. 6-4 per 1b		:
ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM and then derivatives	:	Revenue	18‡ pei cent ad ralorem on Rs 6-4, per pound of saccharme contents, whichever is higher		:
		Revenue	Rs 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 184 per cent ad radorem, which ever is higher		:
28 (12) ALKALOIDS extracted from the homa Bark including quimine and alkahods derived from other sources which are themically identical with alkahods extracted from cinchona bark.	from Cinchona Bark includ- lkaloids derived from other chemically identical with thom cinchona bark.	-	Fiee.		
28 (13) ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	:	_	Free	-	:
28 (14) TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified . Pro	•	rererential revenue.	Presente ntial 30 per cent. ad calorem '20 per cent revenue.	20 per cent .	:
29 (INEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed P. 1	:	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent. ad valorem 15 per cent ad valorem.	15 per cent ad ralorem.	:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE - Import Tariff - contd.

	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- luce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION VI—contd.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varrishes; Perfumery; Soup; Candles and the like; Clues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—conf.					
29 (1)	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, exposed	Revenue	374 per cent. ad	:	:	:
	Tariff values— Rs. a. p. per foot Exposed standard positive		talorem.			
	flms, new or used— Feature flms 0 7 0 Other flms 0 2 0					lage de la lace
30	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions contaming dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum set 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102,	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, ad valorem. 20 per cent. ad ralorem	20 per cent.	÷	:
	Tariff values— Rs. a. p. per cwt Cuttle fish bone 3 4 0					
30 (1)	Pe China 1 2 coal-tar and coal-tar y dyeing process. Rs.	Revenue	10 per cent. ad valorem	:	į	:
	Alizarine Moist— per cwt.  (a) not exceeding 16 per cent 58 0 0  (b) over 16 per cent, not ex- 72 4 0					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

,		Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential if the articl duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	
Item No.	ляше от атиле.		of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—contd.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glees and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
30 (1)	Rs. a. p. Alizarine, dry per lb.					- William Control State
-conta	(a) not exceeding 40 per cent. 1 10 0 (b) exceeding 40 per cent 3 8 0 Congo red 0 9 0					
	Coupling dyes of the naphthol group. 4 0 0 (a) Naphthols 4 0 0 (b) Rapid fast colours 7 12 0					
	(c) Bases 3 0 0 (d) Other salts 1 12 0					
	1					
	(c) Other sorts— (i) Paste 4 14 0 (ii) Powder 16 4 0					
	Sulphur black 0 5 0  Metanil yellow 1 0 0  Anthine safts 0 5 9  All others					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	rate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration
		_	or am).	The United	A British Colony	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—contd.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—conf			-		_
30 (2)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely			-		
	(a) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and Preferential reduced moist revenue	Preferential revenue	30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per cent or Rs. ±12 per cwt ad valorem whichever is higher	20 per cent ad ralorem		:
	(b) White lead, genuine dry	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent or Rs 5-12 per cwt. ad valorem whichever is higher	20 per cent		:
	(c) Zinc white, genuine dry	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent or Rs. 6 per cwt, advalorem	20 per cent	:	:
	(d) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist-		whichever is higher			
	(i) in packing of 1 lb or over	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent or Rs 8-8 per cwt. ad valorem	20 per cent		
	(ii) in packing of ½ 1b and over but less than 1 lb levenue	Preferential revenue	whichever is higher 30 per cent ad ralored or Rs. 11-4 per cwt ad ralored	20 per cent		:
	(iti) in packing of \$ 1b, and over but less than \$ 1b.	Preferential revenue		20 per cent		:
	(iv) in packing of less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue	whichever is higher 30 per cent or Rs 24 per cwt an valoren	120 per cent		•

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of dut if the article is the pro duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty of the article is the pro- luce of manufacture of	Duration
			dut.	The United	A British Colony	rates of duty
	SECTION VI—contd.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap: Candles and the like; Glues and Cetatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—Confil.			-		·
30 (3)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:		_			
	(a) Red lead, reduced dry	Revenue	25 per cent ad ralorem			
	(b) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry Revenue or moist.	Revenue	whichever is higher 25 per cent ad radorem or Rs. 5-12 per cent			:
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moset	Revenue	whichever is higher.			_
	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist .	Revenue	whichever is higher 25 per cent, ad valorem			
30 (4)	The following PAINTS colours and painters materials, namely, harytes, turpentine turpentine substitute and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Revenue	or as, 4-4 per cwt , whichever is higher 25 per cent, ad valorem			
30 (5)	PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE.		Preferential·30 per cent ad ralorem revenue		20 per cent	
30 (6)	PRINTERS' INK .	Revenue	10 per cent. ad ratorem	_		
30 (7)	LEAD PENCILS	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad ralorem 20 per cent or one anna per doz , ad ralorem Whichever is higher	20 per cent		

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
			•	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
30 (8)	> 10 E	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:		
31	rrial Oils, all sorts not otherwird.  Re. a.  Re. l.  Re. l.  Re. l.  Re. l.  Ber ll  Ber ll  Hina, Japan and the	enti:	30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent. ad ralorem	20 per cent. ad valorem	) :	:
31 (1)	The following Natural. Essential Olis, namely, citronells, chinamon and cinnamon leaf.  Tariff calue————————————————————————————————————	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent 20 per cent ad valorem ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem	
31 (2)	The following Natural Essential, Olls, namely, almond, bergamot, galupatti, camphor, cloves, encalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint.  Rs a. p. Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs, Rs,	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	i	!	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—contd.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Caloura and Varnishes; Perfumency; Soap; Candles and the like; Gluce and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—confid.					
31 (3)	ESSENTIAL OILS, Synthetic	Preferential revenues.	30 per cent, ad valorem. 20 per cent.	20 per cent.		:
31 (4)	САМРНОВ	Revenue	50 per cent ad ralorem.	:		:
	Tariff values — Rs. a. p					
	Camphor, refined, other than 1 5 0					
	Cambrer, conder, other than 0.14 0					
	Campor. synthetic, tablets and 1 4 0	and Control				
	Camphor. synthetic, powder 0 13 0					
31 (5)	PERFUMENT, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem	:	:	:
	Tariff values Rs a. p.					
	Gowla, husked and unhusked . 52 8 0 Kapurken/r (zedoary) 12 8 0 Patch leaves (patchoul) . 13 8 0 Rose-flowers, dried					-
37	SOAP, not otherwise specified	Revenue .	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
32 (1)	Soap, Toilet	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent. ad valorem or Rs. 20 per cwt. whichever is higher	25 per cent ad valorem.	:	:

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	rate of duty is the pro- facture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION VI—rontd			-		
	Chemical and Pharmacentical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Performers; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—confu		-			
32 (2)	SOAP, household and laundry			_		
	(a) in plain bars of not less than one pound in 'Revenue weight. (b) other sorts . Revenue	Revenue .	Rs 4 per cut. Rs. 6-8 per cut.			
32 (3)	Polishes and Compositions	Revenue	25 per cent ad ralorem			•
32 (4)	CANDLES	Revenue	25 per cent. ad ralorem	-		
33	GLUE, not otherwise specified	Prejerential revenue	30 per cent ad ralorem 20 per cent	20 per cent		
33 (1)	GLUE CLARIFIED, liquid .	Revenue	10 per cent ad ralorem	-		
3.4	GUNPOWDER for cannons, 11stes, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent ad ralorem			:
34 (1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blact- Revenue ing gelatine, blasting dynamite, blacting robuite, blasting tonite, and all other sort-	·	. 25 per cent ad valorem			
34 (2)	including defolators and blasting fuze * FIREWORKS specially prepared as danger or dis- trees lights for the use of shirs.	Revenue	25 per cent ad ralorem			
34 (3)	FIREWORKS, not otherwise specified	Revenue .	50 per cent, ad calorem	-		

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, certain specified explosive specially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempted from payment of import duty.

THE EDGT SCHEDINE

	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential if the article duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
			or and	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—cond Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—Could.					
34 (4)	MATCHES. undipped splints and veneers—  (a) MATCHES—  (b) In Doxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable	÷	į	:
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matche».	Protective	manufactured manufactured finds, plus for so to boxes or booklets. The rate at which exchedutive for the fine being levisble on such matched in particular function f	:	:	:
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches	Protective	fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets The rate at which exces duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured 1 in British India plus.	:	i	:

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1 per gross of boxes or booklets.

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1.8 per gross of boxes or booklets.

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1936, and until further notice is Re 2 per gross of boxes or booklets.

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential if the article duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	rates of duty.
	SECTION VI—concld.			-		
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—convid					
34 (4)	MATCHES, undipped splints and veneers-contd		-			
	(a) Maiches—contd (4) All other matches	Protective .	The rate at which extractions to the time being lexiable on such matches manufactured 1 n British India no 10	:	į	:
			one pie for every 48 matches or fraction			
	<ul><li>(b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.</li></ul>	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half pies per	:	:	:
	(c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Protective .	Seven annas and six pies per lb		:	:
38	MANUREs, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures.—Basic slag, nitrate of amnonia, nitrate of soda, nurlate of potash, sulphate of amnuonia, sulphate of potash, kainit saits, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium eyanamide, amnuonia phospipates, nineral phosphates and nineral superpinosphates.		Free		: :	:

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is 4 annas for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof.

Item	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United A British Kingdom.	rates of duty.
	SECTION VII Hydes, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.			_	
30	HIDES AND SKINS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent ad ralorem.	:	,
36 (1)	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted		Free	:	:
36 (2)	SKINS (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed. Prefer and unwrought leather The following reference mannels: Revenue	Preferential revenue Revenue	Preferential 30 percent ad valorem 20 per cent revenue 55 percent ad valorem.  Baxonuo	20 per cent ad ralorem.	:
37 (1)	saddlery. Harness, frunks and bags LEATHER CLOTH TRCLTDING ARTHERCLE LEATHER. Preferential 30 per cent and other manufactures of leather, not other revenue	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent	
38		Preferential	Preferential, 30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent	20 per cent	
	SECTION VIII.	revenue.		and statement	***************************************
	Rubber and Articles Made of Rubber				•
39	RUBBER 1aw	-	Flev		
39 (1)	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES AND OTHER MANU- FACTURES OF RUBBER not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes	Preferential revenue.	Preferential   30 percent advalorem 20 percent revenue.	20 per cent ad ralorem	
	Turff values-		_		-
	Cycle tyres (pneumatic) from 10 8 0	-			
	"A pan and the 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 t				_
	per lb Solid rubber tyres for carriages 0 7 6 and rickshaws			_	-

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- nacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION IX				\ [	
	Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials; Goods Made of Plaiting Materials.					
40 40(1)	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise spect. Revenue fled including all sorts of on amental wood Revenue Firewood	Revenue Revenue	25 per cent ad radorem.	. :		: :
40 (2) 40 (3)	FURNITURE. AND CABINETWARE, not otherwise 'Preferential specified, excluding mouldings, TEA (HESIS AND PARTS and fittings thereof Revenue	Preferential revenue. Revenue	ralorm 30 per cent ad valorem. 20 per cent. 25 pet cent, ad valorem	20 per cent.	: .	: :
1 <del>4</del> 64	CORE MANTEACTURES not otherwise specified FURNITURE OF WICKERWORK OR BAMBOO SECTION X. Paras and its Amiliations	Preferential revenue Preferential revenue.	30 pet cent ad ralorem, 20 per cent ad ralorem ad ralorem 30 pet cent ad ralorem, 20 del ralorem al ralorem	20 per cent ad valorem ·20 per cent ud valorem	• :	: ;
	WOOD PULP	Protective .	R. 56-4 per ton .		:	March 31st
	PAPER, INCICIDING CHROME MARBLE, FLINT, POSTER AND STEREO PRINTING PAPER, articles made of paper and paper machié, pateboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorte, other than strawboard		Preferential 30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent revenue	20 per cent		1939.
	Packing and wrapping paper— Per lb.  Rachine-glazed pressngs . 0 1 6  Mallia. machine-glazed or 0 1 6  unglazed, and sulphite envelope at and sulphite Kraft and unitation kraft . 0 1 6					andrea Whongananan Sha

_contd.
Tariff-
Import
ULE.
SCHEDU
FIRST S
田田

Duration of protective	rates of duty.			th 31st, 39.	<b>:</b>		March 31st, 1939.	h 31st,
	rates			March 1939.		The second secon	Marc 19	March
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	A British Colony.	e e		:	:		į	:
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of-	The United Kingdom.			:	•		:	:
Standard rate of duty.	,			One anna and three pies per lb.	25 per cent ad valorem		One anna and three pies per lb, or 18‡ per cent, ad rathorem. whichever is higher.	One anna and three
Nature of duty.				Protective .	Revenue		Protective	Protective
Name of article.		SECTION X—contd.	Paper and its Applications-contd.	PRINTING PAPER (EXCLIDING CHROME. MARBLE, FLINT, POSTER AND STEREO), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content	PRINTING PAPER, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content and strawboard, all sorts.  Ra. B. P. Tariff ralues—Rs. a. p.	Printing paper, not on reels, 0 1 1 (excluding chrome, marble, filint, poster and stereo) in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to not less than 70 per cent, of the fibre content, glazed or unglazed, white or grey.  Straw boards (not lined) 4 4 0	ms (includir eadings) and oks and the	(b) All other sorts
Item No.				44(1)	44 (2)		44 (3)	

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	if the article is the pro-	Duration of protective
				The United A British Kingdom Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION X—contd				
	Paper and its Applications-contd				
41 (4)	TRADE CATALOGUES and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post	· ·	<b>Г</b> рее .		:
44(5)	PAPER MONEY	:	Free		:
44 (6)	NEWSPAPERS, OLD, in bales and bags .	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem	•	:
	Tariff ralue—  Rs. a p. per cwt Old newspaper in bale and bags. 3 10 0				
	STATIONERY including drawing and copy books,   Preferential labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanaes and calendars, Christmas, Ester and other cards, including cards in booklet forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad ralorem	20 per cent ad valorem	
45 (1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books		Free		:
45 (2)	PRINTS, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.*	Revenue .	.   50 per cent ad valorem	:	:

	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of— of protective	vino for states	The United A British Colony.	A British Colony.	A British Colony.	A British Colony.  March 1939.	A British Colony.  March 1939.	A British Colony.  March 1939.	A British Colony.  March 1939.  March 1939.	A British Colony.  March 1939.  March 1939.	A British Colony.  March March March March 1939.	A British Colony.  March  March  1939.
rt Tariff-contd.	Standard rate duc		95 ner cent ad valozem				25 per cent. ad valorem.		s per lb	Raw hemp—18‡ per cent. ad valorem; all others—25 per cent. ad valorem.		
THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.	Nature of duty.		Protective	-		-	Protective	:	Revenue	Revenue		
THE FIRST S	Name of article.		SECTION XI.  terials and Textile Goods.  luding silk waste and noils), and	silk cocoods.  Tariff values— Rs. a. p. Silk, raw— Per lb.	Chinese— Waste products, including 2 2 0 Duppon all kinds. Hand reeled	All other sorts 3 0 0	SILK WASTE AND NOILS	WOOL, RAW, AND WOOL-TOPS	COTTON, RAW	Textile mappendes, the following	Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	Tariff value————————————————————————————————————
	Item No.		46				46 (1)	46 (2)	46 (3)	46 (4)		

I arm conta.	
Trodun-Tr	
HE FIRS	
Ξ	

	THE FIRST	ביים מוששי	THE FIRST SCHEDULE -Import Latin College			
1	10.7	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of frotective
No.	Name of arrow.		or any.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XI—contd.  Towils Materials and Textile Goods—contd.				,	
<del>1</del> 6 (5)		Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad ralorem	:	20 per cent. ad valorem.	:
47	SLIK YARN including thrown silk warps but ex- cluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or noils.	Protective	25 per cent. ad valorem plus 14 annas per lb.	:	į	
47 (1)	SHK yarn spun from waste or noils and silk sewing Protective thread.	:	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	i	March 31st, 1939.
47 (2)	ARTIFICIAL SILK yarn and thread	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem or 3 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	:	į	:
47 (3)	Woollen yarn not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	35 per cent. ad valorem. 25 per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent	:	:
47 (4)	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving and knitting wool.	Preferential revenue.	Preferential 30 per cent. ad valorem. revenue.	20 per cent.	:	:
(2) 27	COTTON THREAD other than sewing or darning thread.	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
47 (6)	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and cotton sewing or darning thread—					
	(a) of counts above 50's—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	5 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	
	(11) not of British manufacture	Protective	6‡ per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	March 31st, 1939.

Item	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- luce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
V	TO OTTOKE		or duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XI—contd.  Tertile Materials and Testile Goods—contd.					
	(b) of counts 50's and below— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	5 per cent. ad valorem or 11 annas per lb.,	:	÷	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	whichever is higher.  61 per cent. ad valorem or 11 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	:	:	March 31st, 1939,
(1) (4)	TWIST AND YARN of flax or jute	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
47 (8)	YARN (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Revenue	64 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
84	FARRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of silk, including such fabrics embroldered with artificial silk— (a) Pongee	Protective .	50 per cent, ad valorem	:	i	March 31st,
	(b) Fuji. Boseki and corded (excluding white cord).	Protective	plus Re. 1 per 10 50 per cent. ad valorem plus Re. 1-8 per 1b. 50 per cent. ad valorem	: :	: :	March 31st, 1939. March 31st,
48 (1)	not otherwise specified contain 0 per cent, of artificial silk— British manufacture	Protective	plus Rs. 2 per lb.  30 per cent. ad valorem or 24 annas per 8q. yard, whichever is higher.	:	<u> </u>	1939. March 31st 1939.

ad valorem plus Re. 1 per lb., and (2) Paj, all sorts, are exempt from so much of the duty as is in excess of 75 per cent. ad valorem.

of duty he pro- ture of.— Duration of protective	A British Colony.		March 31st 1939.	March 31st 1939.	March 31st 1989.	Morch 31 st		March 31st 1939.
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of.—	The United A				:			•
Standard rate	or and y.		50 per cent ad talorem plus Rs 2 per lb.	50 per cent an valorem or Re 1-8 per 1b. whichever is higher.	50 per cent. ad ralorem	90 nos cant ad solosom	or per cent au culoren or 2 annas per square vard, whichever is higher.	50 per cent. ad valorem or 3‡ annas per square yard, which
Nature of duty.			Protective .	Protective	Protective	0	•	Protective
Name of article.		SECTION XI—cond.  Textile Materials and Textile Goods—cond EARMCS, not otherwise specified containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent.	ntaining more than 50 per cent of silk or tificial silk or of both.	(b) containing not more than 50 per cent. of silk or artificial silk or of both— (t) containing more than 10 per cent. artificial silk.*	(ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent, artificial silk,*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent, artificial silk—  (a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—	· :	(ii) not of British manufacture
Item		48 (4)				48 (5)		

Œā.
8
ELLE.
Ę
ā
Ī
4
3
y
SI
E
H

Trong		Vature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the articles the produce or manufacture of—	ate of duty s the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective	in ive
No.	Aame of article.		oi duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.	uty.
	SECTION XI—contd.  Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd (b) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent. cotton— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent, ad calorem or 2½ annas per	:	:	March 1939.	31st
	(ii) not of British manufacture	. Protective .	Square yard, which ever is higher.  50 per cent ad radorem or 4 annas per cor a annas per square yard, which	:	:	March 1939.	31st
£8 (e)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent, wool.	Preferential revenue.	ever is higher. 35 per cent ad ralorem	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	
48 (7)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not artificial silk or 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more tian 50 per cent cotton and not more than 50 per cent cotton.	Protective	25 per cent ad ralorem	:	:	March 1939.	31st
	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective .	50 per cent ad valorem.	:	:	March 1939.	31st
48 (8)	FARRCS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent. wool or 50 per cent cofton.	Revenue	25 per cent. ad talorem.	:	:	:	
48 (9)	THE FOLLOWING COTTON. FABRICS, namely, Sateens including itailans of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—  (a) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent. ad valorem	:	:	March 1939.	31st

-contd
Lariff-
aport
H H
SCHEDULE
THE FIRST
田

Item	Vonce of ratiols	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
No.	Addition at take.		of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XI—contd.					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods-contd					
	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective	35 per cent. ad talorem		:	March 31st, 1939.
48 (10)	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread	Protective .	50 per cent ad talorem		:	March 31st, 1939.
49	TEXTILE MANUFACTURES, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics, specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10):—	Protective	The advatorem rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly; or mainly made		į	March 31st. 1939.
	Bed sheets, Bed spreads: Bolster cases; Counterpanes: Cloths, table; Cloths, tray. Covers, bed; Covers, table; Dusters, Glass-cloths, Handkerchnefs. Napkins: Pillow cases, Pillow slips, Scarves, Shirts, Shawis; Sacks (cotton); Towels; Umbrella Coverings					
49 (1)	FENTS. not exceeding 4 yards in length being   Preferential 35 percent. ad alorem 25 per cent bona-fide remnants of piece-goods or other revenue. fabrics.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent, ad calorem	25 per cent ad valorem.	<u>:</u>	:
49 (2)	RIBBONS	Preferential revenue.	Preferential 150 per cent ad a dorem 10 per cent revenue.	ad talorem	:	:
<b>4</b> 9 (3)	BLANKEY. AND RYGS (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	Revenue .	25 per cent, ad talorem	:	:	:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- fuce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom,	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XI—contd.	_				-
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods-conld			-		
<b>4</b> 9 ( <del>1</del> )	WOOLLEN CARPETS, floor rugs, shawls and other   Preferential manufactures of wool not otherwise specified revenue including felt.*		35 per cent ad talorem  25 per cent. ad talorem.	ad talorem.	:	March 31st. 1939.
49 (5)	COTTON BRAIDS OR CORDS the following.	Protective .	6½ annas per lb			:
	Ghoonsis and Muktakesis					
20	JUTE MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified .	Revenue .	25 per cent. ad ralorem.		• :	: 
50 (1)	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS or cloth made of jute	:	Free .	•		
50 (2)	HEMP MANUFACTURES	Revenue	25 per cent ad ralorem	:	:	:
50 (3)	Corron, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery Revenue	Revenue	64 per cent' ad valorem		٠	:
50 (4)	ROPES, cotton	:	Free	•	:	: 
50 (5)	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent	20 per cent ad valorem	:	:
20 (6)	CORDAGE, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per cent	20 per cent	:	:
50 (7)	MATS AND MATTINGS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent ad talorem	:	:	:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- luce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XI—contd					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods-contd.					
50 (8)	COIR FIBRE, coir yarn and coir mats and matting	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem.	:	20 per cent. ad valorem.	:
	Tariff values Rs. a p					
	Coir fibre 8 8 0					
	Coir yarn 10 0 0					
51	SOCKS AND STOCKINGS made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk,	Preierential revenue	50 per cent. ad valorem. 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	:	:
51 (1)	WOOLLEN HOBIERY AND WOOLLEN ENITTED APPREE, that is to say, all hosiery and knifted appare tourainms not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Preferential revenue.	Preferential 35 per cent, ad valorem 25 per cent. or Re. 1-2 per lb., ad valorem. whichever is higher	25 per cent. ad valorem.	<u>:</u>	:
51 (2)	COTTON HOSIERY, the following, namely					
	Cotton undervests, knitted or woven and cotton socks or stockings	Protective	25 per cent. ad valorem or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher	:	:	March 31st. 1939.
<b>51</b> (3)	COTTON KNITTED FABRIC	Protective	50 per cent, ad valorem or 12 annas per lb. whichever is higher	:	:	March 31st, 1939.
25	APPAREL, HOSIERY, haberdachery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified,	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent, ad valorem, 25 per cent 25 per cent, ad valorem.	25 per cent ad ralorem.	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:

-contd.
conte
t Jarith
ξ
=
ヹ
Import
7
4
5
3
SCHEDULE
ሽ
FIRST
-
THE
H

Item	Some of esticle	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
No.	20010		or auty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
62 (1)	SECTION XI—contd  Taxtile Materials and Taxtile Good—contd. SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK GOODS used for required for medical purposes, namely:—Silk no artificial silk ligatures elastic silk or artificial silk no artificial silk nostery, ebbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee eaps leggnings, socks, ankeles, stockings, suspensors bandages, silk or artificial silk abdomnal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and ouled silk or artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent, ad raiorem	;	į	i
52 (2)	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use	:	Free		: :	:
52 (3)	INSIGNIA AND BADGES OF Official British and Foreign Orders.	:	Free	:	:	:
53 (1)	TEXTILE MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified.  RAGS AND OTHER PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS	Pieferential revenue.	revenue. Free	25 per cent.	: :	: :
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.			-		
54	Boors and Shoes not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem or six annas per pair, whichever is higher	•	:	:
54 (1)	Boors AND SHOES composed mainly of leather	Preferential revenue.	8	20 per cent. ad valorem or 5 annas per pair whichever is higher.	:	:

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of-	Preferential rate of dufy if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			or auty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
54 (2)	SECTION XII—contd.  Footwear, Hatt, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd  UPPERS FOR BOOTS AND SHOES unless entirely made Revenue of leather	Revenue	25 per cent, ad valorem or three annas per		:	:
55	HATS, CAPS, BONNETS AND HATTERS' ware, not otherwise specified.  PARABOLS AND SUNSHADES and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	Preferential revenue. Preferential revenue.	higher. 35 per cent, ad valorem 25 per cent, 25 per cent 30 per cent, ad valorem, ad valorem, ad valorem, ad valorem, ad valorem.	25 per cent. 2 ad valorem. 20 per cent. ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	: :
	Tariff values— Rs a. p. Per dozen.			toon the same of t		
	Cmbrella 11by other than nickellod, brassed, fluted or metal tipped.  Sold Flexus, 23, 25 and 27					
	tries 19 and					
_	From Japan 0 13 0					
	Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches—From Japan				The second of th	
	Solids, 16, 19 and 21 inches— rets of 8. From Japan 0 14 0 From other countries 1 4 0					

-	
_:	
4	
contd.	
~	
=	
9	
u	
-	
•	
Lariff-	
-	
-	
. •••	
_	
_	
-	
τ.	
~	
Import	
x	
12	
ы	
-	
-	
ъ.	
1	
-1	
~	
1	
$\neg$	
_	
_	
_	
21	
_	
-	
-	
•	
_	
7	
SCHEDULE:	
_	
-	
n	
- 2	
-	
-	
_	
ı	
_	
FEST	
-1	
-	
-	
-	

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	if the article is the pro-	are of daty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
			ć mp	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XII—contd. Footwear, Hats, Umbrelles and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd					
56 (1)	UMBRELLAS	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent or eight annas each, ad valorem, whichever is higher.	20 per cent, ad ralorem,	:	:
29		:		:	:	:
	SECTION XIII.					-
	Wares of Stones and of other Mineral Materials, Ceramic Products, Glass and Classware.	911				
58	ARTICLES MADE OF STONE OR MARBLE .	Revenue .	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
58 (1)	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent	20 per cent.	:	:
68 (2)	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent	:	:
29	BULDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, all sort- not of 10m, steel or wood not otherwise speci- fied, including tile, other than glass, earthen- ware or porcelain tiles and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in Item No 72 or No 74 (2) *	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad ralorem 20 per cent.	20 per cent.	:	:
59 (1)	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING BRICKS	Revenue	25 per cent. ad talorom	:	:	:

֡	į	
֡		

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of-	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
			or andy.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XIII—cond.  Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Classware—cond.					
59 (2)	EARTHENWARE, china and porcelam, all corts not otherwise specified.	Pieferential ievenue	Pieferential 30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent revenue	20 per cent		:
59 (3)	EARTHENWARE pipes and sanitary ware	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.			
59 (4)	THES of earthenware and porcelain	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem or two annas per square foot, which- ever is higher	20 per cent ad ralorem	:	<b></b> -
59 (5)	DOMESTIC EARTHENWARE, china and porcelain, the following, namely:—					
	(a) Tea cups and coffee cups— (1) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs., Preferential revenue.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad raloxen 20 per cent or ten annas per ad taloxen dozen. Whichever 12	20 per cent ad talorem		
	(11) having a capacity of not more than 74 Preferential ozs	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent. or four annas per ad valorem. dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent.		
	(b) Saucers— (1) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent or five annas per ad valorem. Authorem 18	20 per cent ad valorem.		:
	(11) for use with tea cups or coffee cups Preferential having a capacity of not more than revenue 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent or two annas per ad valorem. dozen, whichever 18 higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.		· ·

		and the state of t	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
No.	Name of article.	vature of univ.		The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XIII—contd.			-		
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—contd			of White Indian		
59 (5) —contd.	DOMESTIC EARTHENWARE, china and porcelain the following, namely—contd.	-				
	(c) Tea-pots— (1) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. ad valorem;20 per cent or Rs. 3 per dozen, ad valorem.	n;20 per cent	:	:
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozand not more than 20 ozand not more than 20 oza	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad ruduem:20 per cent or Re 1-8 per dozen, ad rudorem:	ad ralorem.	i i	:
	(sif) having a capacity of not more than 10 oze	Preferential revenue.	Whitever is increased to be cent or twelve annas per ad valorem. dozen, whichever is higher.	n 20 per cent r ad valorem.	:	:
	(d) Sugar-bowls	Preferential revenue	Preferential 30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent revenue of Rel 1-8 per dozen, ad valorem.	ad talorem.	:	:
	(e) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs	Preferential revenue	which set is undered as 30 per cent. 30 per cent. ad adorem;20 per cent. or twelve annas per ad adorem. dozen whichever is higher.	n 20 per cent. r ad talorem.	:	:
	(f) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter— (i) over 8½ inches in diameter	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent. or Re 1 per dozen. ad valorem.	a 20 per cent.	į	:
	(ii) not over $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter	Preferential revenue.	winttrevers uniquent.  30 per cent ad tudorem 20 per cent, or ten amas per ad tudorem. dozen. whichever is higher	n 20 per cent. T ad valorem.	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

1		a true	te	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of-	is the pro-	Duration of protective
. No.	Name of article.	Nature of cury.	of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XIII—contd.					
	Wares of Stone and of other mineral Materials; Ceramic Products, Glass and Glassware—contd.		_			* ***
59 (6)	COVERED CRUCIBLES for glass-making		Preferential 25 per cent ad talorem. 15 per cent. revenue.	15 per cent.	:	:
9	GLASS AND GLASSWARE not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware	. Revenue.	25 per cent. ad valorem	:	:	:
	Tariff values Bs. a p.		_			
	Aerated water bottles, empty— Could's pattern—					
	10 cs		_			· ·
	tern————————————————————————————————————					
	15 8	0	-			
(1)(1)	GLASS GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS for lamps and					-
	lanterns— (a) Globes for hurricane lanterns .	Revenue	25 per cent ad valoremed or four annas and	:	:	
	(b) Other globes and chimneys having an Revenue external base diameter of over one inch	Revenue	six pies per dozen whichever is higher 25 per cent ad vadorem, or three annas per dozen whichever is		i i	:
60 (2)	Electric lighting bulbs	Preferential revenue.	higher. 50 per cent ad valorem 40 per cent ad valorem.	40 per cent	:	

	INE FINAL	CheboneIn	ine final achebolie. Import land-conid.			
Item No.	Name of artule	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—	ate of duty 18 the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
			· ·	The Umted Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XIII—concld.  Wares of Stones and other Mineral Materials, Ceramie Products, Glass and Glasswares.—concld					
60 (3)	GLASS BANGLES, glass beads and false pearls  Tariff talves— Rs a p	Revenue	50 per cent, ad talorem		:	:
	Glass bangles— pairs.  China—			-		
	Nimuchi and pasalal 2 0 0 Bracelet Jadi and fancy. 4 0 0 all kinds Rajawarakh, all kinds 1 0 0			<b>L</b>		
	Japan— per doz  Reshmi or lustre, all pairs, colours— Fancy (including all 0 1 2					
	kinds of Vakmel or Zigzag but excluding hexagonal bangles) Fanory hexagonal . 0 0 8 All others 0 0 7 Hollow or tube, all colours. 0 1 3					
	Sonerikada (golbala)— Containing gold in their 0 12 0 composition. All others 0 1 9					

Item	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential if the article duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
			of duty.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
•	SECTION XIV.				•	
	Real Pearls, precious Stones, Precious metals and wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie).					_
19	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut. and Pearls. unset.	:	Free	:	:	:
(1)	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut	Revenue .	25 per cent. ad valorem.		:	:
61 (2)	SILVER BULLION and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.*	Revenue	Two annas per ounce.	:		:
h61 (3)	GOLD BULLION and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling	:	Free	•	•	:
(†)	SHYER PLATE and eilver manufactures, all sorts Revenue not otherwise specified	Revenue .	50 per cent od talorem.		:	:
<b>61</b> (5)	SLIVER THREAD and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire maniply nade of silver) and silver leaf including also ministion gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature of whatever metal made +	Protective	62½ per cent ad vuloren	·	:	March 31st. 1941.

<sup>\*</sup> The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all silver produced in silver works in British India is 5 anuas per ounce.

<sup>†</sup> Under Government of India. Finance Department, (Central Revenues), Noithcation No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, all the articles included in this item are liable to duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

·Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of protective
			or unity.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
61 (6)	SECTION XIV—concild.  Real Pearls, precious stones, precious metals and warte of those materials, coin (specie)—concild.  GOLD PLATE. gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent. ad valorem.	:		:
61 (7)	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent. ad valorem 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	:	:
61 (8)	ARTICLES, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or sliver.*	Revenue	50 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
61 (9)	CUTLERY plated with gold or silver	Pireferential revenue.	50 per cent. ad valorem. 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	:	:
(10)	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS*	Revenue	50 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
62	CURRENT COIN of the Government of India	:	Free	:	:	:
62 (1)	SILVER COIN, not otherwise specified	Revenue	Two annas per ounce.	:	:	:
62 (2)	GOLD COIN	:	Free	:	:	:
63	SECTION XV.  Base metals and articles made therefrom. IRON OR STEEL, old	Revenue	15% per cent. ad	:	•	:
	Tariff value— Rs. a. p. Per cwt. Iron or steel, old 1 0 0		talorem.			

• Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, articles of initiation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners) which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to fotal metallic, contents, is less than 1.5 per cent. are liable to duty as 'hardware, other sorts' at the standard rate of 30 per cent. ad endorem or the preferential rate of 20 per cent. ad endorem yes under item No. 71. † The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item	Yamo of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of dutification if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
No.	valle of attice.	· far to among	of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XV—contd.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63 (1)	IRON ALLOYS, vz., ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegeleisen and the like as comnonly used for steel making.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent. ad valorem 10 per cent.	10 per cent. ad talorem.	i	:
63 (2)	IRON or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough ond piling-					
	(a) not fabricated— (b) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals	Protective .	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* or 10 per cent advancem, whichever is higher.	:	į	March 31st, 1941.
	coated with other metals	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent. advancem, whichever is higher.	:	:	March 31st, 1941.

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1985, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

#### Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Itcm No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- live or manufacture of—	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
63 (2) -contd.	SECTION XV—contd.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd IRON or steel angle, thannel tee, flat, beam zed trough and plung—contd.  (a) not fabritestel—contd.	1				
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	the times the everseduity leviable for the time being on steel migors produced in Britsh Indias plus R. 43 per fon	***	•	March 31st., 1941,
	manufacture	Protective	times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in	•	:	March 31st, 1941.
Ş		Protective	Rs 40 per for 11 times the excise day lesished for the fine being on steel mgots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 ner ton		:	March 31st, 1941.
(S) 84	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the exuse duty leviable for the time beam on steel mgots produced in British India * plus 18 * 10 per ton , or 10 per cent of 10 per	:	:	March 31st, 1941.

. The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

No.  Base Met (it) not	SECTION XV—contd  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd (it) not of British manufacture.	AL	ol duty	ance of manufacture of—	100	of protective
Base Met	SECTION XV—contd ttals and Articles made therefrom—contd of British manufacture .			The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
Base Met	stals and Articles made therefrom—contd of British manufacture .					
(i) not	ot of British manufacture	_				
		Protective	duy fevable for the tune being drug fevable for the tune being on steel ingot produced in British India plus Rs 39 per (on, or 20 per cent adoem whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941.
63 (4) IRON, PIG	٠.	Preferential revenue	Preferential 20 percent od inforem 10 per centrevenue	10 per cent.	· . :	:
Tarıft ı Iron.	Tanifi ialue— Rs a p Per ton Iron. pig 65 0 0		-	-		
63 (5) IRON rice bowl-	e bowls	Preteren'ial revenue	20 per cent ad alorem $ 10\>$ per cent of alorem	10 per cent	:	:
63 (6) CAST IRON P therefor, tees sock the like—	CAST IRON PIPES AND TUBES also cast from fittings therefore, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows tees sockets flanges, plugs valves, cocks and the like—		The said of \$1000000	-		
(i) of	(1) of British manufacture	Protective	10 per cent. ad valorem		•	March 31-t.
tou (12)	(11) not of British manufacture	Protective	Re 57-8-0 per ton .	:	:	March 31st, 1941.

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration of profective
	-		or one).	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
63 (7)	SECTION XV—contd.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd CAST IRON PLATES	Preferential	Preferential   20 per cent. ad valorem.   10 per cent.	10 per cent.		
63 (8)	STEEL ingot IRON OR STEEL blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 14 inches square or thick shall be included in this item *	revenue revenue.	The excise duty levia. The excise ble for the timeduty leviable being on steel ingois for the time produced in Britishleang on steel indiat; or 20 per ingots precent, ad "adorm, dined in Briwhichever is higher, its Indiat; or 10 per cent, ad "adorm, whichever is higher.	ad talorem  The excise cluty leviable sfor the time bleeng on steel. fingots pro- funced in Bri- tish Indiat, or 10 per cent. ad valorem. whichever is		
63 (9)	IRON OR STEEL structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of fron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestee, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, out not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Item No. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1).			higher		
	(a) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British Indist plus Rs. 40 per ton	:	÷	March 31st, 1941.

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenues). Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, from or steel billets are exempt from payment of the alternative ad valorem duty.
† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

contd
Tariff
-Import
OULE.
SCHEDL
FIRST
THE

Item	Xame of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	ate of duty is the pro- facture of—	Duration
Vo.			of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XV—conid.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—conid (b) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the exerceduty leviable for the fine beam on steel ingots produced in British Indua purish	-		March 31st,
63 (10)	STEEL. tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.		no red of su			
	(t) of British manufacture	Protective .	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in Britsh India* plus Rs 38 ner fon			March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus			March 31st, 1941.
63 (11) 63 (12)	CHORS AND CABLES  bolts and nuts, including hool for roofing but excluding fit	revenue.	nem .	10 per cent ad talorem.	<u>:</u>	:
	oots and nuts— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent. ad 10 per cent. ad 10 per levial higher.	:	:	March 318t, 1941.

E	Town of article	Nature of duty	standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	e of duty the pro-	Duration of protective
No.	Adile Of all la		of duty	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	rates of duty
	SECTION XV-contd  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom-contd					
63 (12)	A IRON OR STEEL bolts, and nuts-contd	-				
	(11) not of Britrsh manufacture	Protective	dry leviable for the time being on steel mgots, produced in British India* plant Rs 1-9-0 per cwt		:	March 31st. 1941
	B IRON OR STEEL fish bolts and nuts-		-			
	(1) of British manufacture	Protective	duy lei times the excise duy lei timble for the time being on steel mgots produced in British India,* or 10 per cent ad adolem whichever is higher		: ·	March 31st.
	(11) not of British manufacture .	Protective	duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British Indua' plus Rs. 4-5-0 per cut		:	March 31st, 1941.
63 (13) 63 (14)	IRON OR STEEL expanded metal IRON OR STEEL hoops and strips	Preferential revenue. Preferential revenue.	Preferential 20 percent. advalorem. 10 per cent revenue. Preferential 20 percent. advalorem. 10 per cent revenue.	10 per cent ad valorem 10 per cent ad calorem.		: :

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- uce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective	٥
			of duty	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.	· ·
	SECTION XV—contd.						1
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom-contd						-
63 (15)	IRON OR STEEL rivets-			_		-	
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	duty leviable for the time being on seel moots produced in British India. or 10 per cent ad address, whichever is higher.	•	:	March 31st, 1941.	t,
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	duty leviable for the duty leviable for the time being on steel mosts produced in British India* pluy. Rs 1-14-0 per cwt	•		March 31.t, 1941	÷
63 (16)	IRON OR STEEL nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent, ad adorem '10 per cent	10 per cent	:		
	Tariff talves— Rs a p  Nails and washers—						,
	11	4					
	Nauls, bullock and lorse-shoe, 37 8 0 Wa-her-, black structural 8 12 0						

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel mgots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE -Import Tariff-contd.

ion	duty		31st,	31st,	•	31st,
Duration of protectiv	rates of duty		March 1941.	March 1941.	: 	March 1941.
rate of duty is the pro- facture of—	A British Colony.		<b>:</b>	ŧ	i:	1
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	The United Kingdom.		:	. :	0 per cent.	:
te.	or auty.		duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* nurs	Rs 12 per ton; or 10 per cent ad adorem, whichever is higher 14 times the excise duty levable for the time being on steel mark produced in British India* Plus Rs, 35 per ton.	20 per cent. ad ralorem. 10 per cent.	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingets produced in British India, or 10. Per cent at allorem, whichexes is higher.
Nature of duty.			Protective	Protective	Preferential revenue.	Protective
Name of entirle		Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—conld. IRON OR STEEL pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates	of British manufacture	(12) not of British manufacture	IRON OR STEEL pipes and tubes: also fittings therefor that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, fanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings	therefor otherwise specified  RON OR STEEL plates excluding cast iron plates—  (a) not fabricated—  (b) of British manufacture—  not coated with other metals
Item	.No.	63 (17)			63 (18)	63 (19)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

	Nature of duty of duty.
-	
	SECTION XV-contd  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom-contd
	(a) not fabricated—contd (b) of British manufacture—contd
duty leviable for the time being on steel nagots produced in British India, or 10 per cent. ad adorem.	Protective 14 times duty led time by time by maches maches british per even
whichever's ingher whichever's ingher duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus, Rs 25 per ton.	Protective   1½ time   duty
14 times the excised duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton	Protective 1½ tune duty is time tune lugget British British Rs 40
duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton.	Protective . 14 time duty 1 duty 1 time time time time time time time time

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India 1s Rs. 4 per ton

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XV—cond.					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63 (20)	IRON OR STEEL sheets— (a) not fabricated— (1) not galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excese duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 11 per ton; or 10 per cent ad vadorem, whichever is higher.	<u>.</u>	i	March 31st. 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 32 per ton.	:	i	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty levable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent. ad vadorem. whichever is higher.	:	ŧ	March 31st, 1941.

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Duration of protective	rates of duty.	1. 31st,	n 31st,	1 318t,	1. 31st,
Du of pro	rates	March 1941.	March 1941.	March 1941.	March 1941.
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	A British Colony.	i i	į		
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	The United Kingdom.		:	į	Ė
Standard rate	or duty	14 times the excise duty fevable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British Indus Plus Rs. 40 per ton Pures.	times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel incots.	British India* plus Rs. 12 per ton, or 10 per cent of videorn whichever is higher limes the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 35 per ton Rs 35 per ton	duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* place Rs. 11 per ton or 10 per cent. ad valorem. whichever is higher.
inty.	;	:		:	
Nature of duty.		Protective	Protective	Protective	Protective
Message of nation	ABINE OF ALLICIE.	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd. IRON ON STEEL SHEES—condd. (a) not tabricated—cond. (b) galvanized— (ii) not of British manufacture	(b) fabricated— (1) not galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	(it) not of British manufacture	(2) galvanized— (i) o iBritish manufacture
Item	No.	63 (20) —condd.			

Tariff-contd.	
Import	
ULE	
SCHEDUL	
FIRST	
THE	

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protectiv
į			Simp ro	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
63 (20) —contd.	SECTION XV—conid  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—conid  IRON OR STEETS—conid  (a) not fabricated—conid  (b) galvanized—  (n) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus.	:		March 31st,
63 (21)	IRON OR STFEL Railway Track Material—  A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—		ns ++ per ton			
	(a) 30 lbs per yard and over and fish- plates therefor— (t) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in	÷	:	March 31st, 1941.
	(12) not of British manufacture	Protective	British India* or 10 per cent ad redorem whichever is higher.  14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*, or 20 per cent ad violerem	:	:	March 31st, 1941.

Duration of protective	rates of duty.		March 31st, 1941.	March 31st, 1941		March. 318t, 1941
ate of duty 11s the pro- nfacture of	A British Colony.		:			:
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	The United Kingdom.		:	•		:
Standard rate	or anty.		14 times the excised duty leviable for the	tume beling on steel ingots produced in British India well as I. Oper fon; or 10 per cent. ad adorem. whichever is higher, tumes the excise duty leviable for the time beling on steel ingots produced in British India* pines in S 39 per ton.		duty levable for the time being on steel impose produced in British India. or 10.
Nature of duty.			Protective .	Protective		Protective
Name of article.		SECTION XV—contd.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.  IRON OR STEEL Rallway Track Material—contd.  A Rails (including tramway rails etc.)—contd.  (b) under 30 lbs per yard and fish-plates	sh manufacture	(it) not of Brit1-sh manufacture	B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and swutches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not	gioveralis 30 lbs per yard and over— (1) of British manufacture
Item		36 (21)—				

• The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Trem	1 2	Vature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential if the articl duce or mar	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	ABILE OF BLICKE.		of duty	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
63 (21)	SECTION XV—conid.  Bos Metals and Articles made therefrom—conid.  IRON OR STEEL MAILWAY EXC—conid.  B. Switches and crossings, etc.—conid. (s) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and ovtr.  (ti) not of British manufacture †	Protective	14 times the excise duty levable for the time being on steel			March 31st, 1941.
-	(b) for ralls under 30 lbs per yard— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	ingots produced in British India,* or 20 British India,* or 20 Per cent. of radorem. whichever is higher. 14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus.		:	March 31st, 1941.
	(ti) not of British manufacture	Protective	Rs. 11 per ton : or 10) per cent. ad vadorem. whichever is higher. 11 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingets produced in	:	:	March 31st, 1941.
	C. Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron—  (i) of British manufacture †	Protective	British India* plus Rs 43 per ton. 14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in.	:	į	March 31st, 1941.
Dittish India; or 10 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.			British India;* or 10 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.			

• The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April, 1932, as amended subsequently, iron or steel sleeper bars, other than cast iron are exempt from payment of the alternative ad valorem duty.

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	if the article is the produce or manufacture of	if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
			or duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XV—contd.					_
63 (21)	Base Metals and Articles made thereform—contd. IRON OR STEEL Railway Track Material—contd.	-				
	C. Sleepers, and Sleeper bars. etccontd					-
•	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	times the excise duty leviable for the firm being on steel ingots produced in British India.* or 20 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.	:	:	March 31st, 1941.
	D. Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and thebars-		)			
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel indots produced in British India* plus Rs. 10 per ton! at idorem whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 39 per ton.	:	:	March 31st, 1941.

E d	V V	Noture of dute	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	· ARIBE OF BEICKE.	Simple of the stat	of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	1
	SECTION XV—contd.					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom-contd					-
63 (21)	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track Material-contd					
-conta	b. Dokspikes— (1) of British manufacture	Protective .	14 times the excise	:	:	March 31st, 1941.
•	(11) not of British manufacture	Protective .	inne votes produced in professional street in a partial from a plus 7 annas per cent and valorem whichever is higher.	:	:	March 31st.
			time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt			
	F. Gibs. cotters, keys (including tapered acy bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleeper—			-		
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	duy jevrable for the time being on steel mgot's produced in British India* plus 7 annas per cent. addoren, whichever i higher	:	:	March 31st, 1941.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Duration of protective	rates of duty.		March 31st 1941.	:	:	:		March 31st, 1941.
ate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	A British Colony.		i.	:	i:	:		
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	The United Kingdom		:	10 per cent ad ralorem	10 per cent	10 per cent		:
Standard rate	in to		14 times the excise duty levible for the time being on steel ingot's produced in British Indas pius R. 2-15-0 per ewt.	20 per cent. od talorem 10 per cent ad ralorem	Preferential 20 percent advalorem 10 per cent revenue	Preferential 20 per cut advalorem 10 per cent revenue		duty leviable for the time being on steel fingers produced in British India* plus Rs 25 per ton.
Nature of duty			Protective	Preferential revenue	Preferential revenue			Protective
Name of article		SECTION XV—.ontd	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd IRON OR STEEL Rankway Track Material—concid. F. Gils, cotters, etc.—concid. (i) not of British manufacture.	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.	IRON OR STEEL Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified including rail. fl-hiplates tic-bars, watches, crossing, and the like materials of shape, and size, specially adapted for tramway tracks	IRON OR STFEI barbed or stranded wire and wire rope.	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or stranded WIRE, WIRE rope of WIRE netting, and iron or steel wire nails—	(1) of British manufacture
Item	ò.			63 (22)	63 (23)	63 (24)	63 (25)	

t Tariff-contd.
Ξ
-Import
5
SCHEDULE
FIRST
HE

	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
			or duty.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
1 00	SECTION XV—contd.  See Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
_	IRON OR STREL wire other than, etc —confd (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise	· ;	:	March 31st,
			duty leviable for the time from being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 60 per ton			
_	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete. IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinety) of any ship or other	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent ad valorem 110 per cent.  ad talorem.	10 per cent.	:	:
	vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to injeces and shunged for reassembly in India—					
	(t) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the	:	:	March 31st, 1941.
			time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* or 10 per cent ad valorem.			
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	whichever is higher.  14 times the excise duty leviable for the	:	:	March 31st, 1941.
			time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus			
			Rs 27-8-0 per ton, or 20 per cent. ad radorem. whichever			
			ıs higher.			

• The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton,

	IHE FIRST S	CHEDOLE.—Im	THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Laritt—confd.			
Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
			or decy.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XV—contd.		•			
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.					•
63 (28)	ALL SORTS of Iron and Steel and manufactures Preferential thereof not otherwise specified.*	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent.	20 per cent.	:	:
	Tariff values-		-			
	Iron and Steel cans or drums— When Imported containing kerosene and motor spirit, namely:—					
	Rs. a. p.					
	lons capacity.					
	Cans or drums, not tinned. of two gallons capacity— (a) with faucet caps 1 8 0					
	(0) ordinary 0 6 0 per drum.					
1	(b) ordinary 1 0 0					

• Under Government of India. Finance Department. (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14. dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, iron or steel billets are exempt from so much of the customs duty as its in excess of the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India. The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 4 per ton.

1	,	Standard rate	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	rate of duty e is the pro- infacture of	Duration of protective
No.	Name of article.		of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XV—contd.					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
68 (29)	ENAMELLED IRONWARE, the following, namely -		-			
	(a) Sign-boards	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent. or four and a half ad valorem. annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent. ad valcrem.	i.	:
	(b) Domestic hollow-ware the following. namely, basins, bowls, dishes plates and thabas. Including ricecups, rice- bowls and rice-plates—					
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 Preferential centimetres		30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent. annas plus one anna for every two centi- metres or part thereof by which any diameter ex-	20 per cent.	ii.	<u> </u>
			ceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher.			
	(it) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem 20 per cent. annas pitus two annas for every two centimeters or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 contimeters, which-	20 per cent. ad valorem.	i	:

		1	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	rate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	Name of article.	vature of duty	of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
64	SECTION XV—contd.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd COPPER WROUGHT, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferent al revenue	Preferent al 30 per cent. ad talorem 20 per cent revenue	20 per cent ad valorem.	:	:
	I rs, sheets plates g.					
	Per hundre leaves					
	('opper, foll or dankpana 1 2 0 coloured, 10 to 11 in × 4 to 5 m.					
64 (1)	COPPER. scrap	Revenue.	25 per cent, ad ralorem,	:	:	:
	Tariff value— Rs a p. Per cwt.					
65	meluding nickel silver	Preferential revenue	30 per cent, ad valorem. 20 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	:	:
99	ALUMINIUM—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	Preferential 30 per cent, ad talorem, 20 per cent, revenue	20 per cent. ad valorem	:	:
	Turiff values— Rs a p					
	Aluminum cırcles $\dots 0 96$ Aluminum sheets, plaın $\dots 090$					

•
Nature of duty.
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—conta. UNWROUGHT INGORS, blocks and bars of alumi- nlum.
LEAD, wrought—the following articles, namely, Preferential pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets revenue.
Revenue
ZING OR SPELTER, wrought or manufactured, Preferential not otherwise specified.
ZINC, unwrought including cakes, ingots tiles (other than boller tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates dust dross and ashes, and broken zinc.
Revenue
Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, and Preferential manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
Rs. a. p.
23 8 0
27 8 0

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item	Namo of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	rate of duty is the pro-	Duration of protective
No.	And to allow		or duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
70 (1)	SECTION XV—contd.  Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.  All. SORTS of metals other than uron and steel; and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified:  Tariff volues—  Per a p. Per ord	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.		:	
	Brass, patent or yellow metal 17 0 0 (including grun metal) ingots Brass, patent or yellow metal 0 0 (including grun metal), old. Copper, pigs. tiles, ingots, 24 8 0 cakes bricks and slabs. 9 0 0 Lead, pig 2 4 0 0 Quicksilver 2 4 10					The same of the sa
71	HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.		Preferential 30 per cent, ad valorem, 20 per cent revenue.	20 per cent ad valorem	i	:
	Tariff values— Rs. a. p per gross Crown corks 0 8 0					
71 (1)	The ollowing HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, namely, agrentival implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tuned or galvanized from, and pruning-knives.	Revenue	25 per cent, ad valorem.	:	:	<u>'.</u> :
71 (2)	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential	Preferential 30 per cent. ad valorem, 20 per cent revenue	20 per cent		:

• Under Government of India. Finance Department, (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, radium is exempt from payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article,	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential if the articl duce or mar	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XV—concld	-				
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concld					
71 (3)	METAL furniture and cabinetware	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per cent	20 per cent	•	:
71 (4)	Printing 1ype	Revenue	One anna and three pres per lb.		:	:
71 (5)	The following printing materials, namely, leads brass rules, wooden and metal quoms, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture					
71 (6)	RACKS for the withering of tea eaf	Revenue .	21 per cent ad calorem	:	:	:
	SECTION XVI. Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material.					-
22	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified —	Revenue	10 per cent, ad valorem	:	:	:
	(a) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including power-driven road rollers fire engines and tractors) and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts,					
	(b) machines and sets of machines to be worked, by electric steam, water fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving mars.					e-commonwhite we

Item	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
S			of duty	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVI—contd					
	Machinery and Aparatus; Electrical Material—contd.	_				
	(c) apparatus and appliance, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.					
	(d) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and ransmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including beiting of all materials fother than cotton, hair and canvas piy) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton,					
	(s) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, msulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.					
	NOTE.—The term 'industrial system: used in sub-tiem (c) means an installation design ned to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the maintacture production or extraction of any commodity					
(1) 22	The following Textile Machinery and apparatus Revenue by whatever power operated namely healds	٠	10 per cent ad talorem	:	:	:

Item	Vame of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	d rate	Preferential if the articl duce or mar	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
No.			or auty	li y	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	Machinery and Apperatus; Electrical Material— head, cords and head knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machiner; and looms: bobbins and purns; dobbles, Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; punching plates for Jacquard eards; warping mill; multiple box sieys; solid border sleys; sayiel spass; tape olons; wool carding machines; wool carding machines; of the will of the willowing machines; of the will of the willowing machines; of the will of the willowing machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; of the will of th						
72 (2)	PRINTING and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing steles chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones stereo-blocks wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or fine sheets specially prepared	Revenue	10 per cent ad ralorem.	ıd ralo <b>rem</b> .	: ,	:	:

		rates of duty.				:	
	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	A British Colony.				:	
	Preferential if the articl duce or man	The United Kingdom.					
ort lariff—confd.	Standard rate	or duty.				10 per cent. ad valorem.	
THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import land—confd	Nature of duty					Revenue	
THE FIRST S	V d netials	Name of provide	SECTION XVI—contd.	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.	for making process blocks, roller monoids, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, rolling presses, rolling machines, ruling pen making machines, ruling pen making machines, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, type setting and casting machines, progressing rule bending machines, the perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, prorzing machines, rule mitreing machines, prorzing machines, paging machines, paging machines, paging machines, paging machines, paging machines, paging machines, paging	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos, 72, 27(1), and 75(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	Item	No.				72 (3)	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item			Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	referential rate of duty if the article is the pro- luce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVI—contd					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72 (4)	PASSENGER LIFTS and component parts and Revenue, accessories thereof.	Revenue.	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	:	:
72 (5)	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	Preferential revenue.	Preferential 30 per cent ad ralorem, 20 per cent revenue.	20 per cent.	:	:
72 (6)	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, mean- ing machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal about, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, ad valorem, 20 per cent, ad valorem,	20 per cent. ad valorem.	:	<u>:</u>
72 (7)	WATER-LIFTS. sugar-mills, sugar centrisfuges- sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when construted so that they can be worked by manual orcanimal power and pans for bolling sugar-cane junce.	:	Free	:	ii ii	:
72 (8)	The following AGRICULTURAL INPLEMENTS, namely, witnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chart-cutters, root-cutters, ensiage-cutters, horse and bullook gear ploughs, churwators, varifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-tillis, hay-tedders, hay presses, povace-blowers, withcast exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders corn pickers, corn shellers, cutti-packers drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters lime sowers, Manute spreaders, potato planters lime sowers, Manute spreaders, potato planters lime sowers, Manute spreaders,	:	Free	:		<u> </u>

	Duration of protective	rates of duty.	ologogyanganya ang			:	:
	rate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	A British Colony.				<u> </u>	:
	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	The United Kingdom.				:	20 per cent. ad valorem.
	Standard rate	of duty.				Free	30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per cent.
-	Votes of duty	. Carrier of and		_		:	Preferential revenue.
		Name of article.	SECTION XVI—contd	Machinery and Apparatus . Electrical Material—contd	listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of thee implements, machines or tractors provided that they can be readily fifted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	The following Dairy and Poultry Farnung applaance. namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterlizing or pasteurizing plant milk acrating and cooling apparatus. Churus butter directs, butter workers, milkbottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators; also component parts of these appliances provided that they can be readily fifted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they are annot ordunarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes	ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified. excluding telegraphic and telephonic.
	Item	No.			72 (8)—contd.	72 (9)	52

<sup>•</sup> Under Government of India, Fuance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, the following agricultural machines and implements namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the externination of locusts, and latex cups are exempt from payment of import duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item	Vame of earlish	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential if the artich duce or man	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
%o.	Solite Of all office.		of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty
73 (1)	SECTION XVI—contd.  Machinery and Apparatus. Electrical  The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, Appara- tus and Appliances, namely:— revenue.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. ad valorem. 20 per cent.	20 per cent. ad valorem	:	:
	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, manchy, switches (excluding switchboards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 voits; and regulators for sorts for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; hare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line nisulators including also cleats, connectors, leading-including also cleats, connectors, leading-in transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fiftings thereof but excheding electrical earthenware and porcelain, otherwise specified.	•		•		
73 (2)	The following Electrical Instruments. Apparatus and Applances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, fissh lights, carbons, condensors, and bell apparatus, and switch-boards designed for use in circuits of	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	:	<u>:</u>	:

٠,١,٠

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	rate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
o N			or auty.	The United Kıngdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVI—contd.  Machinery and Apparatus: Electrical Material—contd.					
73 (2)— contd.	less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.*†					
73 (3)	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and Appenatus and Revenue parts thereof imported by, or under the orders		15g per cent. ad	:	:	:
73 (4)	Or, a trainway dumin-tranumer and Appara.  WREEESS RECEPTOR INSTRCTMENTS and Appara.  The form this and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed to purposes other than wrefers reception or are not original parts of and unported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.*	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent. ad valorem.	40 per cent.	į	<u> </u>

\* Under Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No 11, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subse-

apparatus for wheless reception incorporated in a single unit with transmitting apparatus.

wheless transmission apparatus and component parts thereof:

Provided that nothing skall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wheless telegraphy or telephony for the purpose of this exempted numbers it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality broadcast wireless;

that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose.

† Under doverment of India, Finance Department (Central Revenuels, Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof imported for supply from bond for use of a Railway Administration are liable to duty at 15\$ per cent. ad vadorem. provided that (i) at the time of delivering the bill-of-entry for warehousing a declaration is made thereon by the importer to the effect that the goods have been imported for supply from bond for the use of Railway Administration; and the application for clearance out of bond that the goods to the Railway Administration for clearance out of bond that the goods in question are not merely guaranteed stock, but will be definitely appropriated for the use of such Railway on clearance

Duration of protective	rates of duty		•	:		:	:		:
	A British Colony.		:	:	•		:	:	:
Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	The United , Kingdom		20 per cent	ngher.  *alorem   20 per cent annas   ad talorem   which-	20 per cent	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent	20 per cent
Standard rate	i may to		30 per cent advalorem 20 per cent or Re 1-2 per dozen	whichever is higher.  30 per cent, ad radorem   20 per cent of fourteen annas   ad talorem per dozen, which- ever is hother	alorem 18 per which-	alorem s per ver 18	30 per cent, ad a alorem 20 per cent. or ten annas per "d'adorem, dozen whichever is harber	nt. ad alorem at annas per whichever is	nt. ad a dorem
Nature of duty.			Preferential revenue	Preferential revenue	Preferential revenue	Preferential revenue.	Preferential revenue.	Preferential revenue	Proferential tevenue.
Name of artu le.		SECTION XVI—contd Machinery and Apparatus: Electrical Materials—contd. Electratical EARTHENWARF and porcelain, the following namely	(a) Inculators Spackie Sinclar Correlaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified— (i) fifted	(12) not fitted	(b) Two-way cleats	(c) Spacing meulators	(d) Celing rose— (i) fitted	(11) not fitted	(e) Joint-box cut-outs— (e) fitted
Item		73 (5)							

 				usioms 1	n i	,.		0,
Duration of protective	rates of duty.		:	:		-		March 31st, 1941.
ate of duty els the pro- ufacture of	A British Colony			÷				<u>:</u>
Preferential rate of duty if the articlels the pro- duce or manufacture of	The United Kingdom.	•	20 per cent					:
Standard rate	· Amn ro		Preferential 30 per cent, ad valorem 20 per centrevenue or 31x annas per ad valorem dozen whichever is higher.	61 per cent. ad valorem				1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India;* or 10 per cent ad adorem, whethever is higher.
Nature of duty.			Preferential revenue	Revenue				Profective
Name of article		SECTION XVI—concld.  Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical  Material—concld.	(12) not fitted	BUBBER-INSTLATED COPPER WIRE AND CABLE. no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional matlating or covering material or not	SECTION XVII.	Transport Material.	('OAL TUB', tipping wagons and the like conver- ances despined for use on light rail traft, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made manify of 110n or eteel. and component parts thereof made of 110n or steel.	(a) of British manufacture
Item	0,		73 (5)— contd.	73 (6)			42	

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in Brith India is Re. 4 per ton.

Item	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	rate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration
			of duty.	The United Kingdom,	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVII—contd.					
74 contd.	Transport Material—contd. (b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	11 times the excise	:	i	March 31st,
~			duty jevladje for frie time being on steel nigots produced in British India* plas Rs 40 per ton. or 20 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.			
74 (1)	TRANCARS and component parts and accessories Revenue thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent, ad valorem.	:		· ·
74 (2)	RALIWAY materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therfor; bearing plates, chairs, interfocking apparatus. brake gear, shutting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rall removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration	Revenue	talorem cent. ad	:		:
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry railway means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act. 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specially include therein.					

100	,	Nature of duty	Standard rate	d rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	referential rate of duty if the article is the pro- luce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	Name of article.	Mature of auty.	of duty.	ty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVII—contd						
	Transport Material-contd						
74 (2)—contd.	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No 72 cor No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included bereunder.  Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No 74(2), manch; such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special have been given for that purpose some special have been given for that purpose some special have been given for that purpose some special	Revenue	15# per ratorem.	cent. ad	:	÷	:
	for their use for any other purpose:						
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be ressonable.						
	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent. ad valorem.	ad valorem.	•	<b>:</b>	:
75 (1)	Moror CARS including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Items Nos. 73(2) and 73(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such actions.	Preferential revenue.	37½ per calorem	cent. ad	ad 30 per cent ad valorem.	:	:

E-contd.
3
aport
Ť
ωĺ
5
9
SHED
ŭ
H
RS
Ξ
Ħ
Ħ

Item	Name of article	   Nature of duty	Standard rate	if the article duce or mar	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
04			or auty	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XVII—contd	_				
	Transport Material—contd.					
75 (2)	Moror cycles and motor scooters and articles tother than rubber tyre- and tube-) adapted for use as parts and accessores thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor car-	Revenue .	37½ per cent ad idlorem	:	:	:
75 (3)	MOTOR DWNIBERS: chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries, and parts of mechaneally propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified excluding rubber tyreand tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Preferential revenue,	Preferential 25 percent ad raiorem revenue.	174 per cent	:	
75 (4)	CHRRIGES and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof, excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad salorem. 20 per cent ad salorem.	20 per cent		:
92	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used evclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent. ad i alorem		:	:
76 (1)	SHIPS and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers. launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections	Revenue	. 15g per cent. ad		:	:

Item	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
			or auty	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVII—condld  Transport Material—condld  Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	_				
(2) 92	LIGHT SHIPS	:	Free .	•	i	:
76 (3)	FURNITURE TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels  SECTION XVIII.  Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus  Week-transfers, and colorants and apparatus	Revenue	25 per cent ad salosem.		:	:
1:		Preferential revenue	Preferential 30 percent, ad valorem, 20 per cent revenue	20 per cent ad talorem	i	:
77 (1)	INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passeringer as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the evercise of his profession or calling	<u>:</u> 	Free	:	:	:
77 (2)	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances.	Revenue	25 per cent ad alorem		:	:
20	CLOCKS AVD WATCHES and parts thereof	Revenue	50 per cent ad salorem		•	:
62	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof all Preferential 50 percent adialorem, 40 per cent sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	50 per cent ad talorem	40 per cent	:	:

Tariff-contd.	
ULE.—Import	
THE FIRST SCHED	

	TCML THE	THE FIRST SCHEDOM. INPOST THE				
		Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	ate of duty is the pro- ufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	Name of article.	and the second	oi auty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XVIII—contd.					
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; Watch-makers' and clockmakers' ware; Musical Instruments—confd.					
(1) 62	The following MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem.	:	:	:
	SECTION XIX.					
	Arms and Ammunition.	- A				
98	SAVE where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guis), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping catridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of annuntition and military stores, and sorts of annuntition and military stores, and Council may, by notification in the Gazette of Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be annunition or military	Revenue	50 per cent. ad a dorem.	1	!	· :
80 (1)	stores for the purposes of this ACT.  SUBJECT to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80 (3)—Firearms, including gas and alr guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-12 each plus 10 per cent. ad ralorem, or 50 per cent. ad udorem, shichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12 each or 40 per cent; ad ralorem; whichever is higher.		:

Item	Verna of article	Vature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
No.	.ame or ettre.		of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty
	SECTION XIX—contd.					
80 (2)	Arms and Ammunition—contd. SUBJECT to the exemptions specified in Item					
	No 80 (3)— (a) Barrels, whether single or double for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air riffes, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 18-12	:	i:	:
	(b) Main springs and magazine springs for ifrearms, including gas guns, gas rufles and gas pistols,	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 each. Per	:	:	
	(r) Gun stocks and breech blocks	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 and and and and and and and and and and	:	•	:
	(d) Revolver cylinders for each cartridge they will carry.	Revenue	Rs. 2-8 each r cent		•	:
	(e) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Revenue	Re ach to said the said to said the said to said the said			
	(f) Machines for making, loading, or closing	Revenue .	50 per cent ad valorem.	:	:	
	(g) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled	Revenue	50 per cent. ad valorem.		•	
80 (3)	The following ARMS. AMMUNITIONS and Military Stores.	:	Free	:		:
	(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military naval. Royal Air Force or police unitorm.					

Item	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	Preferential if the articl duce or mai	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
. v		•	of duty.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
	SECTION XIX—contd					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd					_
80 (3)—	The following ARMS, AMMUNITIONS and Military Stores—outh.  (b) A revolver and an automatic pietol and ammunition for each revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (1) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer of the corps to which such officer belongs or, in the case of an officer in attached to any corps, by the officer belongs the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General py the officer, by an Inspector General by the officer for the purpore of his equipment.					
	(c) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.					
-	(d) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act. 1903.					

٠÷
₹
Ĕ
8
Г
L.
ariff
Ĕ
8
_
•
て
7
ŏ.
ਰ
9
7
-
٠.
щ
-
<b>=</b>
SCHEDULE
-
ш
I
( )
፠
04
-
5
RS
Ε,
FIRST
-
-
IHE

Item	Yours of satuly	Nature of duty.	Standard rate	if the article	if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
No	Same of arty is		oi duty.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	rates of duty
1	SECTION XIX—contd.					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd					-
80 (3)	The following ARN- AND AMMUNITION-could.	***********	-			
	(e) Morris tubes and patent annunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.*					
80 (4)	ORNAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern posses.— Revenue mg only an antiquerian value; masone and theartical and faury dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes, and daths meanded evolusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenuc	25 per cent, ad calorem		:	
18	CARTRIDGE CASES filled and empty	Preferential revenue	Preferential Supercent, advalored 40 per cent revenue	40 per cent	:	:
	SECTION XX.  Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included.	-				
85	CORAL prepared	Revenue	25 per cent. a leulanem	:	:	:
82 (1)	IVORY, manufactured not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 percent advalorem	:	_	:
82 (2)	BANGLES AND BEADS, not otherwise specified	Revenue .	50 per cent, ad calorem	:		:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of	Duration of protective
				The United A Brutch Kingdom Colony	ŀ
	SECTION XX—contd.				
	Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included—contd.			-	_
	Tariff talues R., a p. Per doz.				-
				_	
	groved and these under 4 ned (i.e., 2 lines) with Celluloid (rubber) rings ex. 0 1 9 cluding coils.				
	Celluloid, zigzag all co'ours. 0 1 3	-			
<u>د</u> و هه	BRUSHES, all sorts	Preferential ? percent. advalorem. 20 per cent revenue	per cent, ad ralorem.	20 per cent	:
<b>7</b>	TOYS, GAMES, playing cards and requisities for preferential 50 percent. and calorem 40 per cent games and sports bard shot, toy cannons air games and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878.	Preferential	0 per cent, <i>ad calarem</i>	40 per cent ad ratorem	•
	Tariff value— Rs. n. p. Per cwt Bird shot 25 0 0	-		·	
<b>8</b> 2	Bttons, metal	Preferential 30 percent. ad ralorem 20 per cent revenue ad ralorem.	0 per cent. ad ralorem	20 per cent ad valorem.	

Item	. data ha state	Nature of duty	Standard rate	Preferential rate of duty it the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of,	Preferential rate of duty it the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of,	Duration of protective
No.			of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	rates of duty.
:	SECTION XX—contd Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included—contd.					
85 (1)	Swokers, requisites excluding tobacco and Preferential 50 percent, ad calonen, 40 per cent.  matchie.  Provided that mechanical lighters (Excee Duty) in the Mechanical Lighters (Excee Duty) Act, 1934, shall be liable in addition to a duty mposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent, ad caluem.	40 per cent. ad endorem.	:	
	SECTION XXI. Works of Art and Articles for collections					
98	PRINTS. Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not	Revenue	50 per cent, ad valorem.			:
86 (1) 86 (2)	Offerwise specified ART, works of not otherwise specified ART, the following works of(1) statuary and purtures intended to be put up for the public hare and) menority of a public place and) menority of a	Revenue	25 per cent, we radoren Free		· : .	
86 (3)	publicharacterintended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used orto be used in their construction, whether worked or not. SPECIVEXS. Models, and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and		Free .		:	
86 (4) 87	autque coms.† Postage Stayps, whether used or mused AL. OTHER ARIGIES not otherwise specified, in-	. Revenue	Tree . 25 per cent, ad autorin.	:.	.:	::

quently, wall pictures and diagrams are orthantly used for in-fructional purposes are exempt from payment of import duty. Andre covernment of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenues) Notification No. 14, dated the 6th April 1932, as amended subsequently, unmanufactured mica and wreaths imported for being placed on grave, are exempt from payment of import duty and stereo-flong is liable to duty at 10 per cent, ad volorem.

### Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. Those who take a broad view of the history of Federal States-and by whatever name it may be called India must in its political struc-ture be a Federal State—nothing is more impressive than the cbb and flow in what may be called the adjustment of Federal and State rights. There is a constant mutation in the powers of the central government and the federal components, though in India we use the terms "Government of India" and "Provincial Governments" to describe them. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nuncteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was allpowerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Vicerovalty of Lord Curzon, who was so lealons of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had elogged progress A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses
The reservation mose from the circumstance
that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten or these controllions was a little less than ten-crores of rupees. This was admittedly a tem-porary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were was no possibility of adjusting these differences,

But this did not end the discussion indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains, and despite the extinction of the Provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with resources which are either almost static, like land revenue, or which are actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets. The burden is heaviest in the industrial provinces, such as Bombay and Bengal. The standard of living is high; wages and costs are a good deal above those of the agricultural provinces. This means an expensive administration. On the other hand the industrial progress which induces this costlier administration pours all its taxable product into the coffers of the Government of India. Rules made to give Bombay and Bengal some share in the Income Tax receipts have been inoperative in practice. Whilst therefore relief is felt at the abolition of the Provincial Contributions under the 1919 settlement, it is felt that thus does not go far enough, and there is still this pressure for some share in the revenues from the taxes on income which, it is believed, alone can put the industrial Provinces on a satisfactory basis.

### A Review.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid to be necessary at the line federation is estab-an undue proportion of the total contribution, lished in order to fix the initial percentages, and that it was starved in consequence. There A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as the contributions were reduced as fast as to right their finances the committee suggested the finances of the Government of India spreading the charge over the other Provinces permitted. They finally disappeared from the by giving them back less in income tax than budget in 1928-29. Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows:—

### Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufactured containes to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend heenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India The difficulties in the way of a iederal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

Excise on Matches—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-india at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2 50 crores would be raised in British India.

Other Excises—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal Policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in felying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

Monopolies -We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopoles From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals aiready noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to heense. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing, but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

The yield of certain stamp duties which the States on the same basis as the might be placed in this category was, in 1930-31, super-tax on companies in British slightly more than one crore. This was a yield at present would be negligible.

sub-normal year, and the normal yield snould be somewhat higher. In 1930-31 about 40 per cent. of the yield was received by Bombay (one-eighth of this being attributable to Sind), 27 per cent. by Bengal and 12 per cent. by Madras. The loss of revenue resulting from the federalisation of these duties would therefore be unevenly distributed, and their federalisation would not ease the problem of distributing income-tax.

Further, there are obvious difficulties in the way of separating stamp dinties into two classes, commercial and non-commercial. It could only be done by means of a schedule, and a large element of purely arbitrary selection would be involved. The simple constitutional solution would be to class all stamp duties as provincial sources of revenue.

We have given some attention to the question considered by the Federal Structure Committee whether the Provincial Governments should be given power also to fix the rates of duty on all stamps, or whether legislation on this subject should be reserved, wholly or partially, to the Federal Government We suggest that the Federal Government should retain the power to legislate on behalt of the Provinces in regard to those stamp duties which are the subject of legislation by the Central Government at the date of tederation. The duties which are now the subject of central legislation are those on acknowledgments, bills of exchange, share certificates, cheques (not now dutiable), delivery orders in respect of goods, letters of allotment of shares, letters of credit, insurance policies, promissory notes, proxies, receipts and shipping orders. We understand that proposals have been under consideration for adding other duties to this list, and would suggest that, if any such additions are contemplated, that should be made before the establishment of the Federation.

We ought to add, in this connection, that difficulties already arise in estimating the share of each Province in the proceeds from the sale of postage stamps for use on taxed documents, and these difficulties may be expected to lead to considerable friction with the Provincial Governments unless a more satisfactory system can be devised.

Finally, in proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to in lude these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax — From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

### Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco.—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, to regard we think, justified by the fact that er hypothesis revenue. the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised; and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, it it so desired

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these tornis of taxation. The provincial eventually they may be expected to torm at least a very useful additional source of provincial

Succession Duties — Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuc-Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession divisions and that cover that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units; but clearly the facts would not justify rehance on them as a source of revenue in the near future.

Terminal Taxes -- We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces As the arguments for and against this proposal have been so fully set forth in previous reports, it scarcely seems necessary to re-state them here The feature of such taxation which has impressed us most seriously is its operation as, in effect, a surcharge on rallway reights. Where municipal octrols are in force, there appears to be a tendency to substitute for the general levy of dues on all goods entering the municipal boundaries the simpler alternative of a terminal recommend that, if terminal taxes are to be

and Orissa are the two Provinces which, having few or no municipal taxes of the kind at present, are most desirous of deriving provincial revenue from this source. While we do not rule out the possibility of terminal taxes in these two Provinces and elsewhere as a temporary expedient, in view of the practice which has grown up in various parts of India, we are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes.—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, it they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes. In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the that this right should be restricted to the taxation of meome originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government,

We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Conclusion —In this survey of possible sources of additional revenue, we have deliberately left out of account the question whether or to what extent it would be possible to increase the yield of existing taxes. We have confined ourselves to an examination of new sources, and in this field the results of our survey are not encouraging. We have found that such provincial taxes as appear to be within the sphere of practical politics in the immediate future cannot be relied on to yield tax collected at the railway station, and there any substantial early additions to provincial is already a danger that this habit may result revenues. In using the phrase "practical in diversion of traffic to the roads. We therefore politics," we are not, of course, expressing an opinion as to whether this or that tax ought regarded as a permanent part of the financial or ought not to be imposed, or even as to whether structure, they should be imposed by the it is or is not likely to be imposed by the legisla-Federal legislature for the benefit of the Units Federal legislature for the benefit of the Units tures of autonomous Provinces when these Such terminal taxes as are already in existence are constituted. We are only noting the (mainly as municipal taxes) will full into much fact that the opposition to certain forms of the same category as other taxes classed as taxation, or the difficulty of their imposition, federal which, at the time of federation, are is still so great that they are not likely to be being levided by contain 1975. being levied by certain Units, but though adopted soon enough to influence the financial it may be necessary for this reason to authorise situation at the time when the Federation the municipalities and Provinces concerned to comes into being. In the federal sphere, the continue to raise these taxes, they should be excise on matches is the only tax which we feel allowed to do so only within limits land down justified in taking into account as an immediate by the Federal Legislature. Assum and Bihar j reinforcement of federal revenues, Railway Finance.—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways (q.v.) the Government of India is a great railway owner. It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways; it is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them. Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country. The effects of this were unfortunate. As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted on commercial principles. Then the annual allotments to railway expenditure were not determined by the needs of the railways themselves, but by the amount at the disposal of the Government of India. The evil effects of this policy were forcibly exposed in the report of a strong committee of investigation, usually called after the name of its chairman, the Acworth Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay incurred in giving make the contribution to general revenues.

effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The bases of the settlement were complete separation of finance; a definite annual contribution from the railway revenues to the general revenues; and the creation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to review estimates of railway expenditure before they are placed before the Assembly. The failway contribution was settled on the basis of one per cent, on the capital at charge, plus one-fifth of the surplus profits; further, if after the payment of the contributions so fixed the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves exceeds the sum of Rs. 3 crores, one-third of the excess should be paid to the General Revenues. The effects of this change are expected to yield to the General Revenues a fixed contribution from the railway property instead of a varying figure destructive of accurate budgetting and expected to a relief the relief of the reserves of the relief of budgetting, and to give to the railways the usufruct of their operation and secure management and development on commercial principles.

In the past few years, owing to the economic depression, the railways have been unable to

### I. RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very Retrenchment and Taxation.—Owing to important stage in the finances of India. Those the insistent demand for retrenchment the who have studied the history of Indian finance Government of India appointed in 1922 a will remember the general trend of the country's balance sheet. Up to the outbreak of the war it was a record of very careful finance, with a general surplus of revenue over expenditure, all such surpluses, save when they were in the nature of "windfalls" going to the avoidance of debt. Throughout the war the finances were carefully handled and with certain moderate increases in taxatien the accounts were made to balance. But commencing in 1919 a lamentable change came over the situation. The wanton invasion of India by Afghanistan meant a war which cost the exchequer directly some 34 crores of rupees. Nor was this all. Whilst the military resistance of Afghanistan to the Indian forces was contemptible, and Kabul lay open to easy seizure if it had been thought worth while to occupy it, the effect of this attack was to set a large part of the North-West Frontier ablaze and to thrust on the Government of India a series of costly expeditions. When these were completed, there remained the necessity of establishing a new Frontier system to take the place of that which collapsed in 1919. This especially in the notoriously troublesome country of Waziristan, (q. v. Frontier) involved the occupation of certain dominating posts and of connecting them with each other and with the advanced military stations of India with the advanced military stations of India by a series of very expensive roads. This abnormal expenditure dislocated the financial equilibrium of the whole country. Nor is it possible to acquit the Finance Department of the Government of India in the difficult post-war peried of a relaxation of that close control of expenditure which in previous years had balanced the accounts, even in the years of famine and plague. The result was that the accumulated deficits of the Government of Indis reached the very high figure of Rs. 100 crores. This led to two results.

retrenchment committee, on the model of the Geddes Committee which overhauled the extravagant post-wer expenditure of the British Government. This committee is generally called after its charman, the Inchcape Committee. It sat in 1923, and presented a report which recommended reductions in expenditure which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 18 crores.

Financial equilibrium was established and a surplus realised in the Budget of 1923-24.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government since 1921-22.

		In lak	hs of Rupees.
Year.	Revenue.	Expen- diture.	Surplus(+) Deficit(-)
1921-22	1,15,21	1,38,40	-27.65
1922-23		1,31,88	-15,02
1923-24		1,27,16	+2,39
1924-25		1,28,58	5,68
1925-26	1,33,33	1,25,05	+3,31
1926-27	4 04 50	1,23,77	(a)
1927-28		1,22,22	(a)
1928-29	1,28,24	1,23,88	-32
1929-30	1,32,69	1,26,68	+27
1930-31	1,24,60	1,30,04	-11,58
1931-32	1,21,64	1,26,50	-11,75
1932-33	1,26,40	1,18,01	+1,55
1933-34 .	1,20,37	1,14,65	(b)
1934-35 .	1,23,38	1,15,19	<b>→13</b>
(Revised)			
1935-36	1,21,00	1,15,91	1 16
(Budget)	· ·		1

(a) Whole surplus placed to provision for reduction or avoidance of debt.

(b) Surplus to Earthquake Fund except for Rs. 62 lakhs tor debt redemption.

### II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maxiwhich began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September. When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative Assembly at the end of February, he had a sorry tale to tell Trade depression, coupled with civil disobedience movement, had completely vitiated the estimates made for 1930-31. These estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs; the revised estimates worked upto a deficit of Rs. 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member said would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt. The main items of deterioration as compared with the Budget can be summarised as follows :-

Lakhs. Important revenue heads, viz, Taxes on Income, Customs. Salt and Opium (net) Posts and Telegraphs 12,10 (including Telegraph the Indo-European Department) 89 services, Currency and Mint. Other heads Debt 1,38 Total Rs. 14,42

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs 13.16 crores, including a drop of Rs. 8 crores in Customs and 41 crores in income tax. The total deterioration under Finance headings was Rs. 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs. 118 laklis. This meant a total deterioration of Rs. 18.10 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for the current year, and as those provided for a surplus of Rs. 86 lakis the net deficit would be Rs. 17.24 crores. To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs. 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 98 lakhs about Rc. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt What I in civil expenditure, making a total saving of have now included is an increase of Rs. 1-4-0 per Rs. 273 lakhs. The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs. 14 51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation.

New Taxation Proposals —His proposals were grouped under two heads, Customs and Income Tax. Referring to the first the Finance Member said : "The heads in respect of which 1 propose alterations of the substantive tariff itself, are liquors, sugar, silver bullion, beteluuts, spices and exposed cinematograph The liquor duties are to be enhanced appreciably; the duty on beer and the like is at present undoubtedly low relatively to those on other alcoholic beverages and will be raised by about 66 per cent. above the present level,

India, in common with other countries of the medicines) will be raised by between 30 and 40 orld, felt the full force of the economic blizzard per cent. The duty on silver bullion I propose thich began in 1930 and attained its maxiother items mentioned will be transferred from the general rate of duty (now 15 per cent. ad valorem) to the "luxury" rate at 30 per cent. Of the surcharges, we have at a stroke added to the 10 per cent. schedule a surcharge of 21 per cent., to the general or 15 per cent. schedule one of 5 per cent., and to the "luxury" or 30 per cent. schedule one of 10 per cent. By far the most important of these surcharges is that 5 per cent. on the general revenue schedule of 15 per cent., and connected with this, I must mention a feature of particular importance. We propose for this purpose to treat the basic duty of 15 per cent on cotton piece-goods on the same lines as the general 15 per cent. schedule and to place the surcharge of 5 per cent. on these goods also The surcharge on the 15 per cent schedule is expected to yield 90 lakhs for cotton piece-goods and 2,63 lakhs for other goods. Coming now to the schedule of non-protective special duties, here we have made additions appropriate to the general scheme, and I need only mention specially the surcharges that I propose to levy upon kerosene and motor spirit Both customs and excise duty on kerosene are to be raised by 9 pies per gallon, while motor spirit is to bear a surcharge of 2 annas per gallon. Finally, I must explain my proposals as regards sugar. The position is special, because, while I am now proposing an increase in the duty for revenue purposes, we had received, just when my budget proposals were on the point of completion, the recommendations of the Tariff Board for the protection of sugai Summanised, the Board's recommendations are :—(1) a basic duty of Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt on all classes of sugar, including sugar candy, to be imposed for 15 years; (2) an additional duty of Re. 1 per cwt on all classes of sugar to be imposed for the first 7 years; (3) power to be taken to add 8 annas per cwt. to the duty at any time if the landed price of sugar at Calcutta ex-duty falls below Rs 4 per maund; (4) no protective duty on nolasses. My own proposals for revenue purposes had been very close to this, for I had actually contemplated an extra duty round about Rc. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt What I This, as I cwt. on all grades of sugar have said, must be regarded purely as a revenue measure pending consideration of the Tariff recommendations The combined Board's effect of all these proposals as regards Custom duties will be to produce an additional revenue next year of 9.32 crores. We shall also obtain about 50 lakks more from the increased import duties on galvanized pipes and sheets which the House discussed on 28th January last. This will raise the additional yield to 9.82 croies. Incidentally, the new duties, which will operate from 1st March, and the increased duties on galvanized pipes and sheets, which came into force on 30th December, will add to our revenue for the current year a sum estimated at 88 lakhs, while those on wines and spirits (except detailed thus reducing the current year's deficit to natured spirit and spirit used in drugs and 12.68 crores."

Increased Income Tax.—Dealing with his proposed new tax on incomes, the Finance Member said: "The taxable minimum income Member said: The taxable minimum has been for income-tox—Rs. 2,000—will not be lowered. The rate of tax on the lowest zone up to Rs. 4,999 will be raised by 4 pies. The rates on higher grades up to Rs 39,999 will be raised in some cases by 5 pies, in some cases by 5 pies, in some cases by 7 pies, and in the highest of these grades by 7 pies. At present the highest rate is reached at Rs. 40,000. It is now 19 pies 1 propose a rate of 25 pies on incomes from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 99,999, and a maximum rate of 26 pies on incomes of Rs. I lakh and over The estimated yield of these increases is 5,07 lakhs gross or, deducting 53 lakhs on account of increased refunds, 4,54 lakis net In addition to this, I propose certain changes as regards super-tax At present all assesses except Hindu undivided families are allowed a deduction of Rs. 50,000 in computing the income liable to super-tax. This will be lowered to Rs 30,000 except for Hindu undivided families and companies, which will be allowed, as at present, a deduction of Rs. 75,000 and Rs 50,000 respectively. In the new zone, 7 lakhs from the excise or 82 lakhs in all.

Rs. 30,001 to Rs. 50,000 the super-tax rate will be 9 pies. Above Rs. 50,000 the super-car law will be 9 pies. Above Rs. 50,000 the graduated scales will be increased by 2 pies throughout. The flat rate for companies will be 1 anna as at present. These changes will yield, it is estimated, 46 lakhs. Thus the total estimated additional net revenue from taxes on income will be 5 crores. Briefly they will add an extra charge of about 2 to 5 per cent. on all incomes. The rates of additional tax have been so adjusted as to produce, in the final result, an evenly graduated scale of burden increasing as the income increases, and this object must be borne in mind in interpreting our proposals. The total yield from the proposed changes in Customs duties and taxes on income thus amounts to Rs 14.82 crores, as against which the gap to be filled is Rs 14.51 crores, so that I am left with a small surplus of Rs. 31 lakhs.

Silver Duty.—Referring to silver, the Finance Member said the increase of two annas

### WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1934-35 and

			(In crores of	f rupees,)
		Budget, 1934-35.	Revised, 1934-35.	Budget, 1935-36,
	RECEIPTS			
1.	Excess of Revenue of the Central Government over Expenditure charged to Revenue	35.87	31 08	32,29
2.	Unfunded Debt incurred-			
	(a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	5.50	2,78	2 75
	(b) Post Office Savings Bank deposits (net)	6.00	7 10	8,75
	(c) Other Savings Bank deposits (net)	5.99	5.87	6,42
3	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	3 00	3.00	3 00
4.	Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Funds	- 35	1.49	2 08
5.	Post Office Cash Certificate Bonus Fund .	1.10	.74	25
6.	Miscellaneous Deposits and Remittances (net) .	2 03	1.02	16,45
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	55.78	55 67	69 57
	DISBURSEMENTS.			
7.	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	i		
	(a) State Railways	2 96		3.50
	(b) Posts and Telegraphs	.40	.34	.55
	(c) Other items	1 29	1.42	6.23
8.	Permanent Debt discharged (net)	13 24	32.95	27.61

OF STATE OF		(In crores of I	Rupees)
	Budget, 1934-35	Revised, 1934-35.	Budget, 1935-36
9. Floating Debt discharged (net)	••••	9.74	3.50
10. Loss on revaluation, sale transfer, etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve (net)	.05	5.88	7.00
11. Loans by the Central Government—			
(a) To Provincial Loans Fund	6 00	4.00	10,25
(b) Other Loans	1 49	15	01
12. Remittances between England and India—			
(a) Remittance from India for financing Home Treasury	35 60	52 04	34.69
(b) Transicis through the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve		-17.87	
(c) Sale of silver		3 87	4.00
(d) Other transactions (net)	.70	.99	.73
13. Balances of Provincial Governments	-2.91	-2 91	-2.71
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	58.82	90 30	95.34
NET DISBURSEMENTS	3 04	34 63	25.77
New Loan		35.80	25 00
Reduction ( + ) or increase (-) of cash balance	- 3.04	-1 17	+ .77
Opening Balance	13.44	11.89	13.06
Closing Balance	10.40	13.06	12.29

the new income tax and super tax rates, and on the plea that Government's duty was to retrench expenditure still further, an amendment was passed reducing the proposed revenue from this source by Rs 240 takhs. Government found themselves unable to accept this cut, and the The following were the ri-Finance Bill was returned to the Assembly by the Governor-General. by the Governor-General with the recommen-

Reception by the Assembly —Strong op : dation that it should be passed with an amend-position was a anifested in the Assembly to ment to the Finance Member soriginal scheme involving a reduction in the lowest grades of income tax and leaving the higher grades untouched. The estimated decrease in revenue was about a crore of rupees compared with nearly two and a half crores created by the Assembly's vote. The following were the rates recommended

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company :-Rate. When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000 Nil. When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000 Six pies in the rupee. When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000 ... Nine pies in the rupee. When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000 ... One anna in the rupee. When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20.000 ... One anna and four pies in the rupee.

When the total ne Rs. 30,000	omais Rs. :	:0,000 or u	pwards,	but is		n Rate One ama and seven pies in the inpre.
When the total inc	ome is Rs.	30,000 or u	pwards	, but is	less the	an
Rs. 40,000			•••			One anna and eleven pies in the rupee.
When the total inc	ome is Rs.	40.000 or u	pwards	. but 18	less tha	ın
Rs. 1,00,000			•••	•••	••	Two annas and one pie in the rupee.
When the total inc	come is Rs.	1,00,000 or	upwar	ls	••	Two annas and two pies in the rupec.
In the case of ever	rv combany	and regist	tered fir	nı wh	atever i	15
total income	··	_		••		Two annas and two pies in the rupee.

ever, rejected by the Assembly by 60 votes to 56, and was sent to the Council of State where it was passed It became law on being certified by the Governor-General. The gap of Rs. 105 lakhs caused by the amended income tax figures was partly filled by reduction of military ex-penditure to the extent of Rs 60 lakhs and by Rs. 15 lakhs cut in civil expenditure.

Other cuts made by the Assembly and accepted by Government included token reductions of Rs 100 in the demands for Customs, Income Tax, Executive Council and Army Department. Two cuts of Rs one lakh and Rs. 100 were made in the Railway Board demand and were accepted.

Supplementary Budget.—It soon became evident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vitiated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George Schuster came before the Legislative Assembly with a Supplementary Finance Bill The Finance Member said that the returns for the first five months indicated that they would fall short of their budget estimates for customs by at least Rs.10 crores, the heaviest reductions being under cotton piece-goods, sugar, silver, spirits and liquor, excise on motor spirit, iron and steel and in the jute export duty, while they expected a deficit of Rs. 11 crores on income-tax. Income from Railways and Posts and Telegraphs showed a similar decline. The total deterioration in income amounted to Rs. 11.33 crores in tax revenue, Rs.5.48 crores on commercial departments, Rs.2 29 crores in general finance headings, Rs. 23 lakhs under extraordinary receipts and Rs. 23 lakhs under other heads. As the budget provided for a small surplus of Rs. 1 lakh on the basis of the present estimates there would be a net deficit of Rs.19.55 crores. Putting the deficit for the current year and next year together they had a gap to fill of Rs 39.05 crores. He proposed to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure; secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries; and thirdly, to impose fresh taxation. Fletrenchment measures in civil expenditure he estimated would

The Bill in its recommended form was, however, rejected by the Assembly by 60 votes to 8, and was sent to the Council of State where it as a passed at became law on being certified by the Governor-General. The gap of Rs. 105 khs caused by the amended member said his first khs caused by the amended member as this caused by the amended member as the figures proposal would be an immediate mercase in the salt revenue by abolishing the credit systems which would mean that the revenue would be increased by a crore of rupees each year on this account. The main plank of his new taxation proposals was to put a temporary surcharge on all existing taxes with the exception of Customs. export duties, the surcharge being 25 per cent on the existing rates in each case. He proposed that the surcharge for the current year in income-tax should only be 12½ per cent, but it would be collected at this rate on the whole year's income. Government held that in the present emergency they were justified in reducing the income-tax exemption limit and imposing a small tax of four pies in the rupee on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs 2,000 per annum. Dealing with special increases and new taxes, the Finance Member said. "We propose to increase the import duty on artificial silk piece-goods from 20 to 40 per cent. and on artificial silk yarn from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. We also propose to increase the duty on brown sugar from Rs.6-12-0 to Rs 7-4-0 per cwt. This follows the Tariff Board's recommendation. As regards boots and shoes, we propose that there should be imposed as an alternative to the 20 per cent duty a minimum of 4 annas per pair. The duty will thus be 20 per cent. or 4 annas a pair, whichever is the higher. We also propose to increase the duty on camphor and on electric bulbs from 20 to 40 per cent. As regards all these articles the surcharge will be levied on the increased duty.

"Then there are three items formerly on the free list on which we think it justifiable to impose a small duty on revenue grounds. The result of the surcharges imposed in last Budget and proposed now is that the level of the general revenue tariff has been increased from 15 to 25 per cent. There is, therefore, some justification for adding a 10 per cent, duty to articles hitherto measures in civil expenditure he estimated would free. We propose to put duties of 10 per cent. on save about Rs. 30 lakhs in the current year, and machinery and dyes, and of a anna per lb. on raw Rs. 250 lakhs next year, while military expendictions of the cotton in the cotton mills, and I must true next year would be curtailed by Rg. 450 lakhs. to be in some ways inconsistent with previous policy. The justification must be the need for revenue, while as regards the cotton mills we may claim that on balance their position will be and if further increases of income-tax were to be General. added, that would go beyond the reasonable limit. We therefore propose that increases of income-tax both by way of surcharge on existing rates or by way of imposition of a tax for the first

expected to produce Rs.73 lakhs in a full year and go a long way to cover the deficit of Rs 92 lakhs in the working results of the Posts and Telegraphs Department which would be left even if the recommendations of the Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee were accepted.

The net result for the current year was an estimated increase in taxation of Rs. 711 lakls which, together with Rs. 37 lakls from increased postal charges and Rs. 100 lakls as against an estimated deficit of Rs 19.55 for customs receipts in 1932-33 were put at a deficit of Rs 10.17 crores. On the other hand, in 1932-33 they would feel the full benefit of the retrenchment measures and the extre from salt revenue, meant, with retrenchment measures, an improvement of Rs. 938 lakhs as against an astimated deficit of Rs. 19.55 for customs receipts tion, making a total improvement of Rs. 24 73 crores against an estimated deficit of Rs. 19 50 crores. They should thus close the year with a surplus. of Rs. 5.23 crores. The combined result of the two years would be a deficit of Rs 4 94 lakis in each year for the provision for reduction Rs. 16 lakis. or avoidance of debt.

possible of the Assembly and lake less than for 1930-31 and Rs. 795 lakes strong opposition to certain sections of the lill less than for 1930-31 and Rs. 795 lakes strong opposition to certain sections of the lill less than the current budget. On the subject was manifested from the start. Most of the of retrenchment the Finance Member said: non-official members maintained that larger cuts in expenditure should be made, instancing

acknowledge that their imposition may appear increases were carried omitting the reduction of the minimum taxable income from Rs. 2,000 to Rs 1,000, and making the 25 per cent, surcharge levied during 1932-33 applicable only to incomes over Rs.10,000 per annum. When the discussion finished the Bill was returned to the Assembly Improved by our surcharge proposals, for under finished the Bill was returned to the Assembly these the import duties on cotton piece-goods will with a recommendation by the Governor-General be increased by one quarter. This more than that it should be passed in its original form. offsets the burden of \( \frac{1}{2} \) anna per lb. on goods made Lord Willingdon pointed out that the amendfrom imported cotton, and affords an effective ments made by the Assembly would reduce the answer to possible criticisms on the grounds to expected revenue by Rs.4 crores over eighteen which I have referred. I have one more word months, and added "I am satisfied that I cannot which I have referred. I have one more word months, and added "I am satisfied that I cannot to say as regards the income-tax proposals. In consistently with my responsibilities allow this considering the cut to be applied to the salaries deficiency to remain uncovered." The Bill as of Government officials we considered what total amended was, however, rejected by the Assembly reduction of their emoluments could fairly be by 63 votes to 48. It was taken to the imposed. If the general rate of reduction is to be Council of State where it was passed and was 10 per cent., that represents what we think fair, thereafter certified as law by the Governor-

The 1932-33 Budget -Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7th, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat time on salaries from Rs.1,000 to Rs 2,000 should unusual. The supplementary budget had been time on salaries from Rs.1,000 to its 2,000 should unusual. The supplementary budget had been been energed in any general cut which we are introduced only six months earlier. He did not, imposing or which the Provincial Governments therefore, propose to ask the House at the may impose."

The Finance Member's final proposal was to increase the postage for inland letters to 1½ annas instead of 1 anna and for postcards to 9 pies instead of 1 anna and for postcards to 9 pies instead of 6 pies. That enhancement was year to Rs. 10.17 crores and for the following expected to produce Rs. 73 lightly in a full year and year to realise a surplus of Rs. 523 lakis but year to realise a surplus of Rs. 523 lakhs but experience had made it necessary to revise these estimates A deterioration in the figures by about Rs 3 crores was to be allowed for each year and it was anticipated that the current vear would close with a deficit of Rs. 13 6 crores and that the surplus for 1932-33 would be Rs. 2.15 crores. The Finance Member reminded the House that for the current year and the next year combined no less than Rs. 13.71 crores was being provided from revenue for reduction

The main deterioration occurred under the heads of sugar, silver, cotton piecegoods and liquois. Referring to the revenue from the commercial departments the Finance Member said that no contributions from the railways were expected or the two years would be a deficient or a contributions from the failure appearance corors, which they were justified in regarding either in the current year or the next. As as covered by making during this period of regards Posts and Telegraphs the loss in working exceptional stress a reduction of about Rs 247 in the coming year was expected to be about

Assembly Opposition.—The Finance Membry's statement and fresh taxation pro-stitumed at Rs. 67,39 lakhs which was Rs. 11,84

" For the present I would remind Honourable Army demands. When the Bill was discussed compare what we have achieved with the recomclause by clause, a motion was carried placing mendations of the various Retrenchment Commill machinery, etc., again on the free import mittees. The total recommended by the four list and the proposal to increase postal rates was civil Sub-Committees was Rs. 4,99 lakhs, and rejected. Amendments to the income tax we have against this achieved economies of

"I would mention two other striking results in this connection. The first is the actual reduction in Expenditure. I have already given the figures from the accounts showing a reduction of 11,84 lakhs for Civil and Military Expenditure (excluding Posts and Telegraphs) once 1930-31. The position may also be stated in another way. If Honourable Members will look at the analytical table which is included in the Financial Secretary's memorandum (which is prepared now on a slightly different basis from that which I circulated in September) they will find that what I may describe as the net controllable administrative expenditure, civil and military (which excludes the cost of collection of taxes and of the administration of salt and Posts and Telegraphs expenditure) has been brought down from just over Rs. 76 crores in 1930-31 to just over Rs. 64 crores for 1932-33, a reduction of about 16 per cent.

The second fact is of a more distressing nature but it indicates the magnitude of the effect which we have made. In pursuance of the retrenchment campaign the following appointments in the Civil Departments (including Posts and Telegraphs) have been or will shortly come under reduction so far as information is at present available-

Gazetted officers			• •	299
Ministerial establishment		and	other	
superior establishment .	•			5,279
Inferior establishment .	•	••	••	1,485
		Tota	ı ¯	7,063

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. The results for 1931-32 had turned out to be Rs. 2 crores better than anticipated in the budget speech and the account for the year showed a deficit after providing nearly Rs. 7 crores for the reduction of debt of Rs. 113 crores. For the year 1932-33 the latest revised estimates indicated that the surplus would be Rs. 217 lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs more than was estimated. He continued to estimate revenue for 1933-34particularly customs revenue-is, in view of the completely uncertain and abnormal conditions, a task of quite unprecedented difficulty. Indeed I may say that accurate estimation is impossible. In these circumstances and for the reasons which I have explained, we have thought that the most reasonable course is to assume that the general position next year will be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India will be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

Customs.—The assumption, however, that the value of imports will be maintained does not necessarily imply that the value of the import duties will also remain the same.

I have already explained the special position as regards sugar, showing how the present under these civil heads for next year, I am glad development of the Indian industry is affecting to be able to report a still further improvement

Rs. 4,33 lakhs or nearly 87 per cent -before our revenue. On these considerations we think allowing for terminal charges which, of course, it necessary to allow for a drop of one crore the committees did not take into account." will not be offset by any increase under other

> In regard to cotton piece-goods also, for reasons which I have explained, we think it necessary to regard the revenue from import duties—at least on Japanese goods—as to some extent abnormal and not likely to be repeated Here therefore we have allowed for a drop of 30 lakhs.

> As against these reductions we have thought it safe to count on a small revenue (25 lakhs) from silver imports-because having closed the gap in our land customs line on the Burmese frontier, through which a large trade in silver from China was suddenly developing in the course of the last year, we think it reasonable to expect a moderate resumption of dutable ımports.

> Making allowance for these and other minor variations, our customs revenue estimates for next year are put at 51,25 laklis showing a reduction of 104 laklis from the revised estimates of the current year.

> The position as regards net receipts may be summarised as follows .-

		(Lakhs).
Budget Estimate,	1932-33	 52,31 27
Revised Estimate,		 52,28 55
Budget Est mate,	1933-34	 51,24 60

Civil Expenditure. -" The budget estimate of Civil expenditure for the current year (1932-33), i.e., excluding military expenditure, expenditure on Commercial departments and Debt services, was 20,65 lakhs. Our revised estimate now gives the figure as 20,89 lakhs. There is thus an apparent increase of 24 lakhs But a closer examination shows that this increase. does not denote any increase in real expenditure, and, indeed, that the economy in recurrent expenditure has been greater than that which we promised. The figure of expenditure as shown in our accounts has had to be increased because special items amounting in all to 681 lakhs, but the great bulk of which do not denote real expenditure, have had to be included.

"Under the other heads of real expenditure we shall have achieved during this year economies of Rs. 45 lakhs more than we promised. It may be remembered that in my budget speech in March last I stated that, broadly speaking, against a total retrenchment in expenditure of Rs. 499 lakhs recommended by the four civil sub-committees, Government had achieved economies of 433 lakhs, or nearly 87 per cent. before allowing for terminal charges which the committees did not take into account. The results according to the revised estimate for the current year which I have just given show that the actual economies achieved in normal expenditure amount to 45 lakhs more than this, that is to say, to a total of 478 lakhs, or nearly 96 per cent. of the amount recommended by the retrenchment committees.

"Turning to the estimates of expenditure

As compared with the current year with its EXPENDITURE—budget estimate of 20,65 lakhs and the revised estimate of 20,89 lakks, the estimates for 1933-34 are 20,53 lakhs, that is to say, a reduction of 36 lakhs on the current year in spite of the following facts; first, that we have allowed for reducing the cut in pay to 5 per cent thereby incurring extra charges of 28 lakhs on these particular civil heads, secondly that we have to meet the normal increments in time scale pay which still involve an annual addition of pay which self involve an annual addition of something like 15 lakhs, and thirdly, that we have to meet new obligatory expenditure amounting to about 17 lakhs, the nature of which I shall shortly explain. If all these items are taken into account it will be seen that the total of the net reductions otherwise effected under the normal heads of expenditure amount to no less than 96 lakhs. Honourable Members may say that they are not concerned with this figure but only with the saving of 36 lakhs at 175 lakhs, and thus the surplus of 217 lakhs actually effected, but I have given these shown in the revised estimate for the current explanations in order to show how we are year will be reduced to surplus of 42 lakhs. continuing the retrenchment effort and what a constant effort is required 'merely to provent expenditure from growing.' "

Military Expenditure — "When I turn to the provision for the Military or Defence Budget the results are equally, or even more, satisfacthe results are equally, or even more, satisfactory. For the current year (1932-33) allowing for the full effects of the 10 per cent. cut in pay, the net budgetary allotment was Rs. 46.74 crores. For next year the net expenditure provided for in the estimates, after allowing for an extra charge of Rs. 52½ lakhs due to the reduction in the cut in pay to 5 per cent. is Rs. 46.20 crores. That is to say although the pay bill is increased by Rs. 52½ lakhs the net expenditure is to be reduced by Rs. 54 lakhs."

Financial Summary, 19	33-34.	2
Revenue-		. lakhs. Worst.
Customs.—(Reduction due to fa allowed for in imports of sug- and cotton plece-goods)	ıll ar	1,04
Income-lat.—(Increase due tomoval of exemption fro surcharge on Governments servants)		3
Salt.—(Reduction mainly due tormination of temporary is crease in receipts on termination of credit system)	n-	1,63
Opium	2	5
Finance heads.—Net changes in cluding additional expenditu- of 1 on account of part resteration of cut in pay	re	15
Commercial departments.—Ne	et	11
Miscellaneous.—(Reduction of 3 due to no provision being in cluded in next year's estimate	n-	45
for Gain by Exchange) .		45

Military: Civil heads .- Not reduction effected in spite of part restoration of pay cut costing 791 lakhs under these heads as compared with the revised estimates. (This net reduction together with the reduction of 5 under Irrigation and Currency and Mint taken on the revenue side gives a total reduction of 90 as mentioned in para. 61) ...

85 163 338

As a result of the changes thus summarised

The Cut in Pay.—Concerning the Government's decision to restore half the cut in pay the Finance Member said that the total cost was Rs. 108 lakhs.

As against this the Central budget will recover as a result of the withdrawal of the exemption of income-tax surcharges and the tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 from Government officials—not only officials paid against the Central budget, but officials of the Railways and officials serving under the Provincial Governments-a net increase in income-tax receipts of 53 lakhs.

The net cost of the proposal to the Central Government is thus 55 lakhs.

Changes in Duties —The budget announced changes in the import duties on boots and shoes and artificial silk goods.

Decisions. The Assembly threw out the proposal for a stamp duty on cheques and by 59 votes to 33 carried a resolution to reduce the rate of income tax from 4 pies to 2 ples on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500.

The 1934-35 Budget.—Summing up the results for 1933-34 when introducing the 1934-35 budget the Finance Member said that with the arrangement to provide Rs. 3 crores for debt reduction instead of the Rs. 6.89 crores due under the debt reduction convention the year would close with a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs. This sum Government proposed to set aside as a special fund to cover relief measures in respect of cartiquake damage. For 1934-35 Government were expecting a drop of Rs. 280 lakhs in revenue which was more than account-ed for by the anticipated falling off in sugar import duties, while expenditure would be Rs. 2 lakhs higher. In order to provide an even balance for 1984-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs.

A loss in import duties of 225 lakhs was anticipated.

Other Revenue.—The changes in other heads of Revenue do not call for any detailed comment. We are allowing for a slight recovery the budget for 1933-34, though it is actually of 12 lakhs in Taxes on Income to a total of about the same as for the revised estimates. 172 crores, and we should have put this 25 The comparison is complicated by the position 171 crores, and we should have put this 25 lakhs higher if it had not been for the losses lakhs higher if it had not been for the losses as regards war debt payments. In the budget which must be anticipated from the earthquake. of 1933-34 we provided 88 lakhs against this We are also allowing for an increase of 18 lakhs Oplum of 64 lakhs. The declining revenue from the latter item owing to the policy adopted on the revised estimates. As regards 1934-35, iron the latter item owing to the policy adopted on the revised estimates. As regards 1934-35, His Majesty's Government has already agreed allowed for in Revenue as compared with the Revised estimates for the current vers to the postponement of the instalment due in Revenue as compared with the Revised estimates for the current vers to the postponement of the instalment due in lakhs, which is more than accounted for by the loss on sugar.

Sir George Schuster said :-

searching for further economies, and have regidity maintained our rule that no new item of expenditure shall be admitted. or expenditure shall be admitted unless it is absolutely obligatory or unless it is likely to be economically productive. We have also, as I have already announced, decided that the 5 per cent, cut in pay ought to be retained for another year. As a result there is a very existent and account of the control of the contro another year. As a result client is a very satisfactory reduction of 2,12 lakhs in the Budget provision for next year as compared with the Budget for the current year, and of 2,90 lakhs as compared with the actuals for last year (1932-33) for, while expenditure on Civil Administration has been kept practically unchanged in spite of the normal increments in pay, there is a substantial saving on interest charges due to conversion schemes and the improvement in Government credit, while the military contribution from His Majesty's Government means a big reduction in the Army Budget.

The demand under the Defence head stands for next year at 44.38 crores. This is 4 lakhs less than the Revised estimates for the current year and 1,82 lakhs better than the Budget estimate. The latter big reduction is of course due to the payment now made by His Majesty's que to the payment now made by His Majesty's Government as a result of the finding of the Capitation Tribunal, to which I have already referred. The House is fully informed as to the facts in this case, and I need not add further explanations, but I wish to take this occasion to review the course of military expenditure during the period of my office as Finance Mem-ber. The salient fact is that the total demand ber. The salient fact is that the total demand has been reduced by no less than 10.72 crores, from 55.10 crores in 1929-30 to the present figure of 44.38 crores. This is a remarkable reduction and I venture to think that if I had reduction and I venture to think that if I had prophesied its achievement in 1929, my prophecy would have been greeted either with incredulity or, among those who gave credence to it, with extreme satisfaction. In the debates at that time the great demand was always that we should get Defence expenditure down to the so-called Incheape figure of 50 crores. Yet now we are nearly six crores below that.

liability, but as no payment was made this amount was saved, and, as I have already evised estimates for the current year is 2,74
skhs, which is more than accounted for by the
ss on sugar.

Expenditure.—On the subject of expenditure

Figerge Schuster said —

So far as concerns expenditure, we are still

The standard of the way also assumed that the outstanding arrears, excluding the amount in suspense, will be capitalised and the total discharged by equated payments ending 1952 to cover principal and interest.

On this basis we are making provision for 58 lakhs in the 1934-95 budget. Excluding these

1933-34 Revised Nil.

-59 lakhs (i.e., 1934-35 Budget net surplus).

There is thus really an improvement of 87 lakhs on the budget for 1933-34 and of 59 lakhs on the Revised.

Under Interest on Other Obligations there is an increase in the budget provision for 1934-35 of 72 lakhs over the budget for 1933-34 and 68 lakhs over the Revised estimate. This is accounted for by an extra charge of 50 lakhs in respect of bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates, while the balance represents mainly interest on the increased amount of Post Office Savings Bank deposits.

I might sum up the result by saying that as regards Interest charges, including both Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Other Obligations, we have to provide next year 45 lakhs less than was allowed for in the budget of 1933-34, but 68 lakhs more than we are allowing in the revised estimates, and that as against the latter increase we are providing 58 lakhs more on War Debt and 50 lakhs more on Post Office Cash Certificates.

Changes in Duties.—The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar in the following words :-

After careful consideration we have decided to propose a dual policy; on the one hand the imposition of an excise duty on factory produced sugar, and on the other hand the introduction of legislation by the Central Government which will enable the Provincial Governments to apply schemes for enforcing a minimum price for cane to be paid by the factory to the grower. As I have already stated, the present duty of Rs. 9-1-0 per owt is Re. 1-13-0 above the basic duty of Rs. 7-4-0 recommended by the Tariff Board, In their report, however, the Tariff Board recommended that there should be Debt Services.—Regarding the interest on debt, the Finance Member said :—It is a of protection by 8 annas per cwt. when Java notable fact that the net figure for 1934-35 sugar was being imported at a price less than under Interest on Ordinary debt is less than Rs. 4 per maund to Calcutta. We propose to 880 Finance.

assume that the conditions justifying this extra | Taking the prices of silver which have been ruling margin of protection are likely to continue in existence for the present, and therefore to leave a protective margin of Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. and to impose an excise duty of Re 1-5-0 per cwt. We assume that this will yield Rs. 1,47 lakhs, and out of this we propose to set aside an amount equivalent to 1 anna per cwt., representing about 7 laklis, as a fund to be distributed among the Provinces where white sugar is produced for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane growers so as to help them in securing fair prices, or for other purposes directed to the same end.

Member Duties -The Finance Tobacco

Under our present tariff, as modified by the two surcharges, the duty on cigarettes works out at something like double the duty on the tobacco used in making similar cigarettes in India; and the result has been to divert the manufacture of the great majority of the leading brands of eightettes to factories in India belonging to the same interests as previously imported these brands from abroad. Such an industrial development has never made a claimand I do not think it could make a good claimthat it satisfies the principles of discriminatory protection and should therefore receive abnormal encouragement from the tariff. We have now decided to fix the relation between the duty on cigarettes and the duty on raw tobacco on a more rational basis, and we have considerable hopes that, while not depriving the interest concerned of reasonable assistance, it will bring back the class of eigarette concerned into the field of open competition between the imported and locally made article, and result, without detriment to the interest of the consumer, in some increase of revenue from import duties. We propose to take for cigarettes a specific duty roughly corresponding to the identical amount that would have been paid on the quantity of leat contained in the cigarettes and to add to this specific duty the normal revenue duty of 25 per cent. ad talorem, thus leaving the local industry with no more than the benefit which is enjoyed by every non-protected industry engaged in the manufacture of goods which are subject to our present normal revenue duty of 25 per cent. The details are as follows.

At present what I may call the basic rate of duty on eigarettes is Rs. 10-10 per thousand, while there are smaller classes which are assessed at Rs. 15 and Rs. 8-8 per thousand, the division between these classes being dependent upon values. The present rate of duty on raw tobacco is Rs. 2 per lb, standard and Re. 1-8 preferential (Imports entitled to the benefit of preferential duty are negligible). The revised rates that we propose are .-

On raw tobacco: Rs. 2-6-0 per lb. standard and Re. 1-14-0 per lb. preferential.

On cigarettes: Rs. 5-15-0 per thousand plus 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Silver. - A reduction in the silver import by 21 annas to 5 annas per ounce.

The Finance Member said to-day we think we can lower the duty without risk of doing so. with additional 11 anna for successive weights

recently in London (about 191d. to 201d. per standard ounce), the prices in Rombay have been ruling round about Rs. 55 per 100 tolas as against 191d. per ounce in London. On the basis of a London price of 194d. was calculated that the parity price in Bombay allowing for import duty and other charges, ought to be Rs. 61-11-9 per hundred tolas, so that it looks as if the Bombay prices have been keeping at a level at least Rs. 6-11-9 per 100 tolas below the full parity The duty of 7½ annas per ounce is equivalent to Rs 17-9-3 per 100 tolas. It appears therefore that we might reduce the duty by one-third, i.e., by 2½ annas per ounce without thereby necessarily affecting the Bombay price at all, for it would still be somewhat below the London

Export Duty on Hides.—The export duty on raw hides was abolished by the 1934-35 budget.

Excise on Matches —Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs 2-4-0 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India.

Decisions.- The Assembly accepted the whole of the financial plan except to the extent that Government themselves accepted a change in the match excise duty. The changes as summed up by the Select Committee which examined the Bill, were -"The most important question which confronted us was whether the duty as fixed by the Bill would so react on the retail selling price of natches as to bring about a very serious dim-nution of sales. In order to avoid this it seemed to us essential that the duty be so regulated as to make it possible a reasonable sized box of matches retailed singly in bazaars at the price of one pice.

After very careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that if this result is to be achieved and a sufficient margin of profit left for retailers and manufacturers, the rate of excise duty initially, at least, should not be fixed higher than one rupee per gross of boxes containing on average 40 matches.

We hold that the duty could be fixed at corresponding rates for matches in boxes of 60 or 80, and that the classification of matches according to these standards is most suitable and convenient from the administrative standpoint.

From matches packed otherwise we have left the duty to be fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council."

Telegraphs.—The following Posts and Telegraphs.—The following changes in postal and telegraph charges were announced :-

Postal.—(a) In the postal tariff we propose to lower the initial weight of inland letters from 2½ tolas to ½ a tola coupled with a reduc-tion in the charge from 1½ anna to one anna. For heavier letters the charges will continue to be 11 anna for letters not exceeding 21 tolas.

of 24 tolas or fractions. This change introduces a lighter unit of weight and will undoubtedly benefit the poor citizens and the business community. Allowing for a recovery of 10 per cent, in traffic we estimate that in the first year this reduction will involve a loss in revenue of 27 lakins, but we have good reasons to hope that in the second year this loss will practacally disappear, and that thereafter there will be a gradually increasing net gain.

(b) As a second change in postal charges we propose the remission of the extra pie per five pice embosed envelope which was imposed in 1931 to recover the cost of manufacturing the envelope. This is more of the nature of an administrative retorm considered necessary on general grounds than a regrading of the rate, but it is again a reform which will benefit the ordinary citizen. We estimate a loss of revenue of two and a half lakhs from this change.

(c) Thirdly, as regards Postal rates, we propose a small change in a contrary direction, namely, that the initial charge on inland book packets not exceeding 5 tolas in weight should be raised from 6 to 9 pies. The book packet method of transmission is undoubtedly being abused, and a change is ungently necessary to stop the diversion, with consequent loss of revenue, that is occurring of post eard traffic to the book packet category. We estimate a gain of a little over 5 lakhs in revenue from thus change

Telegrams—The last change which we propose is as regards Telegrams. Instead of having, as at present, a minimum charge for ordinary telegrams of 12 annas with a surcharge of one anna for a message of 12 words, we propose to introduce a minimum charge for a telegram of 8 words of 9 annas, while that for an express telegram of the same length will be one rupee and two annas. For each additional word in the two classes of telegrams the additional charge will be one and two annas respectively. We estimate a loss during the first year of 3 lakhs from this change, but here also, as in the case of the postal rates, we hope that in the second year this loss will disappear, while without making this change we consider that there is a prospect of a continuous decline in telegraph receipts.

The 1935-36 Budget—This Budget is a surplus of Rs 156 lakls available for tax reduction. Before dealing with this issue the Finance Member said that he must mention three items—

Additional Import Duty on Salt—The first of these is the additional unport duty on salt. Personally I am very doubtful whether this duty can ever achieve the purpose for which it was designed. I have moreover a good deal of sympathy with the views which have in the past been expressed by Hon'ble. Members from Bengal that an impost which has the erect of helping the producers of Aden at the expense of the cosumers of Bengal is fundamentally unfair. In any case the duty will require consideration in view of the impending separation of Aden and Burma. Taking all these things into consideration I was disposed to think that the duty ought to be abolished at once but that would perhaps have been a little harsh to the vested interests which have

grown up and I shall therefore propose to the House that the duty shall be extended for one vear, without prepuded to any action which Government may see fit to take at the end of that vear. I hope that this extension will be accepted by the House though I should perhaps make it clear that, if it should prefer to remove the duty at once, in this matter at any rate we should accept its decision, incidentally we do not propose to make any change in the arrangements for the distribution of the proceeds of the duty.

Silver - The next is silver and here we propose to reduce the duty to 2 annas an onnce. This action is dictated by no theory as to the place to be taken by silver in the monetary economy of the world nor has it any connection with the view sometimes expressed that India should be encouraged to build up her boards of the metal It is simply a matter of business. There is no doubt at the present level the duty is encouraging smuggling, there is no doubt that the smnggling is extremely difficult to prevent and there is no doubt that the honest trader is being injured by the illicit trade which is being carried on At the lower level which we now propose sinuggling should become unprofitable and the honest trade will come into his own. I propose to assume that we shall get the same yield from the 2 annas as would have been obtained from the 5 anna duty which is, I think, fully justified by the circumstances in which the reduction is taken place. The reduction will take place immediately by not meation.

Export Duty on Skins -The third change of a minor order is the aboution of the export duty on raw skins. During the eight months ending 30th November 1934 the export trade in raw skins declined in volume, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, from 13,133 tons to 8,938 tons and in value from Rs 2,24 lakhs to Rs. 1,19 lakhs. We all believe of course that the most necessary factor in India's economic recovery is revival of her export trade, Many of us teel angry and humilitated at om inability to suggest any positive action designed to promote that end apartition international action of a kind which is not at present likely to be taken, namely, a general agreement to reduce tariffs and quotas. But here is one ease, though unfortunately only a small one, where some action is possible within the bounds of our available resources and I think that it should be taken. The change will take place as from the 1st April and the loss of revenue will be Rs. 8 lakhs.

Reduction of Taxes on Income —We still have Rs. 1,42 lakhs left to dispose of and 1 propose to do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said. "Relied must come first in restoring the emergence cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the moome-tax now to be imposed."

will require consideration in view of the impending separation of Aden and Burma. Taking all these things into consideration I was draposed to think that the duty ought to be abolished at once but that would perhaps have been a little harsh to the vested interests which have

Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 would cost a turther Rs 75 lakhs (Searly with a surplus of Rs 1,42 lakhs only we cannot remove the whole of the two surcharges and the quasi-surcharge but what we can do is to reduce them by one-third and this is what I in fact propose The cost will be Rs 1,36 lakhs leaving us with a purely nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs

Treatment of 1934-35 Surplus - The surplus for 1934-35 turn out to be much larger than originally budgeted, totalling Rs 389 lakhs Of this sum the Finance Member and -

"We consider that the needs of the rural areas should have the first claun on this and we have decided to set aside a sum of Rs 1.00 lakhs for distribution to the provinces to be spent on schemes for the economic development and improvement of such areas

Schemes have been examined and worked out but unfortunately many of them are still merely paper schemes, to even before the financial stringency of recent years some Local Governments could only devote very madequate funds to those purposes and in the recent years of crisis and retreuchment it has been impossible for any Local Government to find money for new projects however likely they were to contribute to the prosperity of the province.

I have used the expression economic development and improvement of rural areas and I have indicated that I use that expression in a wide sense to cover any measure which will conduce to the amelioration of the conditions of the cultivators and (ma) classes. One such measure is the Co-operative Movement and we have for the last 7 or 8 months had an expert on duty under the Central Government to examine how the movement stands. Mr Darling who has acquired great experience of the movement in the Punjab has been touring round the provinces discussing the question with Local Governments and Provincial Registrats. We propose to earmark a sum of Rs 10 to 15 lakhs out of the erore which , have mentioned and this, we hope, will enable governments to develop the movement on sound financial foundations novement on somm manual foundations.

Details of the measures and the conditions on which the grants will be given will be settled after we have considered Mr. Darling's Report.

As regards the remaining Rs 85 to Rs, 90 lakhs I do not propose at present to define very closely the terms on which it will be distributed to the Provinces or the purposes for which it will be used I may, however, say that we shall pro-bably adopt the basis of rural population for distribution and we shall certainly impose the two following conditions -

- (1) that the grant should be spent on schemes approved by the Government of India which will improve the economic position of the people, and
- (2) that it will be devoted only to schemes which the Local Government would not otherwise have been able to undertake in the immediate future.

while the removal of the tax on incomes between | Fund. There is obviously great scope for expenditure on road development, and I am very glad to be in a position to supplement the somewhat evignous resources of the Road Development Fund reserve, which was designed. as Hon'ble Members are aware, for the purpose of making grants towards works of special Importance or to specially necessitous parts of India. The Government have drawn up a programme for the expenditure of the additional sum now available and in this prime consideration is being given to the needs of the Province of Assam, which seems to me to be about the most necessitous of all the provinces.

> North-West Frontier Roads .- A further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs we propose to set aside for schemes of development in the North-West Frontier Province Most of this will be spent on the construction of roads in the tribal area and the remainder will be devoted to schemes of economic development in that area, I wish to make it clear that we have no intention of implementing this policy by force or without the consent of the tribes in whose territory the roads will be constructed.

A petition has already been received from the Aindis asking that a road may be constructed through a small area in Tirah and it is hoped that this development may lead to a fuller recognition not only by this important tribe but also by others of how their fine interests are served by improvement of their communications with British India.

It is considered that from the point of view of Government this expenditure, which probably be spread over several years, is fully justified both on financial and political grounds. As the House is aware the relations between the Frontiertribes and Government have not always been peaceful and very large sums have been expanded from time to time upon military operations of a puintive and wholly unproductive nature. We hope that by improving communications and by assisting the tribes to become economically self-supporting we shall not only avoid the necessity for such operations in inture but shall transform in course of time a potential danger into a source of strength to

Broadcasting—The last item of special expenditure which I have to mention in this connection is a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs or the development of Broadcasting. As has already been announced, it is proposed shortly to construct a large transmitting station in Delhi. and we hope later to undertake the construction of a similar new station at Madras. The existingstations at Calcutta and Bombay are also in urgent need of improvement and extension. Broadcasting is of course an immensely impordevelopment of a country and India cannot afford to fall too far behind in this matter.

After these special grants have been made there should remain a balance of Rs. 2.04 lakhs. A large part of this sum I propose to put aside for two schemes which it was provisionally decided to finance from capital. These are the Roads—We also propose to make a special evel aviation programme, which is expected contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Government to cost Rs. 93 lakhs, and the transfer of the of India's reserve in the Road Development Pusa Institute to Delhi which will cost about Rs. 36 lakhs | 1 was not myself very happy | about the decision to charge to capital these two schemes, which are certainly not in any strict sense of the word remunerative. And now that we have an accrued revenue surplus it seems to me sound policy to use part of it for Members are aware, this source of income will these purposes and to avoid the creation of what practically cease at the end of the present might have become an awkward precedent. Calendar year in accordance with the policy The remainder of the surplus amounting to which was amounted some years ago by the Rs, 75 lakhs will now go as an additional allot-flowering the receiver only the cost of opium sold to contact the results of the disposal of the sums which we expect to sumption in India have in hand on the 31st March next."

Revenue in 1935-36 —Concerning the revenue tor 1935-36 the Finance Member said .

"The total revenue, excluding Railways, may be at Rs. 90.19 lakhs or Rs. 81 lakhs less than than the revised estimate for the current year.

Customs, etc. Here I estimate for Rs 51 92 lakbs altogether or an increase of Rs 75 lakbs over the revised figures for the current year The main variations are a decline of Rs. 2 crores on the import duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs 35 lakhs on the sugar excise of Rs 65 lakhs on the match excise and of Rs, 43 lakhs on kerosene and Petrol II is of course a matter of great difficulty to traine an accurate estimate of customs, etc., revenue and a time when there are so many uncertain at a time when there are so many uncertainty angles in Rs 88.69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs 96 factors at work. This uncertainty applies in a particular measure to the sugar duties. As I have aheady stated, our estimates for the current vear have been revised to show an increase of Rs 1,70 lakhs in the import duty and a decline of Rs 32 lakhs in excise—the original figures being Rs 2 05 and 1.47 laklis respectively, and the revised Rs 3,75 and 1 15 lakhs We cannot, however, anticipate that the revenue from the import duty will remain at so high a figure in 1935-36 and the increased revenue to be expected from the excise duty will by no means com-pensate for this meyitable reduction.

During the period when Indian factories were not working at their full strength, imports have been substantial, but when Indian production reaches its tull level, imports of foreign sugar for ordinary consumption will almost disappear, and there will only be certain small imports of the fluer varieties of sugar. This process may not, however, be completed during 1935-36 and the best torecast we can make is to assume an import tevenne of Rs 1,75 lakhs and an excise yield of Rs 1,50 lakhs. The increase in petrol and kerosene is due to normal growth and that in the match excise merely represents a tull instead of a part year's yield of the duty.

Income .-- During the current on year there has been an undoubted improvement in the financial posess.

In portant industries, but this improvement wind important industries, but this improvement wind important industries, but this improvement will be partially reflected in our Income-tax returns for 1935-36. I therefore estimate for an improvement of no more than Rs 51 laking again communicated to the House a warning partially fixed this Rs, 16 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and of this Rs, 18 laking and in the financial position of some of the more account of the restoiced pay-cut. The actual secured to some extent by emergency measures figures are Rs. 17,25 lakhs for the current of a temporary character and that the figure of year and Rs. 17,76 tol 1935-36.

Opium -Our estimate under this head is Rs 61 lakhs as compared with Rs 71 lakhs for the current financial year. This is based on the assumption that only 257 chests of opinim will be exported during 1935-36. As Hou'ble

Interest —This shows a very large reduction amounting of Rs 1,29 lakbs which is of course due to the transfer of the currency innction and, therefore the reserves, of the Government of India to the Reserve Bank It is time that as against this we shall get the surplus profits of the Bank but in the first year instead of getting a full year's interest on the assets in our various reserves and balances we shall only get a part year's dividend from the profits of the Bank. We have included Rs. 50 lakhs on this account under the head. "Currency." but the receipts here still show a drop of Rs 11 lakhs owing to the lower rates prevailing for short term money

1935-36 Expenditure -- "Expenditure as a lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay ent

The cost of restoration will be Rs, 55 laklic tor the Civil Departments, excluding the Railways, but including the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and Rs. 53 lakhs for the Army, a total of Rs. 1.08 lakhs but there is, as I have said a set off against this in the torm of extra income-tay to the extent of Rs 16 lakhs,

Apart from the pay cut, there are only nunor increases, most of them on new services, e.g., the marketing scheme, grants to the handloom and sericultural industries, the new Dairy Institute and the Institute of Industrial Research. There is also a small increase on Defence and a deficit on Posts and Telegraphs which is however more than explained by the abolition of the pay cut.

Defence.—The Defence Budget shows an increase, leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs. 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this year but the partial restoration by His Majesty's Government of the pay cuts of British soldiers which has necessarily to be applied to British soldiers on the Indian establishment, accounts for Rs 5 lakhs of this. The purely nominal increase of Rs 2 lakhs which remains conceals however a considerably increased provision for necessary services and re-equipment which had

884 Finance.

representing a new permanent level of Defence expenditure. The contingency then forescen has become a fact and new or rather postponed services amounting to Rs. 67 lakhs have had to be provided for. This sum has been found as to Rs. 20 lakhs by closer estimating for grains and other foodstuffs and as to the remainder by economics in other directions.

My predecessor also stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had undertaken that he would not relax his search for further economies and 4 think it will be agreed that the figures 4 have given demonstrate that this undertaking has been amply fulfilled

Hononrable Members will remember that I said we now expected a surplus on the Posts and Telegraphs accounts or 1934-35 amounting to Rs. 14 lakhs but that this result, was only achieved in consequence of a raid of about Rs 27 lakhs on the Depreciation Fund At the time of this raid my predecessor explained that this could not be repeated in toto but that the whole question of the amount of the annual contribution to the Fund was under review The final results of this review are not yet available but it is clear that the amount to be provided need not be so high as under the old rules by something like Rs 10 lakhs. There is here therefore a deterioration in the estimates for 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35 and it is one of Rs 19 lakhs and not one of Rs 27 lakhs When we add to this the cost of restoring the pay cut for the Posts and Telegraphs Department etz., Rs. 27 lakhs, we get an initial disadvantage of Rs 46 lakhs to be made up We are however estimating for a deficit not of Rs 32 lakhs but of Rs 13 lakhs which means that comparing like with like we teckon a net improvement of Rs 19 lakhs

Reduction of Debt —There is only one other item which I wish specifically to mention at this stage and that is the provision for the reduction and avadance of debt. As Hon'ble Members are aware, our revised estimates for 1933-34 and those for the current financial year included only Rs 3 crores tor this purpose It is of comise a matter of common knowledge that 60 per cent of the Government of India debt is attributable to the Railways and it seems to me that it would be imposing tooheavy a burden on the general Budget to revert to the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior to 1934-35 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs. 3 crores now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my view, an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the Railways in the future.

Borrowing -On this subject the Finance Member said

"We have issued two loans in India during almented the current year. The first was a re-issue of the current year. The first was a re-issue of the state of the current year. The first was a percent and the amount subscribed was approximately origing Rs. 25,13 lakhs. A few months later owing address to the continued improvement in our credit law.

we were able to issue a rupee loan at a nominal rate of 3 per cent, for the first time since 1896. The 3 per cent, bonds 1941 were issued at 99 per cent and the amount subscribed MRS, 10,67 lakhs, As a result of these new loans we have been able to repay Rs, 19,48 lakhs of 4 per cent, loan 1934-37 and Rs, 12,94 lakhs of 44 per cent, loan 1934-37 and Rs, 12,94 lakhs of statement of the new issues stand well above their original pince.

Next year we shall have to provide for the repayment of Rs. 16 crores of 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935, and Rs. 11,4 crores of 5 per cent. Bonds 1935. We have also the option of repaying £11,9 milhons of 6 per cent. Sterling Bonds. 1935-37 and £3½ milhons of East Indian Railway 4½ per cent debenture stock 1935-55. The total amount of loans which we can repay or convert is thus approximately Rs. 48 crores. In addition to this we are, as I have just said, providing for the repayment of the Bombay Development Loan, 1935, and we expect to reduce the total amount of treasury bills outstanding by a further Rs. 3½ crores.

Allowing for a remittance of £26 million we anticipate that we could meet all these habilities without raising more than Rs. 25 crores by tresh borrowing, but of course the amount, time and manner of our borrowing will depend entirely on market conditions during the year."

Decision. The Finance Bill was subjected to a protacted debate in the Legislative Assembly. Several amendments designed to reduce the scale of taxation proposed by the Finance Member were made, and the House accepted three amendments emanating from the Congress Party. These three amendments, which together had the effect of making a cut of about four and a half crores of rupees in the Budget, sought to reduce the sait duty from Re. 1-4 to 12 amias (which would have meant a loss of three and a half crores of rupees), to exempt meomes of less than Rs. 2,000 a year from payment of meome tax (which would have cost Rs. 50 lakhs); and to lower postal rates by providing for a return to the half-anna postcard and the one aima letter (which would have cost Rs. 76 lakhs).

On Apill 5, His Excellency the Viceroy returned the Finance Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be passed in the original form. This the Assembly declined to do by rejecting the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to Re. 1-4, by 64 votes to 41.

The Finance Bill was thereupon certified by the President and sent to the Council of Statem its original form. Several amendments to it were to have been moved by members of that House, but when it was learned that the Viceroy had no power to accept amendments made by the Council of State in the certified Bill, the amendments were not moved although members of the Progressive Party voted against certain proposals of the Finance Bill. The Bill in its original form was then passed, and with the addition of the Viceroy's Signature, it became law.

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.

	<u>T</u>	- ī		1	1	
	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935.
	<u> </u>				<u> </u>	
In India						
Loans	405,11	417.24	422 69	416 80	435.43	438,28
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	36 01	55.38	47.53	26.09	33.31	22.00
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	29 22	5.89	49 67	35.48	25.93	27.50
Total Loans, etc	470.37	478.51	519 89	508.46	494.61	487.78
Other Obligations—						
Post Office Savings Banks .	37.13	37.03	38.20	43 40	52.23	59.33
Cash Certificates	35.00	38.43	44 58	55.64	63.71	66.49
Provident Funds, etc	65.41	70.33	73 04	76.74	82.49	88.36
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	30 18	21.39	17.65	15,22	13.04	14.83
Provincial Balances	10 21	6.09	4 32	7.02	6,17	5.50
Total Other Obligations .	177.93	173.27	177 79	198.02	217.64	234,60
Total in India	648.30	651.78	697.68	706.18	712.31	722.38

# Finance.

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year—concld.

	, , e.s.					
	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.		31st March 1935.
In England—						
Loans	289.03	316.81	313.60	314.33	321.01	323.57
War Contribution	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16,72
('apital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	51.86	50.32	48.72	47.06	45.35	13.58
India bills	6.00	4.05				
Provident Funds, etc	2.54	.69	.80	.91	1.03	1.15
Total in England	366.15	388.59	379.84	379.02	384.11	385.02
Equivalent at 1s. 6d to the Rupce	488.20	518.12	506.45	505 36	512.15	513.36
Total Interest-bearing obligations.	1,136.50	1,169 90	1,213 63	1,211.84	1,224 46	1,235 74
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obliga- tions—						
(1) Capital advanced to Railways (ii) Capital advanced to	730 79	743.98	750 73	756.75	754.94	756 84
other Commercial Departments	22 70	23.65	24.25	21.89	23 23	23.71
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	142.60	151.82	163.64	173.04	175.20	179.22
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans	17 65	19.45	20 29	20.92	21.11	21.26
Total Interest-yielding assets	913 74	938.90	958 91	972 60	974.48	981.03
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account	45.36	84.03	41 42	35.69	45.03	51.52
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	177.40	196.97	213.30	203.55	204.95	203.19

# General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

Revienue	Heads of Account.				193	4-35.	1935-36,
Customs { Petrol tax for Road Fund   1,18   1,23   46,58   49,94   50,5		•			Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Taxes on Income	Revenue—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	Customs $\begin{cases} \text{Petrol tax for Road} \\ \text{Other items} \end{cases}$ .	Fund					1,31 50,53
Oplum				ı	17,25 8 73		16,40
Other principal heads of revenue         1,82         1,90         1,1           Irrigation: Receipts less working expenses         1,86         2,12         2           Civil Administration         78         81         8           Currency and Mint         1,27         1,29         1,8           Currency and Mint         1,27         1,29         1,8           Extraordinary Receipts         57         74         1,7           Extraordinary Receipts         36             Provincial contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments         36            Posts and Telegraphs:         Receipts less working expenses         70         98         7           Railways:         Receipts less working expenses         32,58         32,38         32,38           Defence Receipts         5,20         5,24         4,4           Expenditure—         1,19,71         1,23,38         1,21,6           Expenditure—         1,01         1,09         1,1           Customs         1,01         1,09         1,1           Taxes on Income         85         85         6           Salt         1,15         1,15         1,15 <td>Opium</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>95</td> <td></td> <td>61</td>	Opium				95		61
Interest   1,86   2,12   8   1   1,86   2,12   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2					1,82		1,91
Civil Administration   24			es		****		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Civil Works   24   24   24   24   24   24   24   2				1	1,86	2,12	83 93
Currency and Mint   1,27   1,29   1,6	Civil Works			)			25
Miscellaneous   Extraordinary Receipts   Forther   Provincial contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	Currency and Mint			- 1	1,27		1,07
Provincial contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments   Posts and Telegraphs : Receipts less working expenses   70   98   78   78   78   78   78   79   79		• •	• •		57	74	50
Posts and Telegraphs : Receipts less working expenses   70   98   78   70   70   70   70   70   70   7	Provincial contributions and m ments between Central and			vern-		36	
Receipts less working expenses   70			• •		, ,,	,	
Receipts less working expenses   32,58   5,20   5,24   4,1		s	••		70	98	71
Receipts less working expenses   32,58   5,24   4,4	Railways:			- 1			
Defence Receipts   5,20   5,24   4,4		·s			32,58	32.38	32,25
Customs	Defence Receipts	• •	• •		5,20		4,93
Customs				- 1			
Customs         1,01         1,09         1,1           Taxes on Income         85         85         6           Salt         1,15         1,17         10,1         1,15         1,14         1,14         1,14         10,3         1,25         1,24         1,2	Expenditure—	TOTA	L		1,19,71	1,23,38	1,21,00
Taxes on Income   R5	1			- 1			
Salt	7	••	••				1,15
Oplum Other heads recording direct domands on the revenue revenue	C1 . 14	••					92
Other heads recording direct demands on the revenue         58         58         58           Irrigation: Interest and Miscellaneous charges         6         6         6           Civil Administration         9,59         11,47         10,1           Currency and Mint         66         74         3           Civil {Transfer to Road Fund}         1,18         1,63         1,3           Works {Other items         84         83         8           Superannuation Allowances and Pensions         3,08         3,10         3,2           Miscellaneous         1,25         1,24         1,2           Extraordinary payments         3         1,03         84         8           Posts and Telegraphs: Interest on Debt.         84         84         8           Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges         32,58         32,38         32,2           Defence Services.         49,58         49,58         49,58           Interest         10,34         10,28         10,3           Reduction or Avoidance of Debt         3,00         3,00         3,0           Miscellaneous adjustment, etc.         2,53         2,95         3,0           Capital expenditure financed from Revenue—         2		• • •	••				36
Civil Administration	Other heads recording direct revenue						56
Currency and Mint         66         74         3           Civil Solver Solvers         Transfer to Road Fund         1,18         1,63         1,5           Works Other items         84         83         8           Superannuation Allowances and Pensions         3,08         3,10         3,2           Miscellaneous         1,25         1,24         1,2           Extraordinary payments         3         1,03         1,03           Posts and Telegraphs: Interest on Debt.         84         84         8           Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges         32,58         32,38         32,2           Defence Services         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58           Interest         10,34         10,28         10,3         10,28         10,3           Reduction or Avoidance of Debt         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,0         3,0           Miscellaneous adjustment, etc.         2,53         2,95         3,0           Capital expenditure financed from Revenue—         2         1         -2         -3           Posts and Telegraphs         4         4         4         4           Other Works         2         1         -2		eous cha	rges	.	. 6		
Civil         Transfer to Road Fund         1,18         1,63         1,5           Works         Other items         84         83         8           Superannuation Allowances and Pensions         3,08         3,10         3,2           Miscellaneous         1,25         1,24         1,2           Extraordinary payments         3         1,03         84           Posts and Telegraphs: Interest on Debt.         84         84         8           Rallways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges         32,58         32,38         32,2         2           Defence Services         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,34         10,28         10,3         Reduction or Avoidance of Debt         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,00         3,0 <t< td=""><td></td><td>••</td><td>• •</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>10,17</td></t<>		••	• •	1			10,17
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions   3,08   3,10   3,2	Currency and mint	••	• •		00	74	32
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions   3,08   3,10   3,28     Miscellaneous   1,25   1,24   1,25     Extraordinary payments   3   1,03     Posts and Telegraphs : Interest on Debt.   84   84     Railways : Interest and Miscellaneous charges   32,58   32,38   32,28     Defence Services   49,58   49,58   49,58     Interest   10,34   10,28   10,34     Reduction or Avoidance of Debt   3,00   3,00   3,00     Miscellaneous adjustment, etc.   2,53   2,95   3,00     Capital expenditure financed from Revenue—  Posts and Telegraphs   4   4     Other Works   2   1     Commutation of Pensions   -2   -3     Surplus   +10   +13   +	Civil (Transfer to Road Fund				1.18	1.63	1,31
Miscellaneous         1,25         1,24         1,25           Extraordinary payments         3         1,03         84         8           Posts and Telegraphs: Interest on Debt.         84         84         8           Rallways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges         32,58         32,38         32,28           Defence Services.         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,30         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,0         3,00         3,0 <td>Works Other items</td> <td>• •</td> <td>• •</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>94</td>	Works Other items	• •	• •				94
Miscellaneous         1,25         1,24         1,25           Extraordinary payments         3         1,03         84         8           Posts and Telegraphs: Interest on Debt.         84         84         8           Rallways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges         32,58         32,38         32,28           Defence Services.         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         49,58         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,28         10,3         10,30         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,00         3,00         3,0         3,0         3,00         3,0 <td>Commence and D</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>j</td> <td>9.00</td> <td></td> <td>0.00</td>	Commence and D			j	9.00		0.00
Extraordinary payments       3       1,03       84       84         Posts and Telegraphs: Interest on Debt.       84       84       84         Ratiways: Interest and Miscellaneous charges       32,58       32,38       32,28         Defence Services.       49,58       49,58       49,8         Interest       10,34       10,28       10,3         Reduction or Avoidance of Debt       3,00       3,00       3,0         Miscellaneous adjustment, etc.       2,53       2,95       3,0         Capital expenditure financed from Resenue—         Posts and Telegraphs       4       4       4         Other Works       2       1       -2       -3       -3         Commutation of Pensions       -2       -3       -10       +13       +13       +	Miscellaneous			1			
Posts and Telegraphs : Interest on Debt.		••	••	i	3	1.03	1,20
Defence Services		Debt.	i.	- 1		84	84
Defence Services				1	00.70		
Interest			_	1	32,58	32,38	32,25
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt					10.34	10.98	10.30
Miscellaneous adjustment, etc.       2,53       2,95       3,0         Capital expenditure financed from Revenue—       4       4       4         Posts and Telegraphs       2       1         Coher Works       2       1         Commutation of Pensions       -2       -3         Surplus       +10       +13       +	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt				3,00	3,00	3,00
Posts and Telegraphs	Miscellaneous adjustment, etc.					2,95	3,05
Other Works        2       1         Commutation of Pensions        -2       -3         Surplus        +10       +13       +	Capital expenditure financed from Rev	enue—					
Other Works          2       1         Commutation of Pensions               Surplus	Posts and Telegraphs				4	4	3
Surplus	Other Works		•••	- 1		1	1
The state of the s	Commutation of Pensions					-3	-1
TOTAL 1,19,61 1,23,25 1,20,9	Surplus	• •	••		+10	+13	+6
1,20,8		Tom	AT.	ľ	1 10 61	7 99 95	1 90 04
		LOT	an.		1,15,01	1,20,20	1,20,84

# THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immerial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and she revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strictly theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the Government before they become finally to rent. On strictly theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the Government before they become finally to rent. On strictly theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the Government before they become finally correct description of the relation between of the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivators the rent of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delicated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement of the instructive in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment or values. But the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment or values. and to make a record of all existing right; and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom
are natives of the country, and the settlement
of the district assigned to him is a work which
according to the nature of the settlement, the formerly required several years of constant class of tenure, and the character and circumwork. The establishment of agricultural devartments and other reforms have however settlement in Bengal Government derive rather led to much simplification of the Settlement less than \$2,000,000 from a total rental estionary Proceedings, and to much greater mated at \$12,000,000. Under Temporary

became solely responsible for the payment of ernment, and those in which the land is held the revenue, the former lost the advantage of bodding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater revenue on the whole village area. This latter part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Temporary Settlements.

Temporary Settlements. all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land

# Incidence of the Revenue.

that would be generally representative of the of his land in payment of debt. It had the dovernment's share. But one-fifth of the effect of arresting the process by which the gross produce is the extreme limit, below Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic which the incidence of the revenue charge seris of money-lenders. A good deal of legisvaries greatly. About sixteen years ago the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-afth of the has been called for more than once in Bengal gross produce as the maximum Government where under the Permanent settlement (in demand. In reply to this memorial and other the words of the Resolution quoted above, representations the Government of India "se fai from being generously treated by the (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy, in it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes beginning that the statements of Provincial Government and Cultivator. (a) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and granted after proper inquiry. dually, and not per sallum; (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remise and after proper inquiry. remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people. (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

# Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the in-torests of tenants against landlords, and also torests of tenants against landlords, and also (Superintendent of Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing); to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy India ": Sir John Strachey's India, its
Act of 1886 placed important checks on enAdministration and Progress, 1911," (Macmilhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 lan & Co.); M. Joseph Challley's "Adminisan Act was passed enabling a landowner to trative Problems of British India" (Macrial the whole or a portion of his estate, and million & Co. 1910) and the Annual Adminisentail the whole or a portion of his estate, and milan & Co., 1910), and the Annual Administo place it beyond the danger of alienation by tration Reports of the respective Provincial his heirs. The Punjab Land Allenatio Act, Government.

Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, emcase of Zemindari land may be regarded as bodied the principle that it is the duty of a virtually a maximum demand. In some parts Government which derives such considerable the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per proportion of its revenue from the land, to cent. and only rarely is the proportion of one interfere in the interests of the cultivating half the rental exceeded. In regard to Ryot-Classes, This Act greatly restricted the credit wari tracts it is impossible to give any figure of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation that would be generally representative of the of his lead to prove the delt it had the lation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces, and it

gether with the statements of Provincial Govternments on which it was based, was published
as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land
kevenue Policy of the Government of India.

Revenue Policy of the Government of India.

In a series of propositions claimed to be
established by this Resolution the following
points are noted:—(1) In Zemindari tracts
eriment. In the Administration Report of
progressive moderation is the key-note of the
Government's policy, and the standard of 50
ger cent. of the assets is more often departed
from on the side of deficiency than excess;
outlay best lander of the principles of the last many lakhs of rupees. But the
from on the side of deficiency than excess;
outlay best lattender to want attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has
already been made of the generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of
Rights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the key-note of the
Government's policy, and the standard of 50
generosity. Mention has
already been made of the generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of
Rights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the key-note of the
Government's policy, and the standard of 50
generosity. Mention has
already been made of the generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of
Eights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the key-note of the
Government's policy, and the standard of 50
generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of
Eights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the systems of Land Survey and Records of
Eights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the systems of Land Survey and Records of
Eights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the systems of Land Survey and Records of
Eights carried out and maintained by Gov
progressive moderation is the systems of Land from on the side of deficiency than excess; outlay has bee, repaid over and over again.
(2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate The extensions of cultivation which have oc-(2) In the same areas the state does not nestate. The extensions of cultivation which have octon to interfere by legislation to protect the inter-curred (by allowing cultivators to abandon ests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlord; (3) in Ryotwars tracts to the State no less than to the individual; the policy of long-term settlements is being whereas under a Zemindari or kindred system extended, and the proceedings in connection the State would have gained nothing, however with new settlements simplified and cheapmuch cultivation had extended throughout end; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other is nother transferred respectively. with new settlements simplified and cheap-much cultivation had extended throughout ened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immederate nor burdensome; (5) hand, the system is of advantage to the ryots is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (9) hand, the system is of advantage to the ryous over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general over-despread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of the control of revenue the Government consistently famme. At the same time the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of dislaid down as principles for future guidance—tress, suspensions and remissions are freely

> Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

> The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information:—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902

# EXCISE.

The Exclse revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard on the liquor traffic as a whole by means vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete. There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as liba-tions to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amengst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Cen-tral Government, enclosures called Distiltral Government enclosures called Distil-leries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangefrom the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

# Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to inspirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed clude all systems prior in order of development on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21.

stated the stages of development have been-First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for dis-tilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distil-lers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufac-ture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum stillhead duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

### Reforms

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit his tillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumation for the year 1920-21. Salt. 8gI

From that consumption reduced to proof gallons. 10 per cent. is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent. elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management. thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption.

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (q.v.). It can only be sold under a license.

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or unculti- Province to Province.

vated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

Opium.-Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April, 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This orium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from

## SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann Government from Native rule, together with a of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar measures of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann Government from Native rule, together with a of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann Government from the Sant from the Sant range and the product is known as Baragara were abolished and the salt duty consolidated raised. There are four great sources of the salt product sold condensed on the Punjab; brine salt brine for Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine porated by solar heat. In the Rann Government for the manufacture of the salt great sources of the salt were opened in Dirangalhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann Government works for the manufacture of the salt great sources of the salt range and let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann Government from the Sambhar Lake where brine is state in the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of the salt great part of the salt great par The salt revenue was inherited by the British and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann

Customs. 892

and Industry Department. In Madras and bled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it Bombay the manufactories are under the super- was reduced to Re. 1-4-0. The duty remained vision of Local Governments. Special treaties with at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th Septem-Native States permit of the free movement of her 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect

In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manu-reductions in duty have led to a largely increased factories are under the control of the Northern consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent. India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce, between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was dou-Native States permit of the free movement of her 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect salt throughout India, except from the Portu. 10m 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th guese territories of Goa and Damaun on the March 1931, the excise duty and import duty frontiers of which patrol lines are established to on salt were always kept similar, but by the prevent the smuggling of salt into British India. Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to of 4½ annus per maund was imposed on foreign Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re 1 and salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reduced by 2 annas.

### CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to the Budget imposed export duties on tea and time according to the financial condition of jute. In the case of tea the duty was fixed at the country. Before the Mutiny they were like. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs.; in the case of jute the exfive per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent; but the opinions of per cent and conditions of little and the agitation of Lancashire on sacking and Rs. 16 per ton on Hessians. The manufacturers who felt the competition of little and the little an readers, and the agitation of Lancasure free Traders, and the agitation of Lancasure manufacturers who felt the competition of Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882, previous year an export duty on jute was led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882, previous year an export duty on jute was The continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the continued fall in exchange compelled the imposed at the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of the late of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per bale of Iks 2-4-0 per revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed, varus and cotton fabrics being exclud-ed. Continued financial stringency brought piece-goods within the scope of the tarif, and after various expedients the demands of piece-goods within the scope of the tariff, and after various expedients the demands of the tariff, and after various expedients the demands of the tariff, and after various expedients the demands of the tariff, and the various expedients the demands of the tariff, and the various expedients the demands of the tariff, and the various expedients the tension of the tariff, and the various expedients the tariff, and the various expedients the tariff, and the various expedients the tariff, and the various expected to produce an additional revenue produced in the country. The products of the hand-looms are excluded. These excise duties are intensely unpopular in India, to reasons set out in the special article dealing with the subtleef. In 1916, 13 to 1916, set out in the special article dealing with the forego the revenue of £320,000, which it was subject. In 1910-11, in order to meet the deficit expected to produce. With these changes in threatened by the loss of the revenue on opium operation the revenue from Customs in 1920-21 exported to China the silver duty was raised was Rs. 32,37,29,000.

bance set up by the war. The general import the duties on imported industs was raised to 3 tariff, which had been at the rate of 5 per cent. Annas per degree of proof per gallon; the ad valorem since was raised to 7½ per cent ad valorem duty of 7½ per cent. was raised to ad valorem, except in the case of sugar; as India. 20 per cent. In the case of certain articles to is the largest producer of sugar in the world inxury; the import duty on foreign sugar was the import duty on this staple was fixed at 10 increased from 10 to 15 per cent. and the per cent. There was also a material curtailment duty on manufactured tobacco was raised by per cent. There was also a material curtailment of the free list. The principal article of trade which was not touched was cotton manufactures. For the past twenty years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty while a duty at the rate of 31 per cent. is imposed on woven goods of all kinds whether imported or manufactured in 7½ per cent., the duty on sugar from 15 to 25 Indian mills The Budget left the position as per cent., a duty of 5 per cent. on imported yarn, it stood. The dovernment of India would have a rising duty on machinery, iron, steel and railbe now. The covernment of man would have a rising duey on machinery, iron, seel and fail-been glad to see the tariff rised to 5 per cent. without any corresponding alteration of the without any corresponding alteration of the excise, but were over-ruled by the Cabinet on luxury from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. In the tegrolature of the passage of the Budget through come up for discussion after the war. Finally the Legislatures the cotton excise duty was

The import duties have varied from time to the Budget imposed export duties on tea and

per ton on sackings, and Rs 16 per ton on Hessians; these rates were doubled, with a view to obtaining an additional revenue of

exported to China the silver duty was raised from 5 per cent. to 4d. an ounce, and higher duties levied on spirits, and beer. These were estimated to produce £1 million annually.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide from 7½ to general ad valorem duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent.; a special duty was levied on anthe soft 12 annas per gross boxes in place of ditional revenue to meet the financial distintance set up by the war. The general import the duties on imported liquors was raised to 3 annas per degree of proof per gallon; the 50 per cent. The Customs duties were further increased in the Budget of 1922-23. The Government proposals in this direction have been described in an early passage. They were to raise the general Customs duty from 11 to 15 per cent., the cotton excise duty from 31 per cent. to

retained at 3½ per cent., the duty on machinery safetained at 2½ per cent. and the duty on cotaton piece-goods at 11 per cent., the other increases at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, ton piece-goods at 11 per cent., the other increases are considered in 1925 the Cotton Excise duties reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (i.e., "Cowere finally abolished. Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the reserved for members of the I. C. S. (i.e., "Cowere finally abolished. Full details with reserved for members of the Imperial Customs section on Indian Customs Tariff (q.v.). The Service. Customs duties have been repeatedly raised in recent Budgets both as a protective measure Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from and for revenue purposes. Twill be found in detail in Section of the Year Book. in the Financial

introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in ordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs The latest duties members of the Indian Civil Service-3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State-19 vacan-Section of the Year Book. The estimated revenue from the Customs in 1934-35 is Rs. 44,62 Officers in what is known as the Provincial rakhs.

Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civibus promotion from the subordinate (in the Govinans specially chosen for this duty, before the ernment sense of the word) service. The "sub-

# INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee India in 1860, in order to meet the financial or about 5d, in the pound. In March 1903 dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was the minimum taxable income was raised from levied at the rate of four per cent, or a 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule little more than 9½d. In the pound on all incomes was completely revised, raised, and graduated of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of changes have from time to time been made in increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit the system, and the present schedule was con-solidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all lucomes derived from sources other nuous and in every financial difficulty the authorthan agriculture which were exempted. On ities turn to the Income Tax as a means of incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell raising fresh revenue. The last revision was at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, 6id. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and when the scale was fixed as follows --

the rupee,

the rupee.

the rupee

the rupee

the rupee.

rupee.

the

One anna and eleven pies in

Two annas and one pie in

Two annas and two pies in

Two annas and two pies in

### (RATES OF INCOME-TAX.)

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company .-

RATE When the total income is less than Rs 2,000 (Vade Footnote)

When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less Six pies in the rupee. than Rs. 5,000.

When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less (8) Nine piesthe rupee than Rs. 10,000.

(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less One anna in the rupee. than Rs. 15,000.

When the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but is less One anna and four pies in (5) than Rs 20 000 One anna and seren pies in

(6) When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 30,000. (7) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less

than Rs 40,000.

(8) When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 100,000.

(9) When the total income is Rs 100,000 or unwards.

In the case of every company and registered firm whatever

its total income.

N.R.—Additional tax (Sur-charge) for the financial year-1931-32 at 121 per cent. and

1932-33 at 25 per cent.

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999.

Tax at 2 pies on incomes between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and

Tax at 4 pies for the year 1932-33 on the same income.

The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly the rate or incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 was reduced from 4 pies to 2 pies. The surcharge continues in 1934-35.

By the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 was reduced by one-third;

# RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income -

RATE.

(1) in the case of every companyin respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such (a) excess.

Nü.

the

rupee.

for every rupee of the remainder of such excess :-

One anna

in the case of every Hindu undivided family:—
(1) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess.

in One anna and three pies in the rupee.

(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand

Nil.

rupees of such excess.

(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a regis-

tered firm or a company —

(i) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.

(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess

(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a

(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.

for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupces of such excess. for every rupee of the next fifty thousand (zu)

rupees of such excess. (w)

for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess for every rupee of the next fifty thousand (v)

rupees of such excess. (iv) for every rupce of the next fifty thousand

rupees of such excess. (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand

rupees of such excess. (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand

rupees of such excess. for every rupes of the next fifty thousand (ix)rupees of such excess.

(x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess.

Nine nies the rupee.

One anna and three pies in the rupee.

One anna and nine pies in the rupee.

Two annas and three pres in the rupce. Two annas and nine pies in

the rupce. Three annas and three pies in

the rupee. Three annas and nine pres in the rupee. Four annas and three pies in

the rupee. Four annas and three pies in the

rupee. Fire annus and three pies in the rupee.

Five annas and nine pies in the rupce. Six annas and three pies in

the rupee.

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4) "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council," but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1934-35 is Rs. 16,40 lakhs.

# HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The indian mints were closed to the un-Reserve. In that and the following month a restricted coinage of silver for the public from crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the including the rupees issued in connection with Indian Coinage Act of 1879, which provided for the conversion of the currencies of Native the coinage at the mints for the public of gold States. From the profit accruing to Governand silver coins of the Government of India, ment on the coinage it was decided to constitute After 1893 no Government rupees were coined a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund until 1897, when, under arrangements made with as the most effective guarantee against tempothe Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the rary fluctuations of exchange. The whole currency of those States was replaced by Gov-profit was invested in sterling securities, the ernment rupees. The re-coinage of these interest from which was added to the fund. In ernment rupees. The re-colnage of these interest from which was added to the rund. In rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 1906 exchange had been practically stable for and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of eight years, and it was decided that of the rupees; but in the following year it seemed that coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores coinage was necessary, and it was begun in should be kept in rupees in India, instead of February 1900, the Government purchasing the being invested in gold securities. The Gold silver required, and paying for it mainly with Keserve Fund was then named the Gold Stanthe gold accumulated in the Paper Currency dard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

### Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. It stated:—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be in-curred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold was valued by legislation to and fineness as the modurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new cons of the normal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1910-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

# Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coins

-		Fine Silver grains.	ALLOY grains.	Total grains.
Rupee		165 821	15 71	180 90
anna piece Eighth of a rupee o		411	3₹	45
2-anna piece .	-	20	12	221

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver. One shilling = 80,1 grains of fine silver. One rupee = shillings 2.0439.

# Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was an 1835. It was as follows:

111 1000. 10 was as 10110ws :	G	rains troy.
Double pice or half-anna		200
Pice or quarter-anna	••	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna		50
Pie being one-third of a pice or twelfth of an anna	one-	331

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows:-

are as follo	ws:		Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in milli- metres.
Pice		• ,	75	25.4
Half-pice			371	21 .12
Pie	••		25	17.45

# Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and Issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19 8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation.

# The Currency System.

The working of the Indian currency system much importance, and they continue to bulk which has commanded a large amount of public so largely in all Indian economic questions, than attention since 1893, was forced to the front in 1920, as the result of measures taken to stabilise the exchange value of the rupce after the fluc- Indian tuations caused by the war. These assumed so guage.

we propose to give here a short summary of the Indian currency system in non-technical lan-

# I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these pay-ments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it nuglet be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable mercase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints .-- The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increase demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of measures to raise and fix the gold value of the the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

### II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India: that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at

one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it. than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of country Dills. Consideration quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a

liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up ; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the tunds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirtyseconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (co.amonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

# III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the require-

ments of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the obter dicts of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in The Times, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold; that the silved branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Com-

mittee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a state Bank. Sir James Begble, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the Issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

# IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue con-tinued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade and a nucle decime in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disburseof the previous quinquennium. ments in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from failing below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control, confining remittance to the finance of articles of rational importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

_	for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
	1 41
	1 5
	1 6
	1 8
	1 10
	2 0
	2 2
	2 4

# V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to fettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupes and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupce, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconverti-

ble cannot be entertained.

(ir) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at

a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fall to adjust them-selves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(ri) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate

of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of flxing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of

sterling. (x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11.30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for

internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necescary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of Indiashould be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on he cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for addition. I currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report .- The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substi-tuting another coin of inferior metallic content. which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous; an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses :-

- (a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.
- (b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.
- (c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.
- (d) The existing silver supees of 165 grains of fine sliver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender,

- (e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.
- (f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupes silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupes and the same to be unlimited legal tender.
- (g) Government to sell Council Blis by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

ed in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 329-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below is. 43-32d, per rupee.

# VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should belinked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence : all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupes currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratioshould be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the con-clusion that the Government could recken on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings

The Report Adopted .- The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue. the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentonce. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fluity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from failing below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factorin the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings unepence. There was an immediate and prodictions demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchangestimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the roverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were food-tufus, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to litt the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong, Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the emptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled a important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial citis! In Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buysr of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure —Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence haltpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest

Sterling for Gold .- The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committec came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nincteen-thirty sconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale, and the market rate for exchange was always two pence or three pence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it contained to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abaudonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bulnonists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at afteen rupees As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity Under the old law the investto the Note issue. Under the old law the invest-ed proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordmance. An Act was passed flying the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent, of the Note Issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results .- It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recom-mended. The riving rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India-was Rs. 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamiathis expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

# VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a 'Assembly hostile to the whole body. Neverperiod of great caution in dealing with Indian theless the Committee arrived in India currency. The currency quacks having had their in November 1925 and took evidence in way, and proved their ignorance, went out of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving the figure of England in February 1926, and resumed its Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, fol-lowed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fitteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Im-perial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. branches in the first live years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater clasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 cross against. Commercial paper andersed crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now pur-chases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own stiength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert.

The personnel of the Committee was strong:
legal tender, and should be given that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the

1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and the are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question:—

- (i) The ordinary medium of should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.
- (ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.
- (iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.
- (iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.
- (v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.
- (vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.
- (vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.
- (viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is

- (ix) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.
- (x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.
- (xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.
- (xi) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.
- (xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.
- (xiv) One-rupec notes should be re-introduced and shou'd be full legal tender.
- (x\*\*) Notes other than the one-rupec note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.
- (xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.
- (xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.
- (xvu) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent, within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.
- (xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.
- (xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.
- (axi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

- issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.
- (xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.
- (xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find soudueive to smooth working.
- (xxiv) During the transition period the convernment should publish a weekly return of remutances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.
- (zxr) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.
- (zer) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.
- (xxvii) During the transition period the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange, the obligation should be embodled in statutory form, or which the outline is suggested.
- (xrniii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s, 6d,
- (xxit) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.
- (xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.
- (xxx) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.
- A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect the gold resources of the country to an extent no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed night be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues, was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rapec to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the theu ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by luniting the supply of currency, the latio was raised to one and suspence gold by legal 1997. We desired the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the lation of the supply of the April 1925 He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues—that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms :-

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of old, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bulkon standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my collegues to stabilise the rupce at 1s 6d, is accepted and acted upon, Indla will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her conomic organisa-tion, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foreset to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unatural, intwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their over each ment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years attention to the four good harvests their mental than the large large transfer.

that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended."

A Survey .- The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to The Bankers' Magazine by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the was recognised to be a lair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unayodable if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked :-

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Louel Abrahams, who described it as a 'limping standard.' The Royal Com-mission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of steiling exchange. Later they show that 'the antomatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency ... . Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.

" However, the standard hmped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupce was stable; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the marrow investigation of the profit o reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages; it did not inspire public confidence; it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distinct in the present system is justified by its imperfections.

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereatter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the that we have had, during the period of forced saluer market was revealed. Faced by the adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d., the stops that unprecedented rise in the price of silver the the Currency Authority will have to take to Government of India had either to raise the maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The value effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupce has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, 'The stability of the gold value of the ruper is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the 'The stability of Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability, to bring the control of currency and of currency and or credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency.—In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold buillion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statistory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 687 took the former alternative; the price of Council million fine ounces; the acquisition Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishing this would have been transitory, but for ment of credits in London or New York. The the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Balington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to gold prices were crashing, it is easy to be 1.12 crore.

This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hourds, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the inper and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hourds of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful. and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disland the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide creditafor a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency bills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

ystem recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine owners, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be scenied by making the currency interty gold should be scenied by making the currency intents of gold should be scenied by making the currency intents of gold should not circulate as money. It finst not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking admift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully infinenced by two factors—the necessity for safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of sliver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard; its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold buillon standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold extradard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold curser strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

We must, however, face the obligation which a gold buillon standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. "The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless. . . . It has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard: and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government on India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify." It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

# Paper Currency Reserve.

			Rs.	Crores.
Silver coin	••			77.0
Silver bullion				7.7
Gold coin and bullio	n		• •	22.3
Rupee securities		••		57.1
Sterling securities	••	••		21.0

(The gold coin and bulion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupec.)

185.1

The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on colning, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent. as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12.8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be scape,

The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupe be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling an sixpence to the rupee. Round this point con troversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be perms nently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence the Secretary of State for India accepted the recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this poin until August, 1917.

One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is, regarded as less open to reper or modification than any other legislative Ac will command general acceptance. But whe Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this mesure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on grour where no one in touch with Indian condition can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative raising the rate of exchange save in declarithe rupee inconvertible, which during the would have been disastrous. I must reiter at the belief that the real mischief was done n when the rate of exchange was raised to me the rise in situer, but when it was not lower as silver fell; the attempt to stabilise the rup

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in Ocober, 1924, one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been reestablished without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that "the Executive had made up skepence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a fait accompli, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. l cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not selzed when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its com-position and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authoritles. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the "conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage." Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without vertible on demand; but from increased facili-inducing this result. But it is clear that the ties for the encashment of notes, beginning with adjustments, especially in regard to wages in the introduction of universal notes of small de-

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent, of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no haif-way house: the rate must be either the de facto one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or mouths, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade; there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the contioversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue.—Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900; it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market; and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the inercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d. an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Com-mission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. "No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value." Both proposition can be accepted in their entirety.

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of eminery notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, "and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to eneast them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them." There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The ilse in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Centra! Bank, and coincidentally the one-tipee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for chculation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a suricit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tende cy will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the follest capacity to supply supees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the emrency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very transport from earticle in The Bankers' Magazine which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Westein India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the ripee at one shilling and sixpenier and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpeace. There was, particularly for the Governme in Bombay, a relinetance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be renited to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the asic recommendations of the Report, a tine gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit.

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which uiged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On Aovember 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commession on Indian Currency and Finance, the Scetetary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislatine during the forthcoming session."

The new Ratio .- So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would self gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or from Bombay to London. A rate transport of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few yours made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory rateo, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupes was linked to sterling by the end of the year exports occumercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the T.T rate had risen to 1/b 1/10 compared with 1/5 1/2 on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below.

Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month (In lakhs of rupees.)

					COIN AN.	COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.	RESERVE.				<b>J</b> 2	SECURITIES	v;
MONTH.		Gross circula- tion of notes.	Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullton in England	Gold bullion in His Maje-ty's Dominions,	Gold bullon in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Sterling secu- rities in England.	Rupee secu- rities in India.	Internal Bills of Lx- change.
1933.													
March	<del>-</del> :	1,76.90	96,34	25,99	15,52	:	:	:	:	:	:	39,05	:
April		1,76,66	95,70	26,26	15 88	:	:	:	:	:	:	38,82	:
May	:	1,75.69	94.27	26,45	14,94	:	:	:	:	:	:	40,03	:
June		1.76.57	93,72	20,02	9 52 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	44,06	:
July		1,78.99	95,28	20,13	78'6	:		:	:	:	:	44.63	:
August	•	1 73 76	05 45	29.31	96'6	:	:	:	•	:	:	45,04	:
September	:	1,79.70	19,49	29,51	10,16	:	:	:		:	:	45,42	:
October	•	1.80 04	04.33	29,70	9,91	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,10	:
November	<del>.</del>	1,79.64	99.97	30,24	10,30	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,13	•
December	•	1,78,11	10,74	30,51	10,49	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,37	:
1934.													~
January	:	1,77,99	19'68	37,32	10,70	:	:	:	:	:	:	40,36	:
February	:	1,77.29	87,81	37,56	11,13	:	:	:		:	:	40,79	:
March	-:	1,77 22	86,49	41,53	11,50	:	:	:	:	:	8,25	29,45	:

Details	of the b	alance d	f the C	iold St	andar 1	Reser	ve on th	e 31s	t March	193	34.
In England—											
Estimated value value of £ 36,						rling s	ecuritie ••	s of t	he nomii	nal 	£ 37,847,098
Gold											2,152,334
Cash at the Bar	k of En	gland									563
									TOTAL		40,000,000
Details of invest	tments -	_									Face value.
British Treasury 1	Bills										£ 11,535,000
Treasury 4 per cer	it. Bond	s, 15th	April 1	1934							5,840,000
Treasury 2 per cen	t. Bond	s, 1935-	38	••							6,825,000
Treasury 21 per ce	ent. Bon	ds, 1937	,								3,165,000
Treasury 3 per cer	it. Bond	s, 1933-	42								2,860,800
Treasury 41 per ce	nt. Con	version	Bonds,	1910-	44						5,475,000
Treasury 5 per cer	nt. Conv	ersion l	Bonds,	1944-6	4	••					1,000,000
									TOTAL		36,710,800

# THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on Bank of India Act. 1934 :-

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

and whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system:

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

## It is hereby enacted as follows:-

- (1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency

Share Capital.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

- (2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.
- (3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register; and no person who is not-
- (a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or
- (b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and doniciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty,
- taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

  (2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the constant of the cooperative of the c (2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or comname of the Reserve Bank of India, having pany incorporated by or under an Act of Parliaperpetual succession and a common seal, and ment or any law for the time being in force shall by the said name sue and be sued.

government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India,

shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

- (4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.
- (5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely:—
- (a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakins of rupees;
- (b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees;
- (c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees.
- (d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees.
- (e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees:

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fitteen lakes of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakes of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

- A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.
- (6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares; and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fitth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.
- (7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.
- (9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.
- (10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).
- (11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.
- Incresse and reduction of share capital—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be mereased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting.
- (2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nonmal value of one hundred tupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share emittal.
- (3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the pitce at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.
- (4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotuient of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in Leudon, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the attairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Rank in general meeting.

- (1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely :-
- (a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf.
- (b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.
- (c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf the shareholders on the various registers, in the mainer provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely -
- for the Bombay register-two Directors, (ii) for the Calcutta register-two Directors:
- (iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors;(iv) for the Madras register—one Director. (iii)
- (v) for the Rangoon register—one Director,
- (d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.
- The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.
- (3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be from and to the register shall be suspended until entitled to vote.

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him.

- (4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor, shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.
- A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council-
- (5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any detect in the constitution of the Board.
- Local Boards --- (1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of-
- (a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the sharcholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and
- (b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time.

- Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks.
- At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank.
- (3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (6) and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, as the case may be.
- (1) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer the election has taken place.
- (5) On the i-sue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which their shares were registered, and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.
- (6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations pernutted by clause (b) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed other on that date.
- (7) The elected members of a Local Board shall. as soon as may be after they have been elected. elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.
- (8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may, by regulations, delegate to it.
- (1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who-
- (a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

- (b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated member of any such Legislature, he shall cease an insolvent, or has suspended payment or to be a Director or member of the Local Board has compounded with his creditors, or
- (c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or
- (d) is an officer or employee of any bank,
- (e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative
- (2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same of the same Local Board at the same time.
- Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause of section 8.
- (1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nonmated or elected Director.

Provided that in the case of a Director nomiexercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board may nominate thereto any Central Board in that behalf by a majority qualified person recommended by the elected consisting of not less than nine Directors.

- (2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of -ection 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nonmation or election, he is tor by nonmation, and in the case of an elected not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencombered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Conneil he absents himself from three conseentive meehengs of the Central Board convened under subtisection (1) of section 13.
- (3) The Governor General in council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10
- (4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hild office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expny of the term for which his appointment was made.
- The appointment, nomination or electron as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void, puty Governor authorized by the Governor under unless, within two months of the date of his the provise to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote

- as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.
- (6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.
- If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered meripable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor General in Comicil may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board private company, or one of whom is the general in this behalf, appoint another person to agent of or holds a power of procuration from the officiate for him, and such person may, notwithother, or from a mercantile firm of which the standing anything contained in clause (d) of other is a partner, may be Directors or members sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank.
- (2) If an elected Director is for any reason un-(3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (b) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, able to attend a particular meeting of the Central or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director Board, the elected members of the Local Board nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that inceting the substitute so clected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.
- (3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise nated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office members of the Local Board.
  - (4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nonlinated Direc-Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors:

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

- (5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.
- (1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter,
- (2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.
- The Governor, or in his absence the Deappointment, nomination or election, he ceases for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central to such member, and, if any Director or member Board, and, in the event of an equality of of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (ferentater in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time;

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

- (2) The shareholders present at a general-meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts
- (3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general inecting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months cuding with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of tie Bank.
- (1) The following provisions shall apply to the first-constitution of the Central Board, and, notwith-standing anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.
- (2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Gover or General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine.
- (3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).
- (4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon register shall be treated as if they comprised one register only.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance in force in British India;

with the provisions of section 9, and the members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9, but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

- (1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons;
- (2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of bona fule commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within innety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;
- (b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and pavable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;
- (c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the groven of holding or trading in securities of the Govenment of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;
- (3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees;
- (b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and
- (c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom;
- (4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—
- (a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India;

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same;

ĭ

- (c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank:
- (d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for bona fide commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops;
- (5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance;
- (6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;
- (7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,
- (8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

- (a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the habilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;
- (b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the labilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and
- (c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the habilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;
- (9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities

- (10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims;
- (11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely —
  - (a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver;
- (b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company;
- (c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;
- (d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the puncipal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere;
  - (e) the management of public debt;
- (12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bulkon;
- (13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of, a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country of any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the "ank in the shares of any such international bank;
- (14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed;

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country:

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank;

- (15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act; and;
- (16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in subclauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—

- (1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills | transactions in India and, in particular, shall of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank: or
- (2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees, or
- (3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expury of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section.

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

- (1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims, provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment,
- (2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares;
- (3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants.
  - make loans of advances.
- (5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand,
- (6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts.

#### Central Banking Functions.

The Bank shall undertake to accept momes for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out then exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt,

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money, remittance, exchange and banking

deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

- (2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.
- (3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be
- (4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Conneil or by the Bank in like manner as it such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General m Council shall not issue any currency notes.

Issue Department .-- (1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the habilities of the Issue Department as here-mafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such com, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten nupees, lifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred nupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand nupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes hall be such as may be approved by the Govern or General in Council after consideration of the economendations made by the Central Board.

- (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on may extend to the amount oversect the count for the amount oversect the count for the amount oversect the count for the amount oversect the count for the amount of the count for the amount of the count for the amount of the count for the count for the count for the count for the count for the count for the count for the count for the count for the country of the c account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.
- (2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.
- The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, detaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperiest currency note of the Government of India or bank note:

Provided that the Bank may, with the pre-vious sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be reinnded as of grace and the inles made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be hable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

- If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.
- (2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding of the assets. the Board,

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, handi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to beater on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis of notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person .

Provided that cheques or drafts, meluding hundis, payable to beater on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

- may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.
- (2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the

#### Assets of the Issue Department.

- (1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bulhon, sterling securities, tupee com and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the habilities of the Issue Department as herematter defined.
- Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities.

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in tupee coin, Government of India rupee scennites of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18:

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupce securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fitty croics of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

- (4) For the purposes of this section, gold com and gold bullion shall be valued at 8 47512 grams of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.
- (5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies :

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or ticasmy of in transit may be reckoned as part

- (6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securites which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely
- (a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England:
- (b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days,
- (c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

· Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities not with standing anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

- (2) For the purposes of this section currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within torty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be; but any such note, if subse-quently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.
- On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the hability for all the enriency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The com, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33.

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bulion and sterling scentities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee com so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1)' After the close of any financial year which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty croics of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities .

amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling supply currency notes or bank notes of lower securities in the assets dees not at that time value or other coins which are legal tender under

exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

- (2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value,
- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fitteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that subsection shall cease to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to subsection (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Securious is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "pre-scribed by sub-section (2) of section 33; and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thuty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease:

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent, per

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any tupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee com otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

- (1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes of bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.
- (2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards,

the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for lumediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and fortynine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupce:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any purson who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for inuncdiate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks —(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than live per cent of the day be less than two per cent of the time liabilities and two per cent of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit halance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

- (2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing.—
- (a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,
- (b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,
- (c) the amounts held in India in rupce coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,
- (d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and
- (e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day; and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates:

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

- (3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum presented in subsection (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent, above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent, above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.
- (4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to par to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.
- (5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the pinicipal Civi Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governo General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Banl with the previous sanction of the Governo General in Council in other cases.
- (6) The Governor General in Council shall by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of an bank not already so included which carries of the business of banking in British India an which—
- (a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of a aggregate value of not less than five lakt of rupees, and
- (b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 191 or a corporation or a company incorporated bor under any law in force in any place outsic British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the e clusion from that Schedule of any schedulbank the aggregate value of whose paid-1 capital and reserve becomes at any time less to the payment of an additional dividend to the than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial cooperative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to jurnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank— The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fliteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule.

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfill the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

#### General Provisions.

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other star and superannuation runus, and such control contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding the per cent, per annual to the control of the design of the desig on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of

shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be pald to the Governor General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to meome-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the hability of any shareholder in respect of meome-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and retund of meome-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

- (1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.
- (2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general inecting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections.

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Comcil may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated in Council if appointed by him, employ account

ing such accounts, and may, in relation to such a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for accounts, examine any Director or officer of the legislation, on the following matters, namely:— Bank.

- (2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balancesheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.
- Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe The Governor General in Conneil shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.
- (2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.
- (3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department .- The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

- (a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.
- (b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.
- (1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into manner as he may direct.

ants or other persons to assist him in investigat- | force, make to the Governor General in Council

- (a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in Butish India in the business of banking, and
- (b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.
- (2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be sintable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council.
- (1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to turnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said legister of which he is the owner.
- (2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.
- (3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) tails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and duccting that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.
- (4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration in mished by him under sub-Whoever makes a false statement in section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving talse evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.
- (5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.
- (6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.
- (1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such

(2) In such event the Beserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and functions of the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent respectively:

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent. for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-live per cent.

- (1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely.—
- (a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;
- (b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections;
- (c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders;
- (d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised;
- (c) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons ,
- (f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof,
- (g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions;
- (h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank:

- (i) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees;
- (i) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank;
- (k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed;
- (1) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use:
- (m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained;
- (n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank;
- (o) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank;
- (p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks;
- (q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded; and
- (r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.
- (3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.
- In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
- "11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such come shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains toy of fine gold per runee."

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927, are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

## Trade.

try, and that fact dominates the course of heat trade. The great export staples are the pro-duce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Well over thirty per cent. of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harmessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras. All over India irrigation works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture. culture.

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance. The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan, and to a lesser extent the Continent of Europe. Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and another produce, and of her hides and skins. Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat, foreign countries are very important facts in the Indian ex-

India is pre-eminently an agricultural coun- for a year or two the export trade reeled under try, and that fact dominates the course of its the shock. The progress of the Dawes Plan the shock. The progress of the Dawes Plan and the measures taken under the League of Nations to assist Austria and Hungary back to industrial health had a special bearing on the prosperity of India; they have been elements of importance in inducing her recovery of prosperity

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they and are concentrated in a rew areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual mono-control of Exercises and the latest and the statement of t the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export tinde to Japan, the Far East and East Africa; the mills find their principal out-lat in Table 18-18. let in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America. Therefore, whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country. country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing port trade; therefore India had a vital interest in importance, and their prosperity every year the economic recovery of Europe. When the affects in an increasing degree the general post-war boom collapsed it hit India hard and prosperity of the people.

#### I.—GENERAL.

Agricultural Conditions in India.—The ture and frost. The outturn of rice fell short monsoon of 1933 started a little earlier than usual and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was generally in excess of last year. A very not prolonged breaks and the rainfall was generally in excess of last year. A very not prolonged breaks and the rainfall was generally in excess of last year. A very not prolonged breaks and the rainfall during the previous year's record outturn the plains of India the total rainfall during the previous year's record outturn of jute and cotton represent was 14 per cent, above the increased by 12 and 2 per cent for the representative as monsoon period was 14 per cent, above the normal. During the retreating period of the monsoon the rainfall was defective in the Punjab, the North-West Frontler Province, Sind and North-East India, elsewhere it was normal or above it. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was above the average in most parts of the country.

was 5 per cent, in excess of last year. A very good yield was obtained for the sugarcane crop, exceeding the previous year's record outturn by 8 per cent. The outturn of jute and cotton increased by 13 and 7 per cent respectively, as compared with the preceding season. Groundnut gave an increased production in 1933-34, while sesamum and castor seed yielded slightly while seamum and castor seed yielded sugnity less than in the preceding season. The wheat crop of 1932-33—which largely affects the year under review—was better than the preceding season's production by 5 per cent. The production of the rape and mustard, and linseed chiefter allowed by the season's 1939 and a short the From the point of view of agriculture, the (winter oilseeds) crops of 1932-33 was about the season may be regarded as fairly good, although same as in the preceding season, the former in some places crops were damaged by excessive showing an increase of 2 per cent, and the latter rains and, in the cold weather, by low tempera- a decrease of an equal magnitude. Industrial Situation in India.—Although, the year have been compiled to show the values of 1933 was free from industrial disputes of any imports and exports of merchandise on the serious character, it was not altogether unnume basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These from minor disturbances of a spotadic nature, statistics are necessarily approximate, but On the whole, the number of working people they are sufficiently accurate to afford a involved and the total loss in working days fairly reliable measure of the course of that occurred were a little larger than in 1932, trade—

(In crores of Rupees)

									·	
<u></u>	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929 -30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports Exports	183 144	143 246	156 228	181 248	190 260	189 263	157 235	143 200	162 176	146 209
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports.	437	389	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355

The table shows a moderate progress in of January, 1934 recovery from the record low level of 1932-33, prices of Index and indicating as It does an amprovement of Rs. 17 erores, on the basis of 1913-14 prices, in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports) It is significant that the recovery was confined to the export side, the imports having as a matter of fact shown a decline of Rs. 16 crores

Prices in India - In September, index number of wholesale prices at Calcutta was 143. By September, 1931, the index had fallen to 91. The suspension of the gold standard by Biltain in September, 1931, and the retention of the link between the rupee and sterling, resuited in an immediate appreciation of the Indian price-level, this improvement was maintained till December, 1931, but thereafter a fall began and by Jinic, 1932, the index number was 86, the lowest figure reached during 1932 The figure remained stationary at 91 from August to October, 1932, but receded to 82 in March, 1933. From March, it again showed an upward tendency and reached the maximum for 1933, etc., (91) in July from the next month it declined again and closed at 89 in December During the first quarter of 1934, the index remained more or less steady. It touched 90 at the end of January, but dropped back to 88 at the end of March.

As compared with September, 1929, the heaviest decline in March, 1934, was in oilseeds and raw jute. Among other agricultural products the next heaviest decline was in rice and raw cotton Wheat prices were on a higher level during the first seven months of 1933 than

Among raw materials, the prices of hides and skins rose in 1933 as compared with 1932 Prices of cotton manufactures dld not show marked fluctuation during the year but they improved slightly towards the close. The prices of jute manufactures as compared with 1932, fell during the first quarter of 1933, then they rose till July. Thereafter they displayed a downward tendency till October when they rose again and the index mimber stood at 79 in March, 1934, and 83 in February, 1934 Metal prices were on a lower level than that in the previous year.

Imports -The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India during 1933-34 amounted to Rs 115 crores and that of exports to Rs 150 crores Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of Rs. 17 crores or 13 percent in the case of imports, while there was an increase of Rs. 14 crores or 10 per cent. under exports.

On the import side the demand for foreign textiles weakened. The decrease recorded under this head amounted to one of Rs. 16 ctores on a total of Rs. 47 crores recorded in 1932-33. Stated in percentages, this meant a decline of 34 per cent over the figures of 1932-33 and of 12 per cent over those of 1931-32. The decline under the textile group was pilmarlly the result of smaller imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipt of which only amounted to 796 million vards, valued at Rs 13.49 lakhs, as compared with 1,225 million yards valued at Rs 21,26 lakhs in 1932-33. All the principal raw cotton. Wheat prices were on a higher Its 21,26 lakhs in 1932-33. All the principal level during the first seven months of 1933 than varieties of cotton plecegoods participated in during 1932 but they showed a declining this decline, grey goods falling by 126 million tendency from August till March, 1934. The price yards, white by 151 million yards and coloured of sugar was on a lower level during 1933 than by 156 million yards. Imports both from the in 1932 and the decline towards the end of 1933 that the in 1932 and the decline towards the end of 1933 than the first was fairly marked. In 1933, tea prices showed a great improvement as compared with 1932 of cotton twist and yarm also fell off from and the rise was most noticeable from June.

151 million lbs, valued at Rs. 3,79 lakhs to 32,1 1933, when the price basis for teas sold for a great Improvement as compared with 1932 or cotton twist and yarn area ich on from and the rise was most noticeable from June. I million lbs, valued at Rs. 3.79 lakhs to 32.1 1933, when the price basis for teas sold for million lbs, valued at Rs. 2.58 lakhs. There were export was much higher than those for internal consumption. In December, 1932, the Index morphisms included in the textile group—number was 57, and this rose to 149 at the end notably a fall of Rs. 75 lakhs undersilk, raw and

woollens and of Rs. 1,42 lakhs under artificial woodens and of AS, 1,42 against under artificial preparents of tea declined from 3/9 minion silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk libs to 318 million lbs in quantity but owing to mixed with other materials). The imports of much higher prices the value rose from Rs, 17,15 raw cotton also receded from 84,800 tons to laklis to Rs 19.85 laklis. Exports of oilseeds 42,000 tons. Under the metals groups there was a decline of Rs 24 lakhs. Imports of iron lakhs which meant an increase of 53 per cent, in and steel indeed lose from 326,000 tons to quantity and of 21 per cent in value in compari-329,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 5.30 lakhs son with the figures of the preceding year. The to Rs. 5.53 lakhs in value, but metals other than inprovement was due mainly to increases in the iron and steel and manufactures thereof declined shipments of linseed from 72,000 tons to 379,000 from 70,000 tons to 63,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4,43 lakhs to Rs.3,97 lakhs in value. und from RS 4,45 fakes to 18,3,97 grains in value. Under machinery and millwork there was an advance of Rs, 2,22 lakes due chiefly to larger arrivals of sugar machinery. The value of hardware imported contracted from Rs 2,99 lakes to Rs 2,88 lakes. There was an improvement in the imports of motor vehicles. from Rs. 2,43 lakhs to Rs. 3,19 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported using from 6,201 to 9,759 and that of omnibuses from 2,676 to 5,496 lakhs Imports of foreign sugar continued to decline and only amounted to 264,000 tons valued at Rs 2,71 lakhs as against 402,000 tons valued at Rs 4.23 lakhs in the preceding year Ariivals of mineral oils declined slightly in quantity from 188 million gallons to 186 million Imports of kerosene oil contracted from lakhs 59 5 million gallous to 58.1 million gallons while 59 5 million gallons to as, a minor government of the property of the transactions in account resulted in a net export of treasure, gallons to 105 million gallons. The value of account resulted in a net export of treasure, gallons to 105 million gallons. The value of accounting to Rs. 57; crores as gainst Rs. 65. to Rs. 2,721 akhs the bulk of the decline having been due to a falling off in the consignments of vegetable products. Imports of paper and pasteboard recorded a decline of 76,000 cwts in quantity and of Rs 23 lakhs in value. Consignments of wheat declined from 33,500 tons worth Rs 294 lakis to 18,300 tons worth Rs 124 lakis while those of rice, not in the husk, rose from 35,500 tons (Rs, 31 lakis) to 84,000 tons (Rs 49 lakhs).

Exports —On the export side despatches of raw cotton rose from 2,063,000 bales valued at Rs 201 crores to 2,740,000 bales valued at Rs 27 crores Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) recorded a decline of Rs 56 lakbs and amounted to Rs 2,73 lakbs Despatches of Indian cotton piecegoods declined further from 66.4 nullion yards worth Rs. 2,09 lakhs to 56,5 million yards worth Rs. 1,66 lakhs Shipments of twist and yarn, however, advanced slightly in quantity from 15.1 million lbs to 16.4 million lbs and m value from Rs 79 lakhs to Rs 82 lakhs. The exports of raw and manufactured jute recorded an improvement in value of Rs 1 crore—Ship-ments of raw jute increased from 3,153,000 bales valued at Rs 9,73 lakhs to 4,190,000 bales valued at Rs 10,93 lakhs Exports of gunny bags contracted from 415 millions (Rs 11,16 lakhs) to 402 millions (Rs. 9,72 lakhs), while those of gunny cloth rose from 1,012 nullion yards (Rs. stockings; glass globes and chunneys for lamps 10,24 lakks) to 1,053 million yards (Rs. 11,33 and lanterns, certain kinds of paints, colours, lakhs). Exports of foodgrains decrined in quantity from 2,056,000 tons to 1,870,000 tons and in value from Rs. 16,08 lakhs to Rs. 11,75 lakhs. Exports of wheat remained practically unchanged at 2,000 tons, while those of rice dropped from umbrellas, cast from pipes, woollen hostery, 1.887,000 tons to 1,744,000 tons in quantity and kintted apparel and fabrics; and toilet soaps,

manufactured, of Rs. 42 lakhs under wool and from Rs. 14,46 lakhs to Rs. 10,57 lakhs in value. Despatches of tea declined from 379 million amounted to 1,124,000 tons valued at Rs. 13,66 tons, of groundnuts from 433 000 tons to 547,000 tons, of cotton seed from 2,000 tons to 6,000 tons and of sesamin from 10,000 tons to 15,000 tons Rapeseed showed a decline of 41,000 tons. Exports of hides and skins recorded a large improvement from 41,800 tons worth Rs 7,43 lakes to 61,400 tons worth Rs 9 90 laklis Shipments of metals and ores advanced considerably from 695,000 tons valued at Rs 4,68 lakhs to 976,000 tons valued at Rs. 549 lakhs. Simpments of lac amounted to 731,000 cwts. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures, valued at Rs 2.46 lakhs which represented an however, declined from Rs 1,98 lakhs to Rs 1,88 increase of 75 per cent in quantity and of 98 per cent in value in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932-33. Despatches of coffee advanced by 13,000 cwts in quantity but the value dropped by Rs 8 laklis.

Balance of Trade.-The visible balance of gallons and in value from Rs 6.70 lakhs to Rs 5,83 trade in merchandise and treasme for the year 1933-34 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 92 croics as compared with Rs 68 crores in or gold amounted to Rs 57 crores, while silver showed a net import of Rs 1 lakh Net exports of currency notes amounted to Rs 19 lakhs.

> Tariff Changes—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1932 and the earlier part of 1933 were dealt with in the review for the year 1932-33 Since then eleven Acts have been passed introducing several changes in the

> The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act. 1933, imposed with effect from the 23rd December, 1933, a duty (including the additional duty and the surcharge) of 3 as 9 p per imperial gallon on mineral oil, other than kerosene and motor spirit, which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1934, which was passed on 19th February, 1934, affords assistance, by the imposition, generally, of minimum specific duties under the standard rate, to certain Indian industries which have been subject to menacing competition from foreign countries. The principal items affected

Alum, magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride; cotton under vests and socks and and lanterns, certain kinds of paints, colours, and painters' materials, enamelled inonware, electrical earthenware and porcelain, and domestic carthenware, china and porcelam; lead pencils; tiles of carthenware and porcelam; The Act further imposed specific duties on hardened or hydrogenated fish oil and whale oil, sugar candy, and household and laundry soap and increased the duties on boots and shoes and uppers therefor, silk or artificial silk mixtures, and certain kinds of cotton fents. The Act came into force on the 20th February, 1934, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 23rd December, 1933, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act. 1934, extended the operation of the temporary import duty on wheat and wheat flour up to the 31st March, 1935 A Bill was introduced in March 1935 to reduce the wheat import duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt

The measures of protection afforded to certain manufactures of Iron and steel by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tarrif (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, were due to expire on the 31st Mauch, 1934. The question of further protection, if any, to he granted to the steel industry was referred to the Tarlif Board who were also asked to re-examine at the same time the measures of protection afforded to the Indiarty by the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tarlif (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, As the enquiry could not be completed before April, 1934, the operation of the time Acts mentioned above was extended, with a view to maintaining the continuity of the protective scheme, for a further period up to the 31st October, 1934, by the Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934,

The Indian Finance Act, 1934, which was passed on the 29th March changed the duty payable on cirgarettes to 25 per cent ad valorem and in addition either Rs, 8-2 per 1,000 or Rs, 3-4 per lb, whichever is higher. It also increased the duty on unmanulactured tobacco to Rs, 3-4 per lb, (standard rate) and Rs. 2-12 per lb (coloulal preference rate), and reduced the duty on silver to 5 as, per oz. The Act further abolished the export duty on raw hides

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act. 1934. extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April. 1935, subject to certain modifications which were recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

As a result of the denunciation by India of the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1904 in April, 1933, the question of the conclusion of a new commercial agreement between India and Japan had to be taken inp. Pending the discussion of this question the operation of the protective duties on cotton piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, as subsequently amended, which was due to expire on 31st October, 1933, was extended up to 31st March, 1934, by the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Second Amendment) Act, 1933. The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1934, further extended by one month, up to 30th April, 1934, the operation

of these duties pending the completion of consideration by the Indian Legislature of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which was passed on the 26th April, 1934. The latter Act gave effect to the conclusions of the Tariff Board recommending substantive protection to the cotton textile industry, modified in the light of the denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904 and the subsequent conclusion of a new trade agreement with Japan and of the unofficial agreement between representatives of the Indian and the United Kingdom textile industries. It also gave effect to the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the claims of the sericultural industry to protection The Act removed starch and farma from the free list and made them able to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. The duty on artificial silk yarn was raised to 25 per cent. ad valorem with an alternative minimum specific duty of 3 as, per lb. The Act further fixed the rate of duty on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, at 50 per cent. ad valorem subject to a minimum specific duty of 51 as per lb in the case of plain greys and made the following liable to protective duties .

Raw silk, silk cocoons, silk waste and noils and silk yarn, cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread; fabrics of cotton, artificial silk or silk and of such mixtures, fabrics containing gold or silver thread; cotton knitted fabrics and certain kinds of cotton braids or cords, and of cotton hosiery.

The rates of 'duties on the following articles were also altered :---

Ribbons; socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk, fents not exceeding 4 yards in length, apparel, hoslery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, and textile manufactures not otherwise specified.

The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1934, and the changes made therein shall have effect up to the 31st March, 1939.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act. 1934, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st May, 1934. It imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on (1) Khandsura sugar and (ii) all other sugar, except palmyra sugar, produced in a factory in British Indian an excise duty of (i) 10 as per cwt. and (ii) Rs 1-5 per cwt. respectively.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, which also received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st May, 1934, imposed, with effect from 1st April 1934, on matches made in British India and sold in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty an excise ditty of—

- Rs. 1 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is forty or less,
- (u) Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 40 but less than 60, and
- (iii) Rs. 2 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 60,

the rate of excise duty on all other matches was fixed at 4 as. for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof with effect from 3rd May, 1934 The maintaining the existing measure of protection for the Indian industry over and above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act | therefrom has been extended up to the 31st October, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 Similarly under section 3 (5) of the above Act the import duty on the Act also revised the customs duties on imported a matches in such a manner as to comprise rates maintaining the existing measure of protection for the Indian industry over and above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned as a result of the Indo-Japanese negotiations mentioned above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned Besides the statutory changes mentioned as already stated in a previous paragraph, the above the period of operation of the additional statutory rate of duty on non-British cotton protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised piecegoods was also fixed at this level with sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made effect from the 1st May, 1934

#### II-IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into

British India :		IMPORT	s.		(In thousar	ids of Rupecs )
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1033-34	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise in 1933-34.
Cotton and cotton goods Machinery and nillwork Metals and ores Oils Vehicles	62,90,88 18,21,85 23,61,91 11,68,65	31.64,57 14,34,78 15,92,26 10,92,25 7,30,53	26,18,81 10,92,34 9,77,65 9,72,26 4,48,47	34,98,53 10,54,24 9,73,49 8,00,01 3,81,94	21,30,12 12,76,93 9,49,86 6,81,30 4,76,83	19.32 11.06 8.23 3 90 5,13 3 48
Instruments, apparatus and appliances. Silk, raw and manufactures . Hardware	4,58,43 5,06,65	4,77,47 2,99,92 3,60,28	3,69,20 2,73,65 2,60,91	3,84,77 4,33,37 2,09,22	4,62,04 3,58,53 2,87,83	3 10 2,49
Provisions and oilman's stores Sugar	5,63,61 15,77,65 2,78,74 3,72,31	4,87,79 10 96,47 2,61,22 2,86,74	3,41,26 6,16,53 2,56,97 2,50,24	2,92,26 4,22,87 2,71,25 2,86,45	2,71,56 2,70,97 2,70,06 2,63,19	2.35 2.35 2.34 2.28
Wool, raw and manufactures Dyes Liquors Drugs and medicines	4,28,45 2,13,31 3,76,63 2,26,25	2.31,11 2,59,00 3,31.76 1,93.94	1,62,06 2,67,65 2,26,86 1,91,11	2,96,47 2,50,48 2,25,70 1,85,83	2,54,93 2,46,10 2,26,98 1,93,42	2 29 2 13 1 96 1 68
Rubber	3,32,67 3,25,75 2,51,93 1 82,87	2,58,24 2,54,94 1,64,78 1,48,59	2,22,28 2,08,22 1,21,97 1,34,47	1,99,05 1,72,50 1,42,17 1,16,57	1,91,35 1,55,67 1,22,13 1,00,14	1.35 1.06
Paints and painter's materials Gram, pulse and flour Apparel Soap Precious stones and pearls	5 42,05 1,71,24 1.66,68	1,12,09 2,81,63 1,11,13 1,11,98 59,74	87,53 1,17 61 81,76 88,72 45,00	92,19 70,98 84,21 82,63 83,64	92,19 83 70 81,51 78,37 74,82	.72 .71
unset. Tobacco Stationery Building and engineering materials	2,69,71 1,05,06 1,34,44	1.51.16 81.25 1,09,88	94,34 68,03 83,78	77,35	72 15 66,22 64,35	.57 .56
Toilet requisites Haberdashery and millinery Wood and timber Tea chests	1.03.54 80.24	53,87 72,98 89,82 63,53	47,80 54,29 60,69 50,32	58.14 67,80 •51,44 47,77	56,61 54,57 54,00 53,88	.46
Toys and requisites for games.  Manures Books, printed, etc	98,65	49,06 67,43 60,91	37,04 36,01 53,38	47,33 52,89 46,38	53,35 52,42 49,33	.45

#### Imports—(continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

					in viiousa	ilus of itupees)
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	. 1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise in 1933-34.
Boots and shoes Salt	87,81 1,30,39 90,21	88,05 1,14,97 63,62	64,93 71,99 50,11	51,77 78,96 52,86	47,51 46,88 46,06	.41 .40 .40
Earthenware and porcelain . Arms, ammunition and military stores.		48,16 54,02	38,36 68,48	49,56 44,14	43,15 42,97	.37 .37
Animals, living	32,42	20,86	42,06	14,79	28,12	.24
Paper making materials Umbrellas and fittings Gums and resins Cutlery	44,95 43,66 41,96 41,41	42.07 31.09 31.07 26,05	35,99 30,16 24,25 20,69	22,09 27,16 23,63 24,27	27,10 26,66 26,61 25,50	.23 .23 .23 .22
Tea	63,90 39,88 31,02 37,66	45,68 42,99 27,23 27,73	43 57 31,91 20,79 20,11	34,63 28,57 24,79 17,65	25,13 22,31 19,65 16.89	.21 .19 .17 .14
Flax, raw and manufactures. Clocks and watches and parts Fish (excluding canned fish).	23 47	21 69 16,86 23,86	17,75 11,21 13,42	16,75 12,75 13,66	16,64 16,93 15,05	.14 .13 .13
Coal and coke Jute and jute goods . Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver.	24,20	34 69 18 37 39,34	14,28 12,78 19,18	9,63 13,49 31,13	13,59 9,85 5,50	.12 .08 .04
Matches All other articles	10 89 14,33,69	4,11 10,53,76	1,05 9,64,95	10,31.73	74 8,99,86	01 7.79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	240,79,69	164,79.37	126,37,14	132,58,43	115.38,61	100

vances for the import trade in cotton manufacvaries for the year just passed, on the contrary, was one of steady decline from the high level of 1932-33. All sections of the trade were affected, twist and yarn and cotton piecegoods, notwitstanding their different status in the industrial economy of the country, having more or less shared the same tate.

The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to Rs. 17,74 lakhs as compared with Rs.26,83 lakhs, in the year preceding, and Rs. 59,49 lakhs in 1929-30, which, for purposes of comparison, may be taken as the last of the normal years. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 32 0 million lbs valued at Rs 2.58 lakhs as against 45 1 million lbs valued at R3.79 lakhs m 1932-33 and 43 9 million lbs, valued at Rs 6,00 lakhs in and 4.3 minion los, vaned at RS 0.00 fixing in 1929-30. The total consignments of piecegoods received in the year under review totalled 796 million yards worth Rs. 13.49 fakhs as compared with 1,225 million yards worth Rs. 21,26 fakhs in the previous year; and 1,919 million yards valued at Rs. 50,25 fakhs in 1929-30.

Compared with the imports of 1932-33, the Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 17,74 lakhs)— Compared with the imports of 1932-33, the Year 1932-33 had been a year of fresh adfents, received into India in 1933-34, tell off by 429 million yards, or 35 per cent to 796 million yards. This decrease was largely due to smaller shipments from Japan as a result of the increased duties But the imports of 1933-34 were above the record low figure of 776 million yards for 1931-32.

> Imports of grey goods decreased by 35 per cent, as compared with the imports of 1982-33. The decline in each of the other two cases amounted to 37 per cent. As in 1932-33, coloured goods individually formed the most important class under cotton piecegoods and it was under this category that the decline was largest, the actual measure of that decline being 156 million yards against 151 million yards under white goods and 126 million yards under grey.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported, Bombay received 33 per cent against 26 per cent. taken by Bengal and 21 per cent. by Sind. The respective participations of these three maritime provinces in 1932-33 had been 27,29 and 25 per cent. Madras accounted for 9 per cent of the imports as compared with 8 peri cent in the preceding year, whereas the share of Burma remained unchanged at about 11 per cent. It is important that, speaking relatively, Bombay considerably increased her share at the expense of Bengal and Sind and that the pride of place which used to be Bengal's passed over to Bombay during the year under review. The probable explanation of this is that a large part of the trade which during the active period of the civil disobedience movement had been diverted to Sind from Bombay is gradually being transferred back to Bombay.

The imports of grey goods fell to a record low level of 230 million yards from 356 million yards in 1932-33 and were even smaller by 19 million yards than the strikingly low figure of 249 million yards returned for 1931-32. Imports of white goods also shrank by 151 million yards in comparison with the imports of 1932-33 and constituted a low record superseding the previous low record of 1930-31 by a little less than 10 million yards. There was, similarly, a decline of 156 million yards under coloured goods, the imports of which dropped from 425 million yards in 1932-33 to 269 million yards.

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years

	(pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-38	1933-34
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lukhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
I'wist and yarn	. 4,16	6,00	3,08	2,99	3,79	2,58
Piecegoods— Grey (unbleached) White (bleached) Coloured, printed or dyed Fonts of all descriptions Total Piecegoods	25,45 14,29 17,86 54 58,14	20,93 13,27 15,15 90 50,25	6,87 6,20 6,82 16 20,05	3,92 5,33 5,05 37 14,67	5,07 7,33 8,34 - 52 - 21,20	3,06 4,73 5,25 45
Hostery Handkerchiefs and shawls Thread Other sorts Grand Total	1,20 89 39 1,52 66,30	1,44 17 81 82 59,49	88 5 60 59 25,25	49 2 54 45 19,15	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & 6 \\ 56 \\ 49 \\ \hline 26,83 \\ \hline \end{array} $	77 4 51 37 17,74
Cotton Twist and Yarn (R The imports of cotton twist valued at Rs 2,58 lakhs as complakhs in 1932-33 Quantitativ 01 1933-34 amounted to 32 millio	and yarn vared with Rs. cly, the imp	were 3,79 oorts		G1ey (unblea- ched)	White (bleached)	Coloure printed or dyed

45 million lbs in the preceding year. The value of the consignments thus fell off by Rs.1,21 lakhs or by 3.2 per cent and the quantity by 13 million lbs or 29 per cent

Cotton Piece-goods (Rs 13,49 lakhs).—
While imports from all sources declined, the

decline actually as well as relatively was largest in the case of Japan Imports from Japan fell away by 6 million lbs, whereas those from the Umted Kingdom and those small other sources diminished by a little more than 3 million lbs Expressed in percentage Japan showed a decline of 36 per cent. against one of 25 per cent. for the United Kingdom and 23 per cent. for "other countries.

The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards

	Grey (unblea- ched)	White (bleached)	Coloured printed or dyed.
Year.	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534 2	793 3	831 8
1914-15	1,320 2	604 2	494 8
1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
1916-17	847.0	589.8	454.9

		ched)	(bleached)	or dyed.
Year.	-	Million	Milhon	Million
	- 1	vards	vaids.	vaids
1917 18		625 5	502 3	395 6
1918 19		583 4	286 6	227 3
		533 3	322 0	208 3
1919 20		00	022 0	
1920 21		580 2	421 8	489 3
	•••	635 6	306 2	138 3
1921 22		000	000 2	100 0
1922 23		931 0	402 5	243 8
1044 40	• •	704 0	415 3	347.5
1923 24		704 0	410 0	041.0
1923 24 1924 -25	••	845.5	548.9	407 0
1924 -20	••		465 1	365 8
1005 00		709 1	400 1	303 8
1925 26	••	F10.4	F71 0	447 4
1926 -27	• •	748 4	571 0	447 4
		875 5	556 5	504 8
1927–28				
1928 -29		838 6	554.1	506 9
		925.5	473 6	483 5
1929-30		ĺ	1	
1930 -31		365 0	271 6	245.7
	•			
1931-32		249 4	279.7	223.2
		}		
1932-33		356.0	412.7	424.8
	- 3			
1933-34		230.1	261.9	268 .7

The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three classes of goods for a number of years:—

Cotton piecegoods.	13	-14.	25	5-26	20	-27	27	7 <b>-2</b> 8	28	3-20	29	-30	30	-31	31	-32	32	-33	33	-34
	Α.	p.	Α.	p.	Α.	р.	Α.	р.	Α.	p.	Α.	р.	A:	p.	A.	р.	Α.	р.	Α.	р.
Grey (unbleached) .	2	8	4	11	4	2	3	11	3	10	3	7	3	0	2	6	2	3	2	2
White (bleached) .	2	11	5	6	4	11	4	5	4	5	4	6	3	8	3	1	2	10	2	11
Coloured, printed or dyed	3	5	6	11	6	2	5	7	5	6	5	0	4	5	3	8	3	2	3	2

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards.

·					
Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pro-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves Jaconets, madapollams, mulls,	806,1 150.4	171.0 19 3	83 6 23.7	138 8 26.8	90 3 22.1
Cutch and shirtings Sheetings	545.4 .2 21.3 10.8	166.3 4.1 2.4 1 9	133.8 3.7 2.9 1.7	182.8 5 1 1,3 1.2	112 8 2 2 1.6 1.1
Тотац	1,534.2	365.0	249.4	356.0	280 1
White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves Jaconets, madapollams, mulls,	104 3 307 9	15 4 135 2	1.9 155.2	8.6 229.2	6.5 137.8
Longcloth and shirtings Nainsooks Drills and jeans Checks, spots and stripes Twills Other sorts	115 3 204.7 5 7 16.1 8.3 31.0	71 9 25.9 3.8 3.7 7.7 8.0	79 9 21.5 4 1 3.8 3.7 9 7	109.7 30.9 4.4 7.9 11.4 15.6	75 8 17.5 5.3 4.4 7.0 7.6
TOTAL	793.3	271.6	279.7	412.7	261.9
Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year.)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves Cambrics, etc. Shirtings Prints and chintz Drills and jeans Checks, spots and stripes Twills Other sorts	115 2 113.6 152.6 209.7 30.0 19.7 31.4 159 6	19.1 20.5 54.7 38.7 33.3 12.5 16.0 55.9	8.7 19.7 62.9 23.0 32.9 5.1 17.8 53.1	18.2 40.6 115.6 50.5 71.4 12.8 22.6 93.1	18.0 34.2 59.6 23.7 53.7 13.0 14.9 51.6
TOTAL	831.8	245.7	223.2	424.8	268.7

The bulk of the reduction under greys, has to be attributed to recessions in the imports of dhutis, saris, and scarves and of longcloth and shirtings, usually the two most important sub-divisions in this class. Consignments of dhutis, saris and scarves fell away by 49 million yards or 35 per cent in comparison with the imports of 1932-33 and those of longcloth and shirtings by 70 million yards or 38 per cent. The imports under the former classification, however, were still well ahead of the abnormally low figure of 1931-32. In the case of white goods, the retrogression of the import trade was accounted for mainly by jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc. and, to a relatively small extent, by long-cloth and shirting The imports of jaconets, etc, at 138 million yards were smaller by 91 million yards or 40 per cent. The decline under longcloth and shirting was smaller, being only about 34 million yards or 31 per cent. The import figure for 1933-34 under each of these two heads marked a low level, which, as will be seen from the table above, was passed in recent years only once in 1930-31.

In regard to coloured goods by far the most

cular head is accounted for by the fact that the imports had been unexpectedly high in the earlier of the two years brought under comparison and, as a matter of fact, the imports of 1933-34 were smaller only by 5 per cent. than those of 1931-32 and were higher than the imports of 1930-31 by as much as 9 per cent. However, the decline under shirtings was matched by a similar movement of smaller intensity, under cambries, prints and chintz and under drills and jeans, involving in the aggregate a net decline of 50.9 million yards. Turning to the other classifications in the same table, it will be seen that there were feeble upturns under a few less important heads, to wit, drills and jeans under greys and whites, and checks, spots, and stripes under coloured. Apart from these few exceptions, the same general movement for a downward adjustment of the import level was noticeable under all classes throughout the table.

Of the total quantities of piecegoods imported in 1933-34, 54 per cent came from the United Kungdom and 44 per cent from Japan as against important manifestation of the retrograde 49 and 47 per cent in the respective cases in movement was under shirtings, of which the 1932-33. Imports from the United States of quantity received shrank by 56 million yards America amounted in the aggregate to 2 per or by a little more than 49 per cent. To a large cent, or much the same as in 1932-33. The extent, thus difference between the import following table gives the details for a number figures of 1932-33 and 1933-34 under this parti-

#### Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

													,
	-		13-14	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	33-34
United Kingdom	••	• •	97 1	88 5	82 3	82 0	78 2	75.2	65 0	58.8	49.4	48.7	53 5
Japan	• •		.3	8 5	13 9	13.6	16 4	18.4	29.3	36.1	43 8	47.3	43.9
United States	••	• •	.3	.5	1.0	.9	1 4	1 5	17	1.0	2 5	1.7	2.0
Netherlands	••		8	.6	1.1	1.1	10	10	11	1 5	.9	.4	.2
Other countries			1 5	1.9	1.7	2 4	30	3 9	29	2.6	3.4	19	.4
	Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 3,59 million lbs (Rs 88 lakhs) to 2 million lbs. (Rs 47 lakhs).—The imports under this head showed lakhs). Japan, which had made a conspicuous an appreciable diminution, the total supplies received during the year being valued at Rs. 3,59 lakhs as against Rs 4,33 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports of 1933-34, however, were still in advance of the figure for 1931-32 by R4 85 lakhs. Imports of raw silk declined from 3.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,17 lakhs to 2 4 million lbs valued at Rs. 72 lakhs, more than 88 per cent of the supplies coming from China (including Hongkong) which sent 2.1 million lbs. as against 2.9 million lbs,

lakhs). Japan, which had made a conspicuous advance in the preceding year by sending 187,000 lbs. (Rs. 40 lakhs) was able to send only 814,000 lbs. (Rs. 22 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports from the which cover second in order ports from Italy, which came second in order of importance in 1932-33, were reduced from 862,000 lbs. to 249,000 lbs. while China advance 802,000 lbs, to 243,000 lbs, (Rs.11 lakhs) to 615,000 lbs, (Rs.15 lakhs). Switzerland which had contributed 289,000 lbs, in 1931-32 and 96,000 lbs. in 1932-33 altogether disappeared from this line in the year under review. Imports or 92 per cent, of the supplies in 1932-33. Im-from this line in the year under review. Imports ports from Japan, however, advanced from of silk piecegoods showed a further increase of 6 165.000 lbs. to 220,000 lbs. Imports of yarns, million yards, vz. from 35 million yards to 41 noils and warps recorded a decrease from 1 million yards. But the value of the consignmen

which was returned at Rs 1,82 lakhs in 1933-34 showed only an inappreciable gain of Rs 1 lakh in comparison with 1932-33. The oustanding feature in this line of trade was a further significant increase in the share of Japan from 26 8 million yards valued at Rs. 1,33 lakhs to 34.3 million yards valued at RS 1,47 lakhs. China (including Hongkong), the only other competitor of any importance, was able to send only 6.7 million yards (Rs 32 lakhs) as compared with 7.9 million yards (Rs 45 lakhs) in the preceding year The shares of other countries generally showed decreases.

Artificial silk (Rs. 2,74 lakhs).—There was a considerable reduction in the trade under this head, the total value of the imports amounting to Rs 2,74 laklis as against Rs 4,16 laklis in the year preceding. Piecegoods suffered most, but decreases also appeared under yarn total imports of artificial silk yarn were returned at 10 million lbs valued at Rs. 82 lakhs as compared with 11 milhon lbs valued at Rs, 93 lakhs in 1932-33. Italy which is the largest supplier had her share reduced from 5.6 million lbs to 4.3 million lbs A portion of the ground lost by her was captured by Japan, imports from which source advanced from 18 million lbs to 25 million lbs. The United Kingdom was barely able to hold her own, her share described to the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the ground lost of the control of the ground lost of the control of the ground lost of the ground lo clining from 1.7 million lbs, to 1.6 million lbs Imports from the Netherlands and Switzerland declined but those from Germany and France showed considerable improvement. Artificial sulk piecegoods suffered a sharp decline, the imports amounting only to 40 million yards valued at Rs 1,08 laklis as compared with 113 million yards valued at Rs 253 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan occupies a position of predominance in this line, and the decline in trade therefore affected her most. Imports from that country fell from 111.7 million yards to 39 6 million yards — In this connection it may be mentioned that in the year under review, the basis of assessment of duty on artificial silk piecegoods was changed from 50 per cent. ad ratorem to 50 per cent ad vatorem or 4 as, per square yard, whichever is higher. The average declared value of artificial silk piecegoods of Jupanese origin was 4 as, 2 p. per yard

Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed totalling about 14 million yards valued at Rs. 49 lakhs showed an increase of 2 ntillion yards in quantity combined with a decrease of Rs. 8 lakhs in value. The increase in quantity was due entirely to a broadening demand for the cheaper grades from Japan in preference to the more costly grades from other countries. Imports from that source amounted to 9 million yards as against 3 million yards in 1932-33. Italy which had been the foremost supplier in the preceding year with 4.4 million yards to her credit had to reduce her contribution to 3 million yards Supplies from the United Kingdom were also reduced from 3 million vards to 2 million vards.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,55 lakhs.)—Imports under this head were valued at Rs. 255 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,96 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was fairly ron and steel manufactures accounted for general and was shared by all the subheads in 323,000 tons valued at Rs. 5,51 lakhs as compared the group, except blankets and rugs other than with 324,000 tons valued at Rs. 5,29 lakhs in the

floor rugs, and hosiery. Imports of raw wool decreased from 7.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 42 lakhs to 5.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 2.8 million lbs. valued at Rs 18 lakhs still remained the largest supplier, although this quantity was less by 0.2 million lbs as compared with imports from that country in 1932-33 She, however, realised a comparatively better value on her consignment in 1933-34. Imports from the United Kingdom receded from 2.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1.5 nullion lbs, valued at Rs 14 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of Persia amounted only to 06 milhon lbs. valued at Rs 1½ lakhs as compared with nearly 1 3 million lbs valued at Rs, 3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving decreased from 912,000 lbs, valued at Rs, 15 lakhs in 1932-33 to 886,000 lbs valued at Rs. 12 lakhs. Imports of knitting wool also declined from 996,000 lbs valued at Rs 18 lakhs to 810,000 lbs. valued at Rs 13 lakhs.

Woollen Piecegoods —Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1933-34 were smaller by over 2 million yards in comparison with the imports of the preceding year, the total supplies entered in the year under review supplies entered in the year under review amounting to 11.5 million yards valued at Rs 1.30 lakits as against 13.9 million yards valued at Rs.1.61 lakits in the preceding year. There was a falling off in the trade with the Continental countries all of which excepting Belgium, had to cut down their contributions Japan and the United Kingdom increased their respective shares to 2.1 million yards (Rs. 15 lakhs) and 3.2 million yards (Rs. 57 lakhs) from 1 4 million yards (Rs 8 lakhs) and 2.8 million yards (Rs. 52 lakhs) in 1932-33.

The number of shawls imported in 1933-34 amounted to 332,000 pieces valued at Rs 9 lakhs as compared with 338,000 pieces valued at Rs 11 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports under this sub-head in 1929-30 were 655,000 pieces valued at Rs. 27 lakhs As usual. Germany was the largest single source of supply, but she had the largest single source of supply, but she had to her credit only 171,000 pieces as against 186,000 pieces in 1932-33 Imports from the United Kingdom decreased both in quantity and value while in the case of other countries taken together there was a slight increase in quantity combined with a decrease in value.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs continued to decline and registered only Rs 2 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with Ry 4 lakhy in 1932-33. The imports in 1929-30 were valued at Rs 10 lakhs. The United Kingdom still held the predominant position, her supplies being valued at Rs 11 lakhs as compared with about Rs. 2 lakhs in the preceding year. The trade by sea with Persia in this line was reduced to insignificant proportions, the imports being valued at only Rs 18,000 as compared with Rs. 80,000 in 1932-33.

Metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 9,49 lakhs) — The imports under this head further declined by 1 per cent in quantity, viz, from 395,000 tons to 392,000 tons and by 2 per cent, in value, viz., from Rs. 9,73 lakhs to Rs 9,49 lakhs Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 322,000 tons valued at Rs. 5.11 lakhs commended.

preceding year. If such items as machinery, millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under aggregate Rs. 35 crores. Generally, yarn and extell extile fabrics constitute the most important group among India's imports, but the imports thereof during the year under review were valued at only Rs. 261 crores. at only Rs. 261 crores.

countries : --

				1929-30 Ra (lakhs)	1930-31 Rs. (lakhs)	1931-32 Rs (lakhs).	1932-33 Rs. (lakhs)	1933-34 Rs. (lakhs)
Prime-movers				4,12	2,74	1,56	1,00	1,21
Electrical				2,41	2,39	2,16	1,56	1,27
Boilers		••		1,09	97	56	45	. 66
Metal working (chiefl	y ma	chine t	nols).	36	30	19	15	16
Mining				61	74	66	38	32
Oil crushing and refin	ing			43	40	35	19	27
Paper mill		• •		7	7	6	5	11
Refrigerating				20	22	10	9	9
Rice and flour mill				24	22	10	9	7
Saw mill				9	7	3	3	3
Sewing and knitting				85	59	51	45	50
Sugar machinery				9	14	30	1,53	3,36
Tea machinery .			٠.	28	17	11	21	12
Cotton machinery				2,10	1,78	1,93	2,08	2,03
Jute mill machinery				1,44	81	32	36	32
Wool machinery				6	1	1	3	3
Typewriters, includi	ng	parts	and	26	25	13	7	10
accessories Printing and lithograp	aude	presse	٠.	23	14	15	9	15
Belting for machinery				90	64	50	53	46

It will be seen from the above that while, ) relative to 1932-33, the total imports of iron and steel improved by 3,000 tons only, the actual imports from the United Kingdom were larger by as much as 26,000 tons Consequently her percentage share increased from 43.0 per cent in 1932-33 to 50.5 per cent, which is the highest record figure on since 1928-29. The Ottawa Agreement had extended preferences to non-protected items of iron and steel. It may also be noticed that there was a slight increase in the percentage share of Germany and a con-siderable decline in that of Belgium. There was also an increase in the combined percentage share of unspecified countries, and this really reflects the larger volume of business put through by Japan, the total imports from that

country having advanced from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 16,000 tons in 1933-34.

Motor vehicles (Rs. 3.19 lakhs)—The import trade in motor vehicles had been for some time on a downward grade the year under review, however, saw the first sign of an improvement and the value of the imports of all classes of motor vehicles increased from Rs 2,43 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 3,19 lakhs in 1933-34. The increase was not entirely due to a normal annual demand but is accounted for, partly at least, by the subnormal importations of the preceding few years which evidently have falled to keep pace with the normal deterioration, though wear and tear, of the vehicles already on the road, making early replacement of running units necessary.

The increase in making imports, in the case of | Imports from the United Kingdom amounted in Intering the literase in making imports, in the case of motor cars, was one of 3,558 in number and Rs. 48 lakhs in value, the aggregate consignments received during the year having been returned at 9,759 valued at Rs. 1,77 lakhs as against 6,201 cars valued at Rs. 1,29 lakhs in 1932-33. These imports, however, were still far behind the average annual takings of the pre-depression years and even offered a year conception with years and even offered a poor comparison with the imports of 1930-31 which had stood at 12,601 cars valued at Rs. 2,58 lakhs. Such increases, however, as occurred during the year under review in the geographical distribution of the imports, review.

1933-34 to 5,348 cars valued at Rs 1,06 lakhs as compared with 3,958 cars valued at Rs. 80 lakhs in 1932-33 and 2,178 cars valued at Rs. 504 lakhs 1931-32. Imports from the United States of America numbered 2,227 valued at Rs. 36 lakhs as compared with 1,201 valued at Rs. 284 lakhs in 1932-33 and 3,368 valued at Rs. 65 lakhs in 1931-32. Concurrently, imports from Canada which had fallen away from 676 cars valued at Rs. 104 lakhs to 296 cars valued at Rs. 6 lakhs however, as occurred during the year under review in 1932-33, stepped up once again to 1,715 brought in their train relatively larger changes cars valued at Rs. 26 lakhs in the year under

#### Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1934.

Provinces.	Motor cars, including Taxi-cabs.	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total.
Bengal including Calcutta	39,005	5,312	5,060	49,377
Bombay City (a)		516	949	11,395
Sind) (a)	10,827	776	39	11,642
Madras City (exclud-	14,374	3,196	2,171	19,741
ing Madras City) (a)	7,617	1,382	5,676	14,675
United Provinces (b)	12,806	1,792	4,447	19,045
Punjab	6,253	1,226	5,404	12,883
Burma (a)	9,881	1,077	5,296	16,254
Bihar and Orisse	10,263	1,393	2,483	14,139
Central Provinces	3,411	632	1,724	5,767
Sind	1,815	412	520	2,747
Delhi (c)	8,609	1,495	2,104	12,208
North-West Frontier Province	3,972	1,552	2,990	8,514
Ajmer-Merwara	866	204	244	1,314
Assam (b)	1,786	153	1,320	3,259
Total ,.	1,41,415	21,118	40,427	2,02,960

Actually running.

Figures relate to the year ending 31st December 1933.

Hardware (Rs. 2,88 lakhs).—The improvement in this line noticed in the preceding year for imported mineral oils continued dull and 1932-33 was not maintained in the year under in fact suffered some slight contraction during 1932-33 was not maintained in the year under in fact suffered some slight contraction during review. After a sharp decline by Rs. 99 lakhs it ever under review, imports having declined to Rs. 61 lakhs in 1931-32, imports had rallied from 188 million gallons valued at Rs. 6,70 lakhs in 1932-33 but in the year under review, total imports under this lakhs in 1932-33 to 186 million gallons valued year under review, total imports under this in quantity and 13 per cent. in value. Re-

latively to 1932-33 imports of kerosene amount-improvement was not reflected in the value, ing to 58 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,26‡ which remained unchanged at Rs. 1,28 lakhs. lakhs showed a falling off by one nillion gallons, the effect of this fall being further supple-mented by a small drop of 0.2 million gallons under other classifications of mineral oils.

Sugar (Rs. 21 lakks)—The increase in local production naturally affected the volume of the import trade. The downward trend in the imports of sugar into India in recent years has been touched upon in previous issues of this review. That downward movement continued at an increased rate in the year under report, the imports of sugar all sorts including molasses in 1933-34 having amounted to 264,000 tons as against 402,000 tons in 1932-33 Going back to earlier years the figures of imports had been returned at 1,003,000 tons in 1930-31 and at 556,000 tons in 1931-32 The probable requirements for consumption in India in 1933-34 were estimated at 880,000 tons. This could have been met to the extent of 645,000 tons by the home production, so that this would have had left approximately a margin of 235,000 tons for imports. As against this the actual imports of sugar including molasses in 1933-34 amounted to 264,000 tons. It is true that production in India was latterly expected to have received a slight check owing to the reason already mentioned and this should normally have led to a broadening of the expectation of trade for the importers in 1933-34. Actually, however, the imports showed a further heavy recession during the year under review in comparison with the trade results of 1932-33. The large difference between the import figures for these two years was, indeed, to some slight extent, reduced by the larger importations into the non-British ports in Kathiawar, amounting in the aggregate to 73,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 64,000 tons in the preceding year. Otherwise, the deficit resulting from the very low imports was met largely perhaps by variations in stocks from year to year.

Provisions (Rs. 2,72 lakhs) — Under this comprehensive head, which covers a large variety of articles such as canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuts and cakes, confectionery, bacon and ham, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, butter, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, ghi, lard and vinegar, the total value of the imports recorded showed a further decline of Rs. 21 lakhs compared with the previous

Chemicals (Rs. 2,70 lakhs).—Relatively to 1932-33, there was a slight decline of Rs. 1 lakh in the import of chemicals, the total value of the consignments received being returned at Rs. 2,70 lakhs as against Rs. 2,71 lakhs in the preceding year. This decline is to be attributed mainly to a fall in prices, for quantitatively, the imports were larger for most of the tively, the imports were larger for most of the items under this head.

Sodium compounds, which in volume constituted 47 per cent of the total imports or chemicals, showed an increase from 1,639,000 The imports of paper and pasteboard (Rs. 2,63 lakhs).—

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 2,63 lakhs).—
The imports of paper and pasteboard combined receded from 2,640,000 cwts. valued at

The bulk of sodium compounds imported consisted of sodium carbonate, which recorded an improvement from 1.103,000 cwts. to 1,131,000 cwts combined with a decrease in value from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 64 takhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda showed an increase from 285,000 cwts. (Rs. 34 lakhs) to 308,000 cwts. (Rs. 36 lakhs), supplies being drawn mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Appreciably large quantities were, however, also received from Japan. Sodium bicarbonate, bichromate and shicate also showed increases but there were decreases under sodium cyanide and sulphide and under borax,

The total imports of acids were returned at 32,000 cwts, which meant an increase of 6,000 over the imports of the preceding year, but the value of the consignments were nearly the same as in the preceding year, ver. Reary the same as in the preceding year, etc., Rs 8 lakhs. Imports of acetic and nitric acids advanced from 2,800 and 2,500 cwts. to 4,000 and 4,100 cwts. respectively and of exame acid from 2,100 to 2,900 cwts. But imports of sulphuric and tartaric acids fell away from 6,800 and 2,300 cwts. to 4,000 and 1,200 cwts respectively.

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof declined by 1 000 cwts to 40,000 cwts. The imports of bleaching materials maintained the Imports of bleaching materials maintained the upward trend, being returned at 152,000 cwts. as compared with 151,000 cwts. in 1932-33, although in value there was a decline of about Rs. 1 lakh. In the case of alum and aluminous sulphates the downward trend continued, the total supplies amounting to 13,700 and 25,500 cwts as against 21,000 and 29,400 cwts. respectively in the preceding year and 26,100 and 48,700 cwts. in 1931-32.

Consignments of sulphur received during the year amounted to 444,000 cwts valued at Rs. 21 lakhs as against 304,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1932-33 Supplies from Italy rose from 206,000 cwts to 246,000 cwts. but those from Germany fell off from 38,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. There was in increase under to 32,000 ewts. There was in increase under glycerine imports rising from 10,000 ewts. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs to 12,000 ewts. valued at Rs. 4 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of copper sulphate and magnesium compounds, lead compounds and potassium compounds showed in constitute will converse and increase in quantity, while copperas and calcium carbide showed decreases.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 1,93 lakhs)— The imports under this head were valued at Rs. 1,93 lakhs which meant an increase of 4 per cent on the imports of the preceding year (Rs. 1,86 lakhs). The increase was due mainly tas 1,00 lakils). The increase was the mainty to larger importations of unspecified descriptions the combined value of which advanced from Rs. 91 lakils to Rs. 1,03 lakils. Imports of camphor rose from 1,753,000 lbs. to 1,786,000 lbs.

kinds, accounted for 2,247,000 cwts, as against 2,220,000 cwts, in the preceding year but the improved demand was accompanied by a fall in value from Rs. 2,49 lakhs to Rs. 2,35 lakhs Imports of printing paper amounted to 771,000 cwts. Valued at Rs. 84 lakhs as compared with 679,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 83 lakhs in 1932-33 Newsprint recorded an increase from 457,000 cwts, to 511,000 cwts in quantity combined with a decrease in value from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 46 lakhs, while other kinds of paper showed an improvement from 223,000 cwts valued at Rs. 36 lakhs to 259,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 38 lakhs.

Liquors (Rs. 2,27 lakhs)—The total imports were returned at 4 9 million gallons, valued at Rs. 2,27 lakhs as against 5 4 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,26 lakhs in 1932-33. The decline in quantity was due to the falling off in the imported catured spirit which is included under this head in the trade returns, almost all the other items showed increases. nead in the orace recurns, almost an one oner items showed increases. As in the preceding year, the largest share in the imports went to Bombay which received 1.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 72 lakhs; Bengal came next with 1.2 million gallons valued at Rs 61 lakhs, Imports into Sind, Madras and Burma were, as usual, relatively smaller, being valued at Rs. 43 lakhs, Rs 25 and Rs. 26 lakhs respectively.

Salt (Rs. 47 lakks).—Relatively to 1932-33 there was a decline of 36 per cent in quantity there was a decline of 36 per cent in quantity and of 40 per cent in value in the imports of foreign salt. The total supplies received in 1933-34 were returned at 349,000 tons valued at Rs. 47 lakhs as against 544,000 tons valued at Rs 79 lakhs in 1932-33 Stocks of salt in bond at Customs houses at the end of March 1933 were, however, much larger than usual, being 164,500 tons as compared with nearly 92,000 tons at the end of March, 1932. There were reductions in the imports from all the principal sources of supply.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances (Rs. 2,46 lakhs).—Imports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a further small decline of substances showed a further small decime of Rs. 4 lakhs. The total value of the imports was returned at Rs. 2 46 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.50 lakhs in 1932-33. Conl-tar dyes registered a decline of Rs. 6 lakhs and were valued at Rs. 2,11 lakhs. But in quantity the imports of coal-tar dyes showed an increase from nearly 13 million lbs, to about 14 million Ifolia hearty 13 minion ros, to about 14 minion lbs. Though imports of alizarine dyes rose both in quantity and value from 2 3 million lbs valued at Rs. 18 lakhs to 2 6 million lbs valued at Rs. 20 lakhs, imports of other coal-tar dyes registered a fall of Rs. 9 lakhs, in value. though in quantity the receipts aggregated 11.3 million lbs. or an increase of 0.7 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year.

Rs. 2,86 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,564,000 cwts. 1932-33. The value, however, continued to valued at Rs. 2,63 lakhs in 1933-34. Paper, all decline, reaching Rs. 1,56 lakhs as against kinds, accounted for 2,247,000 cwts as against Rs. 1,72 lakhs in 1932-33. Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1,117,000 cwts. to 1,194,000 cwts. but the value fell off from Rs 1,19 lakhs to Rs. 1,05 lakhs.

> Glass and Glassware (Rs. 1,22 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to Rs. 1,22 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,42 lakhs in 1932-33. Almost all the important descriptions under this head recorded important descriptions under this head recorded decreases Japan still retained the foremost position although the value of her supplies shrank to Rs. 57 lakhs from Rs. 65 lakhs in 1932-33. Belgium also experienced a similar setback, her share, measured in value, being reduced from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Czechoslovakta were valued at Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. Austria and Italy maintained their respective levels fairly well, the share of the former being about Rs. 1½ lakhs and that of the latter a little over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Tobacco (Rs. 72 lakks)—Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had reached 5.1 million lbs in 1932-33 fell off to 4.2 million lbs in the year under review. Supplies from the United States of America which accounted tor 50 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1933-34 as against 91 per cent in the preceding year amounted in the aggregate to 2.1 million lbs as compared with 4 7 million lbs. in 1932-33.

Precious stones and pearls (Rs. 75 lakhs). The trade in precious stones and pearls was unable to maintain the expansion noticed was unable to maintain the expansion noticed in the preceding year and the value of the consignments fell off from Rs 84 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 75 lakhs. This decrease was due to smaller receipts of diamonds which accounted for Rs. 59 lakhs as compared with Rs. 71 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of pearls, unset, however, advanced from Rs 10½ lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones were well maintained, being valued at nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1933-34 as against Rs 2½ lakhs in the preceding vear.

Cement (Rs 22 lakhs).—Imports of cement showed a further decline from 83,000 tons to 66,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual had the largest share in the imports, although her requirements underwent a further reduction from 29,300 tons to 23,700 tons. Burma reduced her off-take from 22,000 tons to 16,400 tons.

Coal (Rs. 9 lakhs).—Imports of foreign coal increased by 60 per cent in quantity from 35,000 tons in 1932-33 to 56,000 tons in 1933-34 and by 42 per cent in the value from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs. Bombay enlarged her indents from 11,000 tons to 14,000 tons and Sind and Madras Spices (Rs. 1,56 lakhs).—There was a further considerable increase in the imports in 1932-33 to 26,000 tons and 3,000 tons of spices, the quantity of which amounted to respectively in 1933-34. Imports into Burma 1,365,000 cwts. as against 1,272,000 cwts. in increased from 8,000 tons to 12,000 tons.

### III.-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

#### EXPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

				(277	inousunus o	, Itapoos.,
-	1929-3Q	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34.
Jute, raw Jute manufactures	27,17,38	12,88,47	11,18,81	9,73,03	10,93,27	7.47
	51,92,68	31,89,44	21,92,42	21,71,18	21,37,49	14.6
{Cotton raw and waste Cotton manufactures.	65,60,35	46,72,65	23,78,19	20,69,95	26,97,67	18 44
	7,18,67	5,21,54	4,81,84	3,29,11	2,72,63	1.86
Tea	26,00,64	23,55,93	19,43,74	17,15,28	19,84,62	13.56
Seeds	26,46,76	17,86,18	14,58,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	9.33
Grain, pulse and flour.	34,97,16	29,88,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	8.03
Metals and ores Leather Hides and skins, raw Wool raw and manu-	10,33,96	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,48,73	3 75
	8,16,24	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,28,98	3.61
	7,98,27	4,46,36	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	2.91
factures	5,33,54	3,23,25	3,36,73	1,91,10	2,72,48	1 86
	6,96,72	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,24,24	2,46,44	1.68
	3,17,69	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1.57
Oil cakes	3,11,92	2,08,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1.12
	1,45,40	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	.7
	90,62	79,75	90,32	69,52	99,06	.68
Tobacco	1,06,42 1,80,07	1,03,65 1,40,47	85,42 78,47	77.11 56,18	93,80 84,24	.64
substances	1,1157	1,08,23	86,94	75,43	78,69	.54
Coir	1,04,68	88,56	75,58	60,24	76,96	.53
Opium	1,42,00	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	72,64	.5
Spices	1,96,39	1,27,19	87,25	72,33	72,20	.49
Oils	72,33	47,24	57,33	53,79	57,24	.39
Fodder bran, & pollards	1,18,63	76,76	75,14	70,29	46,64	.32
Fish (excluding canned fish)	73.81	69,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	.31
	1,03.08	67,59	39,36	31,52	44,74	31
	72,06	49,35	54,91	44,19	37,52	.26
Hemp, raw Rubber, raw	68,33 1,78,88	39,30 1,29,75	26,90 44,58		36,09 31,18	.24
Provisions and oilman stores	60,40	49,95 51,30	35,55 38,39		28,12 25,45	.19
purposes Drugs and medicines . Fibre for brushes and	75,27	71,25 20,92	45,14 23,10	31,26	24,38 23,81	.16
brooms	28,15	25,51 10,98 7,52	20,43 11,66 10,58	13,65	22,02 17.46 15,26	.12
Apparel	. 36,80	16,12 26,00	10,33 14,99			
	14,99	10,39 10,45	7,47 8,54			

#### EXPORTS-contd.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-84.
Candles	10,91	6,46	4,05	4,74	5,33	.04
Horns, tips, etc	7,53	3,54	1,36	2,48	5,22	.04
Silk raw and manu- factures	32,31	10,06	3,34	3,18	3,29	.02
Sugar	3,68	2,51	1,92	2,10	2,38	.02
Tallow, stearine and wax	7,95	7,38	3,79	1,97	1,98	.01
All other articles	4,54,43	3,71,77	2,94,35	2,70,65	2,99,03	2.04
Total value of exports	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26	1,55,88.86	1,32,40,57	1,46,31,66	100

was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the offtake of China from 134,000 bales valued at Rs. 1,33 lakhs to 337,000 bales valued at Rs. 3,22 lakhs. The United Kingdom increas-Rs. 1,61 lakhs to 342,000 bales valued at Rs. 3,27 lakhs. Exports to Italy advanced from 150,000 bales valued at Rs 1,44 lakhs to 261,000 bales valued at Rs. 239 lakhs. There was bales valued at Rs. 239 lakin. There was concurrently a notable expansion in the demand of Germany, France and Belgium, which were responsible for 247,000 bales, 163,000 bales and 144,000 bales or considerably larger quantities than their respective shares of 1932-33 at 158,000 bales, 124,000 bales, and 128,000 bales. There were similar variations in the exports to Spain and the Netherlands, their respective requirements having enlarged from 53,000 bales and 65,000 bales.

Cotton (Rs. 26.59 Lakhs).—The total out- Rs. 79 lakhs in the preceding year. The in-ward shipments of Indian cotton during 1933-34 crease in the volume of the exports in 1933-34 ward shipments of Indian cotton during 1933-34 amounted to 2,740,000 bales as compared with 1,2083,000 bales in 1932-33, and 2,369,000 bales in 1932-33, and 2,369,000 bales in 1932-33, and 2,369,000 bales in 1930-31. The value of the exports amounted 18, 26,59 lakhs as compared with 18, 20,37 million 1bs, as against 2 3 million 1bs, in 182-33, and the latter 4 3 million 1bs, against lakhs in the preceding year. The volume of 2 3 million 1bs Part of the increase accounted the exports thus increased, relatively to 1932-33 for by these two countries was, however, by 33 per cent and the value thereof by 31 counterbalanced by a reduction in the offtake per cent. Japan indeed still remained the largest single market for Indian cotton, although her share decreased slightly from 1,085,000 bales valued at Rs. 11,12 lakhs in million 1bs. Consignments to Aden and 1932-33, to 1,022,000 bales valued at Rs. Dependences at 2.1 million 1bs, praction, 53 lakhs in 1933-34 This decline, however, cally remained unchanged in relation to the was more than counterbalanced by an increase shipments of 1932-33. shipments of 1932-33,

> The proportion of exports of cotton piece-goods to the total production in India in 1933-34 was 1.0 per cent as compared with 2.1 per cent in 1932-33 and 3.5 per cent in 1931-32. The actual quantity of cotton piecegoods exported showed a further decline from 66 million yards in 1932-33 to 56 million yards in 1933-34, the corresponding decline in value being from Rs. 2,09 lakhs to Rs. 1,66 lakhs.

Under coloured goods, which constitute by far the most important item of export, the 153,000 bales, 124,000 bales, and 128,000 bales. There were similar variations in the exports to Spain and the Netherlands, their respective requirements having enlarged from 53,000 bales and 38,000 bales to 61,000 bales and 65,000 bales.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 2,73 Lakhs)—

The exports of twist and yarm amounted to 16 million just and yarm amounted to 16 million lbs. as compared with 15 million lbs. for the post-War quinquennium. The total value of the exports in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs as compared with 16 coloured goods for Rs. 155 lakhs.

Detailed figures of exports for the past three years compared with 1913-14 are given below;-

	1918-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Chaddars and dhuties	Million yards 2.2 . 7.6 . 21.6	Million yards. 4.1 2.3 .6 .1	Million yards. 1.7 1.9 .4 .2 .8	Million yards. .8 1.6 .4 .4
Colomas de dans manda	. 44 2 45 0	8.8 95.8	5.0 61.4	4.4 52.0
TOTAL PIECE-GOODS .	. 89.2	104.6	66.4	56.4

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 32,31 lakks).—The total area under jute in 1033 was estimated at 2,517,000 acres as compared was estimated at 2,917,000 acres as compared with 2,143,000 acres in 1932 and 1,862,000 acres in 1931 The yield for the 1933 crop was estimated to be 8,012,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against an estimate 7,097,000 bales in 1932 and 5,567,000 bales in 1931 and 5,567,000 bales of 1932 bales for 1934 bales in 1931. The crop of 1932 which formed the basis of trade transactions during the earlier part of the year had already shown an increase of 1.530,000 bales or of 27 per cent over the previous year's crop. The 1933 season saw still further improvement and this year's crop again exceeded the previous year's output by as much as 915,000 bales. This exceptionally much as 915,000 bales. This exceptionally of jute raw and manufactured, during the year heavy yield was in part due to the large addi-

tions that were made to the acreage under jute during the year.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,420,000 tons and was in excess of the corresponding exports for 1932-33 by 177,000 tons. The total value of the shipments also increased from Rs 31½ crores to Rs. 32½ crores. Raw jute accounted for 34 per cent of the total value of the shipments in 1933-34 and jute manufactures for 66 per cent as compared with 31 and 69 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the exports

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute (in thousand tons)  Bags (in millions)  Cloth (in million yards)	768 369 1,061	587 389 1.021	503 415 1,012	748 402 1,053

fact only 3 per cent less than the shipments of the pre-War year, 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags decreased in number by 13 nillions gunny pags decreased in number by 13 nillions whereas the total quantity of the cloth exported showed an increase of 41 million yards. The production and mill consumption in India with the corresponding exports abroad of raw jute for the last 20 years are given in table No. 29, and the detailed figures of exports of the results of the corresponding to the No. of jute manufactures are shown in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B appended to this Review. The total exports of raw jute increased from 563,000 tons to 748,000 tons in quantity and the corresponding increase in value was one of Rs. 1 crore, namely from Rs. 10 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 11 crores in 1933-34. The increase in the export of raw jute was thus consider-able and, on the whole, the export trade in raw jute may be said to have emerged reasonably well from the low point of depression which had been reached in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and Germany, normally the two most important consumers for raw jute, considerimportant consumers for raw jute, considerably increased their requirements. The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 415 millions to 402 millions, United Kingdom received 177,000 tons, (Rs. | and correspondingly in value from Rs. 11,16

The quantity of raw jute exported, as shown in the table above, exceeded the quantity (Rs. 2.24 lakhs) in the preceding year, whereas shipped in 1932-33 by 33 per cent and was in demand from Germany enlarged from 122,000 (138, 2.24 lakus) III the preceding year, whereas demand from Germany enlarged from 122,000 tons (Rs. 2,12 lakus) to 165,000 tons (Rs. 2,24 lakus). Exports to the Netherlands, Helgium and France also showed concurrent mereases from 22,000 tons (Rs. 37 lakus), 41,000 tons (Rs. 71 lakus) and 69,000 tons (Rs. 1,16 kg. 1 lakhs) to 33,000 tons (Rs. 48 lakhs), 56,000 tons (Rs. 83 lakhs) and 84,000 tons (Rs. 1,25 lakhs) respectively Italy received 65,000 tons valued at Rs. 96 lakhs as compared with 37,000 tons valued at Rs. 66 lakhs in 1932-33. The intakes of the United States of America amounted to 52,000 tons valued at Rs. 75 lakins as against 36,000 tons valued at Rs. 69 lakhs in the pre-ceding year Japan and Brazil also showed considerable increases, the former taking 17,000 tons and the latter, 19,000 tons as against 14,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively in 1922-33. Spain alone among the important outlets for raw jute had reduced her takings, her demand having fallen off from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons.

gunny bags, the exports of which shrank from 326 millions to 308 million in quantity exports of gunny cloth increased from 10,12 millions yards to 10,53 millions yards.

Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 11,75 lakhs).— The slump in the export trade in foodgrains intensified further during the year 1933-34, and the shipments fell from 2,056,000 tons to 1.870,000 tons or by 9 per cent in quantity and from Rs. 16,08 lakhs to Rs. 11,75 lakhs or by 27 per cent in value. Under rice, which constitutes the most important head in this class there was a further recession from 1,887,000 tons to 1,744,000 tons. Consignments of pulse similarly declined from 111,000 tons to 104,000 tons. Declines were also noticeable under wheat-flour, jowar and bajra and barley In the year under review the last named cereal was virtually eliminated from the export trade of India, the shipments for the entire year amounting to 142 tons only as against a total of 16,600 tons in 1932-33 A somewhat similar phenomenon was witnessed in 1932-33 in connection with wheat, exports of which had already dwindled considerably in that year. The year now being reviewed saw no improveand year now being reviewed saw no improve-ments and the export figure was maintained at about 2,000 tons. Among the comparatively unimportant sub-heads, maize and oat have to be noticed as showing some improvement compared with the trade of 1932-33.

Tea (Rs. 19.85 lakhs).—The total exports of tea in 1933-34 amounted to 318 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19.85 lakhs as compared with 379 million lbs. valued at Rs. 17,15 lakhs in 1932-33. Relatively to the exports of 1932-33, there was thus a decrease of 16 per cent in quantity and an increase of 16 per cent in value. The relative movements in the volume and value of the exports are reflected in the average declared value per lb. of tea exported, which, as already indicated, amounted to 10 as in 1933-34 as against 7as. 3p. in the preceding year. Except for 24 lbs. of green tea exported in the whole course to the year, the consignments sent out in 1933-34 represented exclusively black tea. Of the total outward shipments 87 per cent was taken by the United Kingdom or much the same as in 1932-33. Exports to that country amounted to 276 million lbs. as compared with 331 million lbs. in the preceding year. The value of the consignments, however, increased from Rs 14,78 lakhs to Rs. 17,57 lakhs. Direct shipment to the United States of America fell of from 11 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. and those to Canada from 17 million lbs. to 15 million lbs. Direct consignments to the U. S. S. R. showed avery heavy decline from 3.5 million lbs. to 0.7 million lbs. But part of this decline was made up for by increases in the offtake of Australia and New Zealand which received respectively 2.0 million and 2.5 million lbs. as against 1.6 and 1.1 million lbs. in the preceding year.

lakhs to Rs. 9,72 lakhs. The decline was due down her share from 1.7 million lbs. to 0.6 entirely to a falling off in the demand for sacking million lbs. while Persia received 1.1 million million lbs. while Persia received 1.1 million lbs. or very little less than her intake of 1.5 million lbs. in 1932-33. China practically held aloof as she had done in the previous Vear.

> Oilseeds (Rs. 13,66 lakks).—The total exports of Indian oilseeds of all kinds improved in quantity from 733,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,124,000 tons in the year under review and from Rs 11,31 lakhs to Rs 13,66 lakhs in value. Relatively to 1932-33, therefore, there was an an improvement of 53 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value. In quantity the exports in 1933-34 reached a record level for recent years, this expansion being mainly due to the recovery made by Indian Inseed. Exports of linseed in the year under review attained the pre-War level There was also an improved demand for groundants as compared with the preceding year, but this improvement was accompanied by a fall in value Excluding linseed and groundnuts, other kinds of oilseeds taken together declined from 228,000 tons to 198,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3,28 lakhs to Rs. 2,45 lakhs in value, rapeseed being largely responsible for this result, the demand for it falling off by about 37 per cent. The table compares the quantities of the different kinds of oilseeds exported during the last 3 years with the pre-war averages

> > Pre-war 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34

L		
nousana	s of ton	is)
120	72	379
54	115	73
672	433	547
104	86	82
12	2	6
12	10	15
14	15	22
988	733	1,124
	120 54 672 104 12 12	54 115 672 483 104 86 12 2 12 10

Hides and Skins (Rs. 9,90 lakhs).—There was a welcome change during the year under review from diminishing demand and falling prices that had characterised the hides and skins trade in India in the years preceding. This improvement was due to the interplay of numerous economic forces, the most important of which was the reaction set up by the depreciation of the American dollar. There was thus a larger demand for supplies There was thus a larger demand for supplies from India and this demand was abundantly reflected in the total figure of exports which advanced from 42,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7,43 lakhs to Rs. 9,90 lakhs in value The average declared value for raw hides and skins rose from 7as. 3p. to 7as. 4p., but that for tanned hides and skins fell from Rs. 1-6-11 to Rs. 1-4-5 per lb. The total and New Zealand which received respectively from Rs. 1-6-11 to Rs. 1-4-5 per lb. The total 2.0 million and 2.5 million lbs. as against 1.6 exports of raw hides and skins during the year and 1.1 million lbs. in the preceding year. There was a notable set-back in the exports to Egypt, which took off 1.3 million lbs. as against 2.0 million lbs. in 1932-33. Ceylon with an offtake of 3.2 million lbs. showed a faint at Rs. 63 lakhs to 20,300 tons valued at Rs. 1,01 lakhs. Simultaneously, shipments of previous year at 3.5 million lbs. Arabia cut

tons with a corresponding increase in value from Rs. 2,14 lakhs to Rs. 3,23 lakhs. There were also similar increases in the cases of tanned were also similar increases in the cases of tanned nor dressed indes or skins. Exports of tanned hides improved from 9,000 tons valued Rs. 1,62 lakhs to 13,200 tons valued at Rs. 2,41 lakhs and of those of tanned skins from 5,500 tons valued at Rs. 3,04 lakhs to 6,500 tons valued at Rs. 3,24 lakhs, so that the aggregate increase under tanned or dressed hides or skins amounted to one of 5,200 tons in quantity and of Rs 99 lakhs in value.

Lac (Rs. 2,46 lakhs)—The year under review was one of unexpected improvement in the export trade of lac, shipments having increased from 418,000 cwts valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs in 1932-33 to 731,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 2,46 lakhs in this year Expressed in percentages, the increase in volume relatively to the exports of 1932-33 was thus one of 75 per cent and that in value, of 98 per cent.

The bulk of the improvement was necessarily appropriated by shellac which represented 72 per cent of the total quantity and 79 per cent of the total value recorded under lac. The outgoing shipments of shellac in 1933-34 amounted to 529,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 1,94 lakhs as compared with 262,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 83 lakhs. The figures represented an increase of 267,000 cwts, or of 102 per cent in volume and ot Rs. 1,11 lakhs or 134 per cent in value. This is no doubt a very impressive record but it is due to causes other than the intrinsic position of the commodity as revealed by the statistics of stocks in the world markets.

Raw Wool (Rs. 1.98 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool from India met with exceptionally good prospects during the year under review. During 1932-33 the world production of wool was 2 per cent below the output of the preceding season Furthermore, the prospects for the 1933-34 season were all on the side of a smaller supply in view of droughty conditions in parts of Australia and South Africa One result of all these factors was an increased demand on India and during the year the exports advanced from 32 million lbs. to 56 million lbs. or by 75 per cent. Of the total quantities shipped the davance from 13,000 tons to 19,000 tons, but Umted Kingdom took 43 million lbs. or 77 per cent. those to Germany declined further from 8,000 tons to 19,000 tons. as compared with 28 million lbs, or 87 per cent in 1932-33. Of the remainder, 7.6 million lbs, were consigned to the United States of America and an interesting tact to be noted in this years connection is that this purchaser more than trebled her share in comparison with the recorded purchases of 1932-33 about 2·5 million lbs Belgium received 2 7 million lbs, or a a little more than double of what she had taken in 1932-33. Considerable increases were also registered in the takings of France, Germany and the Netherlands.

Oils (Rs. 57 lakhs)—The total exports of oil in 1933-34 were valued at Rs. 57 lakhs which meant an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs in value in comparison with the exports of 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments consisted, as usual, of vegetable non-essential oils, the consignments of which increased from 2,444,000 gallons to 2,915,000 gallons in quantity.

The details showing the exports of vegetable now essential oils are given in the table .-

Imports of vegetable non-essential oils.

		[In	thousand	gallons]
1	913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34.
	Pre-war			
Castor oil	1,007	-982	1.125	1,335
Groundnut oil	288	455	917	716
	1,091	36	29	32
Mustard oil .	407	250	226	263
Other sorts	449	177	147	569

Total 3,242 1,900 2,441 2,915

Metals and Ores (Rs. 5.49 lakhs) -The total exports of ores in 1933-34 amounted to 305,000 tons valued at Rs 1,84 lakhs as compared with 227,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,36 lakhs in 1932-33 Exports of manganese ore, which represented Exports of manganese ore, which represents about 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 266,000 tons as compared with 198,000 tons in 1932-33 and 212,000 tons in 1931-32. France which was the largest purchaser in the Indian market in 1932-33 instable as represented of 1000 tons. limited her requirements to 61,000 tons only as against 75,000 tons in the preceding year. The United kingdom however offered an improved market and took 117,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 55,000 tons in 1932-33. Belgium reduced her demand from 32,000 tons to 19,000 tons Japan which is becoming an important market almost doubled its requirements and took 62,000 tons in the year under review

Exports of pig non advanced by 73 per cent. in quantity from 218,000 tons in 1932-33 to 378,000 tons in 1933-34 and by 15 per cent in value from Rs 74 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs. bulk of this improvement has to be attributed to the rehabilitation of demand from Japan which country had cut down her requirements from 188,000 tons in 1931-32 to 71,000 tons in 1932-33 Exports to Japan in 1933-34 almost regained the level of 1931-32 and amounted to 184,000 tons, or nearly 4,000 tons less than in 1931-32. Exports to the Umted States of America advanced from 33,000 tons in 1932-33 to 61,000 tons in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to tons to 7,000 tons.

The tollowing table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three

(In thousand tons )

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34
Production of pig iron	1,070	880	1,109
(ingots) , steel	602	591	721
Production of finished steel	450	442	551

Other Exports. Other important exports from Indla included paraffin wax (Rs. 2,29 lakhs); Olicakes (Rs. 1,65 lakhs), Coffee (Rs. 1,92 lakhs); tobacco (Rs. 9,92 lakhs); dyeing and tanning substances (Rs. 79 lakhs) and spices (Rs. 72 lakhs.)

## Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the un-Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication Index (3) the general un-weighted index numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1926 which 30 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers brings up-to-date (1) the un-weighted index of 100 articles on base 1873-100.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :-

	Ye	ar.		Exported articles 28 (un-weighted).	Imported articles 11 (un-weighted).	General Index No. for all (39) Articles (un-weighted).	Weighted Index No. (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873.
1925				233	211	227	265
1926				225	195	216	260
1927		••		209	185	202	258
1928	••			212	171	201	261
1929				216	170	203	254
1930				177	157	171	213
1931				125	131	127	157
1932		••		120	139	126	149
1933			. 19	118	128	121	139

Besides the above wholesale price index price index number for Calcutta while the numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Rombay Labour Office compiles similar statis-Intelligence, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale tres for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 .-

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914).

		Year.			Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi,
- 1925				[	591	163	151
1926					148	149	140
1927	••				148	147	137
1928					145	146	137
1929		••			141	145	133
1930			••		116	126	108
1931	• •	••			96	109	95
1932		••			91	109	99
1933					87	98	97
1934					89	95	96

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932 although wholesale prices were slightly lower than in 1931, the fluctuations were within narrow limits, monthly statements of retail and wholesale in 1933 prices again recorded a considerable fall. This was somewhat checked during 1934 when addition to these, however, some of the

Provincial Governments also publish working during 1931 although with less vigour than in class cost of living index numbers. Such index 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower class cost of living index numbers, Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar; for seven centres in Bihar and Orissa by the Department of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, and for Rangoon by the Office of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The Bombay working class cost of living index number with base July 1914-100 stood at 99 in December 1934, the average for 1934 being 97. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 72 in December 1934 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 74 in December 1934. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 was 57 in December 1934 while the Jubbulwas 57 in December 1934 while the Juddupore Index on the same base was 56. For Bangoon, four different index numbers with base 1931-100 are compiled for (a) Burmese, (b) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (c) Hindustalis and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Number in December 1934 for these were 84, 91, 89 and 85 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which improvement of commenced at the end of 1929 continued also have been taken.

1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Reconomic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of a Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them

## Air Routes.

Imperial Airways service provides through transport from Karachi to Europe and London, arriving from Europe each Thursday and Sunday at Karachi where it connects with Indian Trans-Continental Airways whose service departs from Karachi the same evening and passes through Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad, reaching Calcutta on the following Friday and Monday, respectively. The duplicate Service ceases at the Calcutta end and from there the plane leaves every Saturday, reaching Singapore on Monday.

From Calcutta, Indian National Airways operate a service to Dacca and a bi-weekly to Rangoon via intermediate ports.

In the reverse direction, through air transport is provided from Singapore to Karachi by Indian Trans-Continental Airways and on to Europe and London by Imperial Airway's westbound service, leaving Karachi each Sunday and Wednesday.

The Tata Air Mail Service connects at Karachi with Imperial Airway's Eastbound and West-bound services and provides through air transport to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras.

The fares from Karachi are as follows:—to Baghdad £34; to Athens £71; to London £95. The through fare from Karachi to London allows for a weight of 100 kilos (221 pounds) per passenger, and a passenger is entitled to free conveyance of higgage to the extent of the difference between his own weight and the 221 pounds mentioned above.

If the difference between the weight of the passenger and 221 lbs is less than 30 lbs, an additional 33 lbs. of luggage may be carried free. The rate for excess luggage is just over twelve shillings per kilo. Children in arms are weighed with and carried under the same tickets as their mothers or nurses, and other children are charged full fare.

#### Time-tables of England-India-Australia.

The latest available time-tables of air mail services mentioned above are as follows:--

England-India-Malaya (Australia) Air Mail Service.

Saturday	Tuesday	Dep.	London	Arr.	Friday	Monday
Monday	Thursday	Arr.	Alexandria	Dep.	Wednesday	Saturday
Tuesday	Friday	Dep.	Alexandria	Arr.	Tuesday	Friday
,,	,,	Arr.	Gaza	Dep.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Gaza	Arr.	**	**
	••	Arr.	Baghdad	Dep.		

Wednesday	Saturday	Dep.	Baghdad	Arr.	Monday	Thursday
**	,,	Arr.	Basra	Dep.	**	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Basra	Arr.	••	,,
,,	,,	Arr	Koweit	Dep	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Koweit	Arr	,,	,
,,	,,	Arr.	Bahrein	Dep	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Bahrem	Arr.	,,	,,
Thursday	Sunday	Arr.	Gwadar	Dep.	Sunday	Wednesday.
,;	,,	Dep.	Gwadar	Arr	,,	,,
,,	,,	Arr.	Karachi	Dep.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Karachi	Arr.	,,	,,
**	,,	Arr.	Jodhpur	Dep.	,,	,,
Friday	Monday	Dep.	Jodhpur	Arr.	Saturday	Tuesday
,,	,,	Air.	Delhi	Dep.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	,,	••
,,	,	Arr.	Campore	Dep.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Cawnpore	Arr.	,,	,,
,,	"	Arr.	Allahabad	Dep.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Dep.	Allahabad	Arr.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Arr.	Calcutta	Dep.	,,	.,
Saturday		Dep.	Calcutta	Arr.	•	Monday
,,		Air.	Akyab	Dep.		,,
,,		Dep.	Akyab	Arr.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
,,		Arr.	Rangoon	Dep		**
•,		Dep.	Rangoon	Arr.		,,
·		Arr.	Bangkong	Dep.		"
Sominy		Dep	Bangkong	Arr.		Sunday
		Arr.	Alor Star	Dep.		,,
		Dep.	Alor Star	Arr.		
		Arr.	Singapore	Dep.		''
Monday		Dep.	Singapore	Arr.		Sat urday
,,		Arr.	Batavia	Arr.		-
,,		Arr.	Sourabaya	Arr.		**
,,		Arr.	Rambang	Dep		,,
Tuesday		Dep.	Rambang	Air.		,, Friday
,,		Arr.	Koepang	Arr.		
,,		Air.	Darwin	Dep.		**
•			27 000 11 111	201.		,,

## Karachi-Madras Air Service.

					Sou	ith Bou	ınd.	•	
Karachi .						Dep.	6 - 30	Friday	Monday
Ahmedabad						Arr.	10-20	,,	,,
,, .						Dep	10-50	,,	,,
Bombay .		• •				Arr.	13-40	,,	,,
,,						Dep.	14-10	,,	,,
Hyderabad	Decc	an				Arr	18-10	,,	,,
,,			••			Dep.	6-30	Saturday	Tuesday
Madras .		•	••	••	• •	Arr.	9-55	,,	,,
					Nor	th Bou	nd.		
Madras						Dep.	1400	Monday	Friday
<b>Hyder</b> abad	Dece	an				Arc.	17-25	,,	,,
,,						Dep.	6-30	Tuesday	Saturday
Bombay		• •	• •		• •	Arr.	10-30	,,	,,
,,						Dep.	11-00	,,	,,
Ahm <b>ed</b> abad					••	Arr.	13-50	,,	"
,,						Dep.	14-20	,,	,,
Karachi				••		Arr.	18-10	,,	,,

#### Africa and the Far East.

Several new air services which are of considerable importance to India have been inaugurated, and of these the most notable is the England-Africa service which connects with the England-India service at Cairo and provides an entirely new route between Delhi and South

the Dutch service between Amsterdam and Batavia, both of which pass through Baghdad and Karachi.

Baghdad, in particular, is developing rapidly in importance and it is said, not without reason, that it will soon become the Clapham Junction of the air. This will certainly be the case if the projected services from Persia and Russia materialise.

The extension of the England-India Air Mail Other important air lines established are the to Australia has been accomplished and Austra-French service between Paris and Saigon and ha is now linked by air with England

## The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book," The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the follow-

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose,

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality; Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which

need to be specially imported.

The new rules were calculated materially to iden the scope of operations of the widen Department.

The total value of orders placed by the Department during the year 1933-34, the latest period for which figures are yet available, was Rs 3,59,94,135 as compared with Rs. 3,30,90,903 during 1932-33. The increase amounts to Rs. 29,03,232 or 8 8 per cent, which is most satisfactory considering that throughout the year under review the necessity for the strictest economy in expenditure still continued, so that fewer indents were received for plant and machinery and stores required for new capital works, and indenting Departments continued consumable stores to a minimum.

As a result of the close observance of the Rupee Tender Rules by departments of the Central Government and other provincial governments, the value of stores indents submitted for sending to the Director General, India Store Department, London, was Rs. 60,01,840 as against Rs. 74,36,880 in the pieceding year.

The Department continued throughout the year to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products. The means adopted included technical advice and suggestions. Every endeavour was made to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrifleing economy efficiency.

The total expenditure during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs 22,69,675, showing an excess of Rs. 1,01,652 over the corresponding figures tor the year 1932-33. The increase is chiefly due to the partial restoration of the emergency cut on salaries of the staff and partly to the normal growth of expenditure due to annual increments. The credit side of the account shows an increase of Rs 1,81,205, the total carnings amounting to Rs. 11,97,491 against Rs. 10,16,286 during the preceding year. This improvement, it is satisfactory to note, is shared by all sections of the Department, The recoveries on account of purchase and inspection of stores against indents placed with the Department, advance by Rs. 43,932, while fees earned on stores inspected on behalf of other authorities and on tests and analyses carried out at the Government Test House and the Mctallurgical Inspectorate exceeded the corresponding figures of the previous year by Rs. 1,39,891.

After covering the excess of Rs. 1,01,652 works, and indenting Departments continued on the expenditure side, there was a net to cut down their annual requirements of improvement of Rs. 79,553, in the balance sheet of the Department.

# Bombay Stamp Duties.

Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Acknowled ment of Debt ex. Bs. 20 0 1 Affidavit or Declaration 2 0	Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part 0 12 For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond
Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—  (a) If relating to the sale of a bill	Rs. 1,000 3 12 Bond, Administration, Customs, Security
of exchange 0 4	or Moriçage Deed-For amount not
(aa) If relating to the sale of Govt.	exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a
Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as. 2 for every Rs. 10,000	Bond. In any other case
or part.	Cancellation 5 0
or part. (b) If relating to sale of a share in an	Certificate or other Document relating to
incorporated company or other body corporate—two annas for every 5,000	Shares 0 2 Charter Party 2 0
or part thereof of the value of the	Charter Party 2 0 Cheque and demand drafts are exempt
share.	from stamp duty with offect from 1st
(c) If not otherwise provided for 1 0	July 1927.
Appointment in execution of a power—	Composition—Deed
(a) Of trustees 15 0 (b) Of property, moveable or immove-	Conveyance, not being a Transfer— Not exceeding Rs. 50 0 8
able 80 0	Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100 1 0
Articles of Association of Company-	Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed
(a) Where the company has no share	Rs. 200 2 0 Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed
capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500 25 0	Rs. 300 4 8
(b) Where the nominal share capital	For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not	Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 1 8
exceed Rs. 1,00,000 50 0	For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000 7 8
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Conveyance relating to immoveable property
Articles of Clerkship	situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad,
Award, any decision in writing by an	Poona and Karachi, for the entries in article
Arbitrator, other than by an Order of	23 the following entries shall be substituted,
the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the pro-	namely.— 23. Conveyance (as defined by section 2
for the amount of value of the pro-	
perty to which the award relates as	(10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted
perty to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a	(10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No. 62—
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  2 1 Ahmeda-
set forth in such award subject to a maximum 20 0 Bill of Exchange— Where payable otherwise than on demand	under No. 62—  2 1 Ahmeda- Bom- bad,
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  2 1 Ahmeda-
set forth in such award subject to a maximum 20 0 Bill of Exchange— Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if dra.vn singly)—Not exc ha. 200. a. 3: exc. Rs. 200. not	under No. 62—  1 Ahmeda- Bom-bay. Poona & Karachi. Rs. a. Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum 20 0 Bill of Exchange— Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if dra.vn singly)—Not exc ha. 200. a. 3: exc. Rs. 200. not	under No. 62—  1
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  2 Ahmedabud, Poona & Karachi. Rs. a. Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  1 Bombay. Poona & Karachl. Rs. a.  Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  2 Ahmedabad, Poona & Karachl. Rs. a.  Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 0 8 0 8
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  2 Ahmedabud, Poona & Karachi. Rs. a.  Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 0 8 0 8 Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  2 Ahmedabud, Poona & Karachi. Rs. a.  Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 0 8 0 8 Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 1 0 1 0 Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—  1 Rombay.  Rs. a.  Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 but Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but Where it exceed Rs. 200 but where it exceed Rs. 200 but
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	2
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—    1
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—    Ahmedabud, Poona & Karachl, Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	1   Rom-bay.   2   Ahmeda-bad,   Poona & Karachi.   Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—    1
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—    And
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	2
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	1   Rom-bay.   2   Ahmeda-bad,   Poona & Karachl.   Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	1
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—    And   Bom   bay.   Poona & Karachl.   Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	Ahmedabad,   Poona & Karachi.   Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	Ahmedabad,   Poona & Karachi.   Rs. a.
set forth in such award subject to a maximum	under No. 62—    And   Bom   bay.   Poona & Karachl.   Rs. a.

T	ls.	я	1	Re	. a.
Copy of Extract-If the original was not			Policy of Insurance—	200	
chargeable with duty, or if duty with			4-1 79		
which it was chargeable does not		_	(1) Sea—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or 1 per cent. of		
exceed 1 Rupee	1	0	amount insured	0	ι
In any other case	2	0	In any other case for Rs. 1,000 or part		
Counterpart or Dupticate—If the duty with which the original instrument is			thereof	0	1
chargeable does not exceed two rupees—			(2) For time-For every Rs. 1,000 or		
The same duty as is payable on the			part insured, not exc. 6 months	0	2
original. In any other case	2	0	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12		
Delivery Order	0	1	months	0	4
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate			If drawn in duplicate, for each part.—		
or Vakil 5	00	0	Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.		
In the case of an Attorney 5	00	0	(3) Fire—When the sum insured does		
	10	0	not exceed Rs. 5,000	0	8
Divorce	5	0	In any other case	1	ō
Other than Will, recording an adoption	-			•	-
or conferring or purporting to confer			In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any		
Authority to adopt	20	0	renewal of an original policy—One-		
Lease-Where rent is fixed and no pre-			half of the duty payable in respect		
mium is paid for less than 1 year, same			of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under		
duty as Bond for whole amount; not			Art. 53 (Receipt).		
more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3			(4) Accident and Sickness-Against		
years, same as Conveyance for consi-			Raiway accident, valid for a single		
deration equal to amount or value of			journey only	0	1
the average annual rent reserved; for			In any other case-for the maximum		
indefinite term, same as Conveyance			amount which may become payable		
for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent			in the case of any single accident or		
which would be paid or delivered for			sickness where such amount does not		
the first ten years if the lease continued			exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every		
so long; in perpetuity, same as Convey-			Rs. 1,000 or part	0	2
ance for consideration equal to one- fifth of rents paid in respect of first			(5) Life, or other Insurance, not speci-		
50 years. Where there is premium			fically provided for-		
and no rent, same as Conveyance for			For every sum not exceeding		
amount of premium; premium with			Rs. 250	0	2
of premium in addition to the duty			Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceed-	٠	_
which would have been payable on the			ing Rs. 500	0	4
lease if no fine or premium or advance			For every sum insured not exceed-	·	-
had been paid or delivered.			ing Rs. 1,000 and also for every		
Letter—Allotment of Shares	0	2	Rs. 1,000 or part	0	6
Credit	0	2	If drawn in duplicate for each part		
License	10	0	half the above rates.		
Memo. of Association of Company-II			· Insurance by way of indemnity		
accompanied by Articles of Association	30	0	against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to		
If not so accompanied	80	0	workmen employed by or under		
Notarial Act	2	0	the insurer or against liability		
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase			to pay compensation under the		
or sale-			Workmen's Compensation Act		
(a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs. 20.	0	4	of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium	0	1
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Secu-			In case of a re-insurance by one Com-	٠	•
rity exceeding in value Rs. 20-			pany with another 1 of duty pay-		
a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part.			able in respect of the original insu-		
(bb) Of Government Security—			rance, but not less than I anna, or		
Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,			more than 1 Re.		
2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part.	_	_	Policies of all classes of Insurance not		
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	1	0			
Partnership—Where the capital does not	_		of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops		
exceed Rs. 500	5	0	and other property against loss or		
	20	0	damage, are liable to the same duty		
Dissolution of	10	0	as Policles of Fire Insurance.		

Power of Attorney—  For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents		a.	Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000— The same duty as a Bond for the	Rs.	a.
In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents		0	amount secured.	10	0
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1	0	(but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable		
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0	and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth m such settlement.		
than 1 transaction, or generally Authorising more than 5 but not more	10	0	Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the		
than 10 persons to act		0	eties of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is mimoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0	exceeding ten rupees.		
Promissory Notes—  (a) When payable on demand—			Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0	1	for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.		
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	. 0	2	Shipping Order Surrender of Lease—When duty with	0	1
(iii) In any other case	O	4	which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.		
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand.	! ;	_	In any other case	5	0
Protest of Bill or Note	. 2		deration equal to the value of the share.		
Protest by the Master of a Ship	. 2	0 2	Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of		
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20		_	Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.		
Reconveyance of mortgaged property-			1	10	0
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.	t 3 1		—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31. —of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller	10	0
(b) In any other case	. 10	0	amount as may be chargeable for		
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	1		transfer of shares.  Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consi-		
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The sam duty as a Bond for such amoun or value as set forth in the Release	e t		deration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.  Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a		
	. 10	0	Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15	0 0 8

# The Indian National Congress.

presented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the Indian Year Book. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be :-

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and poli-tical of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the Extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by consti-tutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at the union then effected was purely superficial; trating his attention on the revival and de the difference between the Moderates and the Ex-

For a complete history of the movement re- | tremists was fundamental; the Extremists captured the machinery of the Cougress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his licutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extreme leftists described as a climbdown, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 Session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England and the two Indias. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfillment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous Session, the Congress, at its 1929 Session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a definer of the law of the gress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded. As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, actually went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Govern-ment bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive acti-vities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. At present, the Congress is once again a constitu-For some years following 1907 efforts were tonal organisation, most of whose activities made to heal the split and these were without are legitimate and lawful. It has once again avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress metat decided to contest elections to the legislatures. Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Mr. Gandhi, is no longer at its head, having Charan Muzumdar of Farldpur in Bengal. But retired from it and from politics. He is concentrating his attention on the revival and develop-

#### THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

It was in 1920 that Mr. Gandhi, who had only | Turkey, the "fighting" of two other grievance in the previous year unsuccessfully started his | was later on added to its first object, namely, Passive Resistance struggle as a protest against

was later on added to its first object, namely, the punishment of officials in the Punjab Martial the Rowlatt Act, conceived his idea of non-co-operation. Originally intended to be a protest against the British policy towards able in 1920 to get the Calcutta Special Congress

to endorse their programme of "progressive was authorised to give the signal also for a non-violent non-co-operation" which was campaign of non-payment of taxes and civil non-vlolent non-co-operation" which was campaign or non-payment or taxes and cave reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur disobedience. Early in 1980 the Congress which, on Mr. Gandhi's motion, changed its executive appointed Mr. Gandhi as "Dictator" old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peacetul means." for all India and gave him power to launch civil disobedience as and when he thought fit. This Mr. Gandhi did in March and practically all controls of the control of the con Swaraj by all legitimate and peacetul means."
The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of a large number of active Congressmen with the result that the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 made a "grim resolve" to challenge the "repression movement" by appointing Mr. Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a "No pression movement" by appointing Mr. Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a "No Tax" campaign at Bardolf. The riots in Chauri Chaura in 1922, preceded by the Bombay riotin 1921 during the Prince of Wales' visit (see 1923 and 1924 editions of this book) opened Mr. Gandhi's eyes to the impossibility of maintaining a new vicious contraction. taining a non-violent atmosphere under exciting conditions. He suspended his proposed civil disobedience campalgn and replaced it by what is known as the Bardoll Programme which eschewed all the aggressive items of non-co-operation in favour of the promotion of inter-communal unity and khaddar. Soon after Mr. Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for slx years, (See 1923 and 1924 editions.)

This turn of events threw cold water on the enthusiasm of non-co-operators who got discouraged. In order, therefore, to sound the country's readiness for aggressive action once more, the All-India Congress Committee appoint ed a Committee, known as the Civil Disobedience Committee, in June 1922. The Committee toured the country and in October, 1922, produced two reports, one favouring Council entry to offer obstruction to Government and the other recommending the adoption of the Bardoli Programme. A battle royal ensued between the two parties for two or three years, the Swara-lists—or the "Co-operators," as they were derisively called by the non-co-operators—carrying the day throughout. Every little triumph of the Swarajists meant a diminution of the prestige and influence of the No-Changers. of the prestige and influence of the Ne-Changers. This went on for some time until the Belgaum session of the Congress, presided over by Mr. Gandhi himself, suspended the non-coperation programme. Thereby the movement was practically killed, and, strange to say, it received its death-blow at the hands of the very author of its being. But the fond parent did not lose heart and bided his time. His chance came in 1928 when the Congress was split into two warring camps. One was ready to accept Dominion Status for India, while the other would have nothing short of independence. At the psychological moment, Mr. Gandhi staged a re-entry into the political arone, he had been but allest accepted a decine. arena—he had been but a silent spectator during the five preceding years—and, professing to effect a compromise within the Congress, provided a loophole for the revival of non-co-operation. Although Dominion Status was actually declared in 1929 to be the goal of Indian political progress, Mr. Gandhi insisted on having it on the spot and when that was naturally refused he returned

cally the whole country was set ablaze. There was open defiance of the law all over the land, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to put down illegal activities. The movement waned by the end of the year through sheer exhaustion and civil disobedience was suspended carly in 1931 as a result of negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. The year 1931 was a year of negotiations although the discussions centred on alleged breaches of the Viceroy-Gandhi understanding. The efforts for peace were carried to the point of inducing Mr. Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference in London to formulate a constitution for India. All this, however, proved to be a juil in the storm which again broke out in fuller fury early in the New Year. On the ground that the Government had broken the understanding arrived at between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, the Congress leader declared in favour of a revival of aggressive non-co-operation. The Government, however, was apparently prepared for it; simultaneously with the announcement of the Congress decision the Government set in motion its powerful machinery and grappled with the renewed nonco-operation movement before it had time to take root again. Civil disobedlence was scotched before it was born this time. In short the Government killed the non-co-operation movement. Another attempt was made in the middle of 1933 to revive it in an attenuated form, but the "individual civil disobedience", as it was called, was still born. This fell flat. Very few people came forward to practise this kind of resistance to authority, while the Government's measures to put down lawlessness any form continued unabated. Thus the campaign died a natural death. Even this attenuated form of non-co-operation was formally withdrawn in 1934, when Mr. Gandhi advised its a handloument, reserving to himself advised its abandonment, reserving to himself alone the right to use the weapon at the proper

The career of the Congress between the Belgaum session, when the N. C. O. movement was suspended, and the years 1929-30, when civil disobedience was revived, was comparatively dull. (See earlier issues of Indian Year Book). The next few years saw the two great civil disobedience movements.

From very early in the year 1932 the country was in the grip of the civil disobedience movement and the measures which the Government adopted to suppress it. After the Government had put about 75,000 persons in jail all over the country, the movement, as stated before, began to wane and by the end of the year it had nearly disappeared.

In the latter half of 1932 His Majesty's Governto his old love, non-co-operation and boycott.

He had been biding his time, and the astute politician, that he is, he reintroduced in December 1929 his formula that had been dead the Congress Executive as regards seats in the legislatures and the proportion in which they should be divided option of leaving the jail and choosing his own among them. This award was necessitated residence, provided he undertook not take any by the failure of the representatives of different jear in the civil disobedience movement, but communities to arrive at a common settlement during the first two sessions of the Round Table Conference. In the course of the second R.T.C. the minorities, consisting of the Muslims, the depressed classes and the Anglo-Indians, arrived at a mutual settlement known as the Minorities Pact which, they claimed, had the support of 46 per cent. of the population of India.

When the Award was published it was strongly resented by the Hindu community and by the extreme section of the Muslim community which did not get everything that was claimed for the community. In the Punjab and Bengal, especially, it led to a strong agitation on the part of the Hindus.

A section of public men made repeated attempts to arrive at a mutual settlement in order to replace the Award as provided in the Award Itself, but nothing resulted.

Similarly there was great dissatisfaction among the Hindu community about the separate electorates on which basis provision had been made in the Communal Award for the represenmade in the Communal Award for the representation of the depressed classes. The Hindus claimed that the depressed classes, being but a section of the Hindu community, should not be permanently separated from the bulk of the Hindu community. Mr. Gandhi from his prison cell made it a question of conscience and suddenly declared a fast unto death unless the Communal Award was amended in respect of Communal Award was amended in respect of the representation of the depressed classes by means of separate electorates.

This sudden declaration led to a commotion in the country and several leaders gathered together in Poona and, with the help of Dr. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur Raja, representing the two rival groups of the depressed classes, and the help of representative Hindus classes, and the neip of representative filmus like Pandit Malayiya, arrived at a formula known as the Poona Pact, which was a modification of that portion of the Communal Award which dealt with the representation of the depressed classes. As the crisis in Mr. Gandhi's life was approaching, owing to prolonged fast, the Prime Minister and the British Cabinet lost no time in effecting a modification of the Award as desired by the signatories to the Poona Pact. (See last year's Indian Year Book )

An incidental effect of this fast of Mr. Gandhi was that it served to bring him once more in the limelight after months of obscurity. As the limelight after months of obscurity. As during the past two or three years the Congress stood for Mr. Gandhi and vice versa and as the Government had successfully suppressed the Congress movement, Mr. Gandhi's name and personality receded into the background at least temporarily. This oblivion into which Mr. Gandhi had been forcibly thrust was shattered by the "fast unto death", and he became once most the dynamic influence of the previous once more the dynamic influence of the previous repressive policy of Government has proved year. It is true that his activities were confined to strong for it"; the other school was to the uplift of the depressed classes, but the contact that he was thereby enabled to establish number of persons reddy to go to jail and make with the outer world served to hearten his sacrifices for the country was steadily falling, it sympathisers. During the fast he was given the

part in the civil disobedience movement, but Mr. Gandhi did not avail himself of this conditional offer of freedom and continued to remain in iail.

Even after he broke his fast he was permitted to continue his activities for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes and to work for the abolition of untouchability from within his prison cell. His agitation for a change in the age-long social law among Hindus pro-voked a counter-agitation on the part of orthodox Hindus who went to the length of suggesting that even if it meant Mr. Gandhi's death they would not surrender an inch. The outburst of social reformist enthusiasm engendered by the "fast unto death" gradually waned and in certain respects even a set-back ensued. Untouchables claim for equality with caste Hindus in the matter of entry into temples led clashes. These circumstances Mr. Gandhi to undertake an unconditional fast for twenty-one days. Thus once again Congress leaders and sympathisers had the satisfac-tion of seeing the author of non-co-operation in the public eye, though in a non-political sphere.

In consideration of the moral and spiritual value attached by Mr. Gandhi to his new fast and in view of his old age and weakened state of health, Government unconditionally released him the day after his release Mr. Gandhi suspended civil disobedience for six weeks, and extended till August 1. The fast ran its prescribed course and was broken at the end of three weeks. Mr. Gandhi is an adept in fasting for long periods and therefore stood the ordeal very well. Very soon he regained his normal health. During his convalescence he held consultation with Mr. M. S. Aney, the acting President of the Congress, and with Dr. M. A. Ansar, and Dr. B. C. Roy, two leading Congressmen, who were attending upon him as his medical advisers. As a result of these conversations, Mr. Gandhi convened an informal conference of such of the leading Congressmen as were out of jail at the time for considering how far and in what direction the Congress should change its policy. The Conference met in Poona in the middle of July and was attended by representative Congressmen from all over the country.

Mr. Gandhi had in the meanwhile sent for the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, who came from Coimbatore. One could now gauge what his advice must have been, but it is clear that the Congress leader paid little heed to his counsel.

The proceedings of the Conference were throughout lively. Two schools of thought emerged from the discussions: one held that civil disobedience had had sufficient trial but had failed to achieve the end in view, "as the

factor in changing the mentality of Government. Many favoured the abandonment of civil disobedience and openly acknowledged the failure of the movement, but it seemed clear that Mr. Gandhi refused to surrender, according to him a Satyagrahi should not rest until his objective was attained.

Eventually the Conference resolved to withdraw civil disobedience as from August 1, provided an honourable agreement was reached with the Viceroy by Mr. Gandhi, who was authorised to seek an interview with his authorised to seek an interview with his Excellency for that purpose. The Conference refused unconditionally to withdraw civil disobedience or to accept Mr. Gandhi's suggestion to replace mass civil disobedience by individual civil disobedience.

In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. Gandhi requested the Viceroy to grant him an interview, but the request was turned down on the ground that the interview was for the purpose of initiating negotiations with Government regarding conditions for the withdrawal of civil disobedience and that Government could not enter into any negotiations for the withdrawal of a wholly unconstitutional movement. second request by Mr. Gandhi, offering to explain to the Vicercy that the proceedings of the Poona Conference, taken as a whole, were calculated to bring about honourable peace, met with a similar tate. The reply to the second request was that there could be no question of holding conversations with the representative of an association which had not abandoned a movement intended to coerce Government by means of unlawful activities.

Soon after the conclusion of the Conference, Soon after the conclusion of the Conference, Mr. Aney, the acting President of the Congress, issued a statement in which he refused unconditionally to withdraw the civil disobedience movement, but ordered the discontinuance for the time being of all mass civil disobedience, its children the contraction of the contraction. including the no-tax and no-tent campaigns, reserving the right to any individual who night be ready for suffering. The secret methods adopted till then were to be abandoned and all Congress organisations, including the office of

owing to the serious condition of his mother's health. This gave him an opportunity of meeting Mr. Gandhi and they had several days' close consultations. It was agreed that they should record their respective opinions on the Congress policy in the form of letters to each other and these were later published. Sharp differences of opinion manifested themselves centrate on such aspects of Congress work which

inination to win freedom which was an important; engage itself in active work in the cause of the peasants and workers. In short, he adumbrated an economic scheme based on his socialistic ideals. Mr. Gandhi, however, accepted the young leader's scheme as an ideal, but refused to adopt it as a working programme for the immediate future. They agreed to differ and each pursued his own course.

Mr. Gandhi left Poona and reached Ahmedabad through Bombay. Anticipating his sudden arrest, he dismanted his Sabarmati Ashram, giving the inmates full freedom to act as they liked, either to follow him to jail or to work for their ideals according to their lights. He offered the Ashram property to Government and at the same time intimated his desire to march to the village of Bass, accompanied by a few devoted followers, to practice "individual civil disobedience." The contemplated march was prevented and Mr. Gandhi and his followers were taken into custody. The Congress dictator was taken to Yeravda and served with an order under the Criminal Law Amendment an order there the criminal law Americanes Act restricting his movements, which he naturally disobeyed. Thereupon he was 1c-arrested, tried in court and scutenced to one year's imprisonment in "A" class. He was thus no more a State prisoner detained under a century-old regulation at the will of the executive century-on regulation at the will of the executive government, enjoying extra-penitentiary rights in respect of interview, etc., but an ordinary prisoner like other political offenders. This circumstance notwithstanding, Mr. Gandhi misited on being given the same facilities to do propaganda on behalf of the Harijans as he enjoyed during his incarceration under Regulation 11I of 1818. As a special case Government waived certain of the jail rules and allowed lum, within limits, to direct the Harijan uphit movement. He first accepted these concessions, but changed his mind and announced a hunger strike until he was given the former facilities. Government remained unmoved and after a few days' fast he was removed to hospital still as a prisoner. When, however, he entered the danger zone, he was unconditionally released on medical advice. He broke his fast, but declared that he would not exploit the release granted under such peculiar circumstances to further political ends. He would consider Congress organisations, including the office of further political ends. He would consider the A.I.C.C., should cease to exist for the time being.

Meanwhile, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was released from jail a short while before his time, owing to the serious condition of his mother's there was in Congress work was side-tracked the conference of the confe and people's attention, was diverted to Harijan work-one more instance of how the Congress was Mr. Gandh and vice versa during the past few years. He threw himself heart and soul into the Harijan campaign, but as far as politics were concerned he issued on bimself a selfduring these conversations, but the two leaders to tour the country urging the removal of agreed to ignore them for the present and con- untouchability, collecting triple to the country to make the country triple to the country triple triple to the country triple triple to the country triple untouchability, collecting funds for the educa-tion and social amelioration of the Depressed centrate on such aspects of Congress work which ton and social amelioration of the Depressed were common ground between them. From the Classes, pleading with ligh class Handus to open published correspondence between them it the doors of caste temples to Harijan worshippers became known that Pandit Nehru insisted that and to give them the use of public roads, wells. The Congress should put into practice its etc. He visited several places in the Karnatak, professed sympathy for the masses and not rest Andhra, the Tamil Districts and Malabar, content with mete paper resolutions. He would including Mysore, Cochin, Travancore and have the Congress come into the open and Hyderabad States. He met with opposition from orthodox Hindus, and rowdy scenes and had suffered considerably owing to the failure even clashes occurred at more than one place of his second civil disobedience movement, between the Sanatanists (orthodox people) and the reformers.

The tour was interrupted by the disaster in Bihar where unprecedented earthquake shocks had laid waste fields and reduced towns to ruin On reaching Patna after same delay Mr Gandhi found that the situation called for immediate and sustained relief and reconstruction, and at a meeting of the Central Rehef Committee he announced his readiness to offer the respectful co-operation of the Congress with Government in affording relief to the destitute victims. Once before Congress leaders had taken an active interest in the proceedings of the Assembly in connection with the Temple Entry Bill (which has been circulated for eliciting public opinion); and now in the face of a great disaster the Congress again decided to co-operate. attached great significance to this gesture and foresaw the development of co-operation in other fields of public activity.

In fact, the country had been prepared for a change in Congress policy. One small but important section of Congressmen in Maharashtia (including the Beiars) proclaimed a revolt against civil disobedience and started a separate party within the Congress to work for the lifting of the ban on Councils and to contest the clections under the new reform scheme. The Democratic Swaraj Party (as the new organisation was called) was composed predominantly, of right wing Congression of the Maharashtra districts of Bombay and CP This constituted a definite move to break the influence of Mi Gandhi and his junta on nationalist opinion in the country. The three articles of the Party are firstly, the achievement of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means should be the country's goal, secondly, civil disobedience, wh ther of the individual or mass variety, should in the present circumstances of the country be withdrawn; and, thudly, all representative institutions from the village panchayats to the Central Legislature should be captured for the political advancement of the country. This party fared badly at the elec-tions to the Assembly and at one time the proposal was scriously made that the party should be wound up Eventually, however, it was decided to continue its activities. a political force, the party commands little influence outside Maharashtia.

These efforts were assisted by similar action by other sections of Congressmen in Madras and the Andhra Provinces. The intensity of revolt grew steadily until an attempt was made to convenc a conference during the Easter at Delhi to discuss the re-orientation of Congress policy.

### The Congress in 1934-35.

The position of the Congress early in 1934 was that of an institution existing only in name. Individual civil disobedience had long ceased to exist. Every Congress and allied organisation was under the Government ban. Most Congress leaders were in pall. Pandit

was further reduced by the opposition which his Harijan campaign produced among orthodox Hindus. Government showed no inclination to relax their measures against the Congress as long as the latter was committed on paper to a lawless campaign.

It was in these circumstances that a group of prominent Congressmen, who had come out of jail, met in Bombay to consider the advisability of a re-orientation of Congress policy. The rank and file of Congressmen regarded the move with suspicion and thought that it was intended to go back on the policy which had been practised since 1930. Premature disclosure in the press of the intention of these leaders caused an nproar, and the promoters beat a hasty, but temporary, retreat.

Meanwhile Dr Ansati, Dr B C Roy and other leaders held consultations with Mr. Gandhi and apparently brought to his notice the feeling of restlessness among the Congress workers. The shrewd dictator perceived that revolt was in the air and he was not slow to yield.

Leaders had already met in Delhi and had decided on a tentative programme to revive the Swarajya Party of 1923-24. Mr. Gandhi gave tornal sanction to this proposal, and at the same time withdrew individual civil disobedience which was decided upon at Poona in the pre-vious year. But he seemed in no mood to abandon the principle Although he was agreeable to dissociate the Congress as an institution from the lawless movement, he declared that his faith in Satyagiaha was so stiong that he could never give it up, and reserved to himself the right to practise civil disobednee, it and when the "inner man" called upon him to do so. At the same time he made it clear that he did not want either the Congress as an institution of any Congressman individually to follow his footsteps. The statement issued by him explaining these deersions cast a slur on the mass of Congressmen, whom he accused of sliding from the high level of integrity and patriotism which he had set himself or which they had adhered to in the first civil disobedience movement. Not a few Congress leaders protested against this implication. Mr (Lindh also noticed that there was strong inclination on the part of many Congressmen to enter the Councils, and he readily gave in. Although he retused to change his own opinion with regard to the Council programme, he was tolerant enough to welcome the revival of the Swarajya Party and the Delhi decision to take part in the impending election to the Assembly. He stated: "I feel that it is not only the right but it is the duty of every Congressman, who for some reason or other does not want to, or cannot, take part in the civil resistance movement and who has failed in entering into the Legislatines, to seek entry and form combinations in order to prosecute a programme which he or they believe to be in the interest of the country". He went a step further and added, Jawaharlal Nehru was prosecuted and sentenced. "Consistently with my view above mentioned, to two years' imprisonment for sedition in respect 1 shall be at the disposal of the party at all of certain advice he gave to the youth of Bengal, times and render such assistance as it is in Mr. Gandhi's own personal influence, which my power to give". went on with its programme with a great deal of enthusiasm. Notwithstanding Mr. Gaudhi's blessing, however, the left-wing of the Congress protested aloud against the watering down of their militant programme and a battle royal was waged, reminiscent of the pro-change-no-change light ten years before. A meeting of those in favour of entering the Councils was held at Ranchi in May, when the policy and programme of the party were finally adopted It was made clear that they would not enter the legislatures with a view to co-operating with Government and working the reforms embodied in the White Paper, but to carry on the fight within the constitution itself. Some of the objects of the party were to secure the repeal of "repressive laws", to agitate for the rolease of all political prisoners, to resist all acts which might be calculated to exploit the country, to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy, and generally to work for the economic, social and political improvement of the masses The conference regarded the White Paper as "a negation of the national demand made by Mr. Gandhi on behalt national demand made by Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress at the second Round Table Conference and as calculated to perpetuate the political subjection and economic exploitation of the Indian people". It was resolved that the Swarajya Party should take necessary steps to secure the rejection of the White Paper by the country. The conference claimed for India the right of self-determination and expressed the subject that the soly method to analyse sed the opinion that the only method to apply that principle was to convene a constituent assembly representative of all sections of the Indian people to frame an acceptable constitu-tion. The question of the Communal Award was shirked by the conference, which refused to express any opinion thereon and deferred it till the meeting of the constituent assembly.

The withdrawal of individual civil disobedi-ence was proposed by Dr. Ansail. Council enthusiasts, who were diffident about the success of their move, had the satisfaction of finding that not only did the All-India Congress Committee adopt their proposal but it went a step further and actually undertook to conduct the Council programme in the name of the Congress itself. The A. I. C. agreed to set up a Congress Parliamentary Board, to organise and conduct the election campaign and to give directions to the Congress nominees in the Assembly from time to time.

The Patna meeting is important in that it showed that although Mr. Gandhi had failed in his civil disobedience movement and although he uttered some unpopular remarks before and during the proceedings of the A. I. C. C., has hold on the rank and file of Congressmen was so strong that his new scheme went through unscathed. Another feature of the Patna meeting was the evidence it afforded of the

This gladdened the Council entry group which, after the Swarajist meeting at Ranchi it became evident that a large section of Congressmen were opposed to the manner in which the Swarajists fought shy of the Communal Award. Swarajists fought shy of the Communal Award. The Hindu element in the Congress was very loud in protesting that a national institution like the Congress ought not to be silent when "an unnational award" was sought to be thrust on the nation. It was argued that the Communal Award and the separate electorates which it perpetuated would inevitably tend to break up the country into watertight communal compartments and discourage the fusion of the various communities into one nation. The accusation was openly made that Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajist leaders of the Congress, in their anxiety to rush through their Council programme, had capitulated to the Nationalist Muslims in the Congress and surrendered the legitimate rights and interests of the Hindu community.

> There was a prolonged discussion in the Working Committee on this issue, but no agreement was possible. While Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr Aney were very strong on this question and demanded a categorical repudiation of the Communal Award, Dr. Ansari and his Muslim colleagues would not hear of any move to condemn the Award. Right wing Hindu Congressmen, headed by Mr. Gandhi, held that the only possible compromise in the circumstances was to say nothing about the Communal Award. Their ostensible reason was that the Congress, being a non-communal institution, could not afford to alienate the Muslims for fear lest the national character of Muslims for lear rest the national characters with institution should be destroyed. It was apparent, however, that their non-committal attitude on the question of the Award was due to a fear that if they said anything against the Award even the Nationalist Muslims would leave the Congress and expose it to the accusation that it was only a Hindu organisation. The Hindu party was in a minority in the Working Committee, and Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney had no course but to resign from the Committee. The cleavage which occurred in Bombay grew wider as the controversy spread all over the country. Efforts were made in the succeeding weeks to effect a rapprochement, but as nothing came out of them Pandit Malaviya decided to form what was called the Congress Nationalist Party. The objects of this party were the same as those of the Congress itself, but on the question of the Communal Award it was definitely and clearly opposed to the Award as being "anti-national and unjust to the Hindu community".

This breakaway from the Congress was hailed by moderate clements in the country as the possible nucleus of a moderate progressive party. Pandit Malaviya himself at first encouraged this hope and many were expecting that the new party would so frame its creed and policy as to admit non-Congress progressives. A conference was held in Calcutta in the autumn growing strength of the Socialist section inside to inaugurate the new party, but Pandit falaviya was overwhelmed by Bengal Congressmen, who refused to agree to the membership of the The next phase in recent Congress history party being thrown open to non-Congressmen. occurred in Bombay, where a meeting of the In the result the new party was formed as a executive of the Congress was held. Soon dissentient section within the Congress itself.

organised a country-wide campaign to capture seats in the Assembly, Government were for a time undecided on the question of the dis-solution of the old Assembly, and it was known that lengthy correspondence was going on between Delhi and Whitehall. Eventually, however, it was decided to dissolve the old Assembly, but 10ng before the decision was announced the Congress Party had entered the election arena. The newly formed Nationalist Party also entered the lists and put up a bold fight. Between the war cries of these two parties the slogans of loss vocal organisations like the Liberals, Independents and the Justicites or enthusiasm swept the country following the holding of the Congress session in Bombay in October, 1934, after four and a half years' inactivity. Efficient organisation and popular sentiment strengthened the Congress country to the congress session in Bombay in October, 1934, after four and a half years' inactivity. Efficient organisation and popular sentiment strengthened the Congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress country to the congress which once more became a live organisation. The session called in October was in October, 1934, after four and a half years' inactivity. Efficient organisation and popular sentiment strengthened the Congress country to the congress country dates, who scored a signal victory at the polls dates, who scored a signal victory at the polis in November. They held out vague promises, such as the "rejecton" of the reforms scheme, the repeal of "repressive laws" and the setting up of a constituent assembly to decide the future constitution of India. The Parliamentary Board was hard put to it, however, to explain its attitude towards the Communal Award, but it had behind it leaders like Mr Vallabhibhal Patel and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who were held in high esteem Mr. Gandhil who were held in high esteem. Mr. Gandhi himself is believed to have taken an active part in espousing the cause of the official Congress candidates.

In the midst of the election campaign.
Mr. Gandhi announced his intention to
retire from the Congress and active political
life. Various interpretations were put upon this aunouncement. Mr. (fandhi's own reasons were that he found that the rank and file of Congressmen were not true to the Congress creed of peace and non-volcince, that they had alld down from the pinnacle of Satyagraha, and that in the circumstances he had no place in the Congress, Another argument advanced by him was that his presence only encouraged hypocrisy among them and he was a dead weight on the Congress which, instead of benefitting by his presence and leadership, was actually handicapped and deteriorated into a corrupt, inefficient and untruthful organisation Critics regarded Mr. Gandhi's decision as a confession of failure and saw in it a desire to make a graceful retreat from an organisation which he had failed to lead to victory. There was naturally a great effort to get Mr. Gandhi to reconsider his decision, but he stuck to his guns, and when the Congress met in October, 1934, he confirmed his decision and actually sent in his resignation of his membership and dictatorship of the Congress.

# The 1935 Congress Session.

Meanwhile the Congress Parliamentary Board | putting no obstacles in the way of the meeting of the A. I. C. C. which was held at Patna. Gradually one by one of the restrictions imposed on the Congress organisations were removed, except the ban on the Red Shirt organisation in the North-West Frontier Province and on other organisations which were proved to be guilty either of violence or of terrorist inclinations. The list of political prisoners was carefully gone through and those who were not guilty of any crime involving violence were released one after another. Buildings and other property belonging to the Congress, which

> in the earthquake-stricken area of Bihar, was unanimously voted to the chair and the city of Bombay accorded a unique welcome to the president-elect on his arrival. The session itself, from a spectacular point of view, was an undoubted success. There was a touch of the tragic in the retirement of Mr. Gandhi which took place at the end of the session. But those who staved behind reconciled themselves to the inevitable and pleaded with the rank and file to accept it in a philosophic spirit and to run the Congress with ever greater zeal.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's presidential address was mostly devoted to an elaborate analysis of the White Paper, which he citicised from every point of view. He relterated the Congress policy as adumbrated at Ranchi and Patna and gave his blessing to the Council programme. The proceedings of the Congress both in the Subjects Committee and in the open session were remarkable for the display of Socialist strength. The Congress Socialist Party, which started with 17 members in February, 1934, had developed in the course of a few months into a regular All-India party of which the thrst conference was held in Bombay, next door to the Congress pandal. It made no secret of its real intentions. Its policy called for a general levelling down, the transfer of power to the workers and peasants, and the abolition of all inequalities in wealth and status even if it meant expropriation without compensation The Socialists intervened at every stage during the Congress proceedings, but the clever constitutionalists who advised the president outmanoeuvred them. The group has, however, grown steadily since then, and to-day it is a powerful factor inside the Congress ranks. At the present rate of progress, it bids fair to capture the Congress machinery at no very distant date.

The most outstanding achievement of the Congress was the reform of the Congress constitu-Soon after Mr. Gandhi's decision to withdraw ton which was effected at the instance of Mr. Individual civil disobedience there was a general demand in the country that Government should organisation with the elective element functioning and that political prisoners should be a huge gathering which was more spectacular set free Government responded to this appeal than efficient in the conduct of business. Mr. by removing the ban on the Congress and

thousands to a few hundreds and introducing Their neutrality in respect of a Muslim proposal thousands to a few hundreds and introducing [Their neutrality in respect of a Muslim proposal the element of indirect election in the A. I. C. C. accepting the Award resulted in the Assembly Primary Congress members were to elect the accepting the Award resulted in the Assembly Primary Congress members were to elect the according its approval to the Award. Evenofice hearers of their respective local territorial tually a motion made by Mr. Jinnah, in effect accepting provincial autonomy with certain representatives to the provincial executive, whose nominees comprised the A. I. C. C. The members of the A. I. C. C. were to constitute the delegates at the open session. The scheme met with a great deal of opposition, but Hindu opponents of the Communal Award and Mr. Gaudit's indirect on the eye of his retire-lite Muslim supports there of organised two Mr. Gandhi's influence on the eve of his retirement was so great that the session adopted his suggestions without even having seen the approve of it. The communal feeling generated various propositions in pint. He brought a by these two conferences embittered the atmos-rough draft with him, made a cursory review phere. This notwithstanding, Babin Rajendia of it, explained the broad principles underlying them and the meeting said "Yes" to his proposals.

No less important was the creation under the aegis of the Congress of a Village Industries Association. It was to be an organisation of the Congress, but not in the Congress Its work was to be done with the blessing and support of the Congress, but its management was to rest with Mr Gandhi. This has been regarded as a very subtle move on the part of Mr Gandhi to recapture his lost influence with the masses. That Government have not failed to notice the political significance of this move is evident from the allotment of one crore of rupees in the 1935 Central Budget for the development of village industries. The abandonnient of the spectacular movement, the withdrawal of the magnetic personality of Mi Gandhi, the divorce of a very important activity like village industries development from the Congress programme, and the assignment of council work to the Congress Parliamentary Board left the Congress with nothing to do. This is the present position.

When the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published towards the end of the year (See Round Table Conference section) the Congress joined the general outbust of protest. Every section of political opinion. A few Congressmen, Socialists and even people who were known to be the supporters of Government were opposed to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, forms, their object being to work them in such which were regarded as more reactionary than a way as to make administration impossible then to a move to bring the various leaders together as far as the Reforms scheme twas considered. This was no sooner conceived, A. J. C. C. which met at Jubbulpore in the was conceined. This was no sooner conceived that although most of them were at one as fail blowever, and at the time of writing nothing is of Government were opposed to the recommendathat, although most of them were at one as far as the White Paper was concerned, the aims and objects of the Congress were diametrically opposed to those of moderate organisations

This inability on the part of the Congress to join hands with others was responsible for the tailure of Congress members in the Assembly to fulfil their election pledges as far as the "rejection" of the White Paper scheme was concerned. Congress members' speeches contained no mention of the constituent assembly, with the announcement made by representation of mention of the constituent assembly.

affair, reducing the number of delegates from combination of Muslim and Nationalist votes.

the Muslim supporters thereof organised two conferences, one to condemn it and the other to This notwithstanding, Babn Rajendia Prasad on behalf of the Congress and Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Muslims entered into prolonged negotiations to bring about a communal understanding which would replace the provisions of the Award. The basis of the discussion was the substitution of separate electorates by joint electorates Mr Jinnah on behalf of the Muslims agreed to this proposal on the understanding that the Muslim community got what was accorded under the Award plus the introduction of a differential franchise tor the Muslims, which would enable his community to secure voting strength in proportion to its population. The scheme was very nearly adopted, but fell through on account of the opposition of extremist Hindu opinion Thus the eleventh hour effort of the leaders to torpedo the Communal Award tailed.

Discussions then started on the next step in the political game. The question was asked what the Congress meant by rejecting the Reforms scheme Did they mean that they would boycott the provincial Councils when they were set up under the new constitution, or did they mean that they would enter the provincial coincils and capture the seats as they did in the Assembly? If the latter, what would they do when they found themselves in a majority? A few Congressmen openly declared the Congress did contemplate the acceptance of office under the new constitution, but argued that that did not mean co-operation with the Re-forms, their object being to work them in such however, and at the time of witing nothing is definitely known about the next step It is generally believed that Congressmen, if they seeme a majority in the provincial councils, will not refuse office,

while the motions sponsored by them avoided the Timers at the First Round Lable Confer-the word "rejection". Their attitude of ence that they would join an All-India federation neutrality towards the Award until an agreed provided there were adequate safeguards for scheme was evolved was also turned down by a them. This enthusiasm, however, waned in

1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronouncements of Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The hadrang of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States the advisability of a Union of Indian States was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the directly in relationship with the Crown. He continued maintenance of their rights and principalities they shared advisability of a Union of Indian States was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the continued maintenance of their rights and provided that the Brinces of India or their states and provided the position of the States against the danger toreshadowed above. continued maintenance of their rights and privileges, they should not give their consent to

of mental reservations and the maintain they are the had mutual consultations and the Maharaja of Joint Pulhamentary Committee took evidence of federation, namely, that, instead of each Ruler entering the Federation singly on his own should be so settled that the Princes as a body should form one group of their own and join the federation only for certain specific purposes and to the extent that they consented to do

of Patiala.

Later on they arrived at a settlement between themselves and a common plan was evolved whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of that the States would not take more than a year entry of all of them; it was also proposed that after the Constitution Act and the Treaty of unless a proportion of over fifty per cent, of the Accession had been finally formulated to come States joined no State should join singly. As to a final decision on federation, provided the regards their representation in the two tederal door was left open for federating at a later Chambers, it was found that however widely the stage. Chambers, it was found that however where the legislatures were enlarged seats could not be provided for each one of the 600 odd Indian States. Out of these 600 more than half are what by the claim made by Sir Mannibhar Mehta, on may be called small or minor States. And the behalf of the Chamber of Pinces, for the right to larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda second of the Pinces felt to necessary to do so narger States like Hyderanoa, hysoic and Baroda, secrete if the Frinces left in necessary to do so naturally objected to be placed on the same; after their expenience over a period of time, level as the smaller States which are no more. He conceded the same right to Burma. Sir than mere principalities. Then an attempt was made to give representation to the smaller States proposal was stoutly opposed by the Secretary on the group system. At the meeting of the of State also. Sir Samuel Hoars said in the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi in March 1933 course of his evidence before the Committee that the Delhi and the Princes made a carliant extensity to bright the Princes and the representation of the control of the course from the course of the committee that the Delhi and the course from the course of the course from the course of the course from the course from the course of the course from the cou the Princes made a serious attempt to bring when the Crown placed the power acquired from about a settlement of this question. Efforts the Indian States at the disposal of the

Almost all the Princes of India or their when the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the time of the publication of the White Paper.

When the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the time of the publication of the White Paper.

It is scheme was generally supported by the distance of the Princes, at the Princes, subject to the meorporation in the first Round Table Conference, to join the All-Constitution. Act of safeguards for the mainfular Federation, no details of the scheme for tenance of internal autonomy, an equitable the entry of the Princes were discussed. When idistalbution of sents among the States in the the question was later gone into at the Federal federal legislature and a satisfactory settlement Structure. Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. it of the claims made by the Princes under the became evident that the Princes had a number vague term "paramountey" to their entry. On their return to India they

Patiala became the sponsor of a modified plan on the Reforms proposals. Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber Ruler ontering the Federation singly on his own demanded statutory provisions rendering it terms, the matter should be discussed by the pennissible for States to enter the proposed Chamber of Princes and the terms for their entry federation collectively through a confederation. measures to seeme weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint This gave a new aspect to the whole question | sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation For some time there was difference of opinion and inviolability of treaties. These conditions between one section of Princes led by the Maha-raja of Bikaner and another led by the Maharaja tion would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

> In the course of the proceedings of the Committee, the Pinces' representatives declared

it became part of the Federation and the Crown could not return it to the States; nor could the States demand or resume it later on.

Yet another sensation was caused by the insistence of Mr. Churchill and his followers that the Princes were being jockeyed into accepting Federation so that the White Paper scheme could be pushed through. This, however, was unequivocally repudiated by the representatives of the Princes themselves and by the Secretary of State.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee having accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the new Government of India Bill should not confine itself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all-India, the position of the States in the Federation naturally became an important consideration with the Princes. They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent Rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1935, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as they stood.

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers Committee and referred to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the States, the special responsibilities of the Governor General vis-a-vis the Indian States, provisions consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation Laws and powers yested in the Governor-General.

The Princes objected to clause 2 of the Bill. which enabled the King to assign Paramountey powers to anyone whatsoever, and to clause 6, whereby, according to the Princes, everything in the Act would become \*pso facto binding upon the States. They wanted specific gnaranthese for the preservation of their treaties and agreements with the Crown. The idea was to make only such provisions of the Act as were specified in the Instrument of Accession made by individual States applicable to those States and to specify items with respect to which the Federal legislature might make laws for the State concerned. Similarly it was desired that the executive authority of the Federation should be subject to conditions that might be laid down and accepted under the Instruments of Accession. The clause empowering the Governor-General to assume the control of the administration in the event of an emergency, with a view to maintaining the tranquillity of the country was objected to on the ground that it might afford an excuse for the federal authority In short, the States demanded that their powers siderations are:—One, the Bill, far from worsen-

Federation for the functioning of the Federation, | objected to the provisions vesting in the Governor-General the power to enforce federal laws and to give direction to States in respect of Federal subjects in regard to which they (the States) failed to maintain a system of administration adequate for the purposes of the Act, Princes refused to accept the principle of setting off privileges and immunities against a share of taxes, etc, assigned to the federating States. They also protested against the implied subor-dination of State Railways to the Statutory Railway Authority.

> The Princes' decision caused a great sensation and was promptly seized upon by the Conservawas promptly sezect upon by the tive dic-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation, Mr. Churchill and his friends strove hard to make it appear that the Princes were unwilling to enter the proposed Federation. In reply to this, prominent States Ministers pointed out that their object was not to refuse to co-operate in the reformed constitution or to oppose the formation of the Federation, but to insist on certain changes in the Bill which they regarded as essential for the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the States.

Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory spirit and offered to consider the Princes' representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Para-mountey, which was definitely outside the purylew of the Government of India Bill. He declared emphatically that, "though His Majesty's Government recognise the advantage of further clarifying the practice governing the exercise of Paramountey, such issues cannot be determined by the consideration whether the States do or do not tederate. Still less can a settlement of any outstanding claims of individual States be based on any such consideration.

On the question of specifying the subjects in respect of which the Princes were to federate, Sir Samuel Hoare said, "His Majesty's Government have never contemplated a Federation of India only as an association in which British India, on the one hand, and the Indian States, on the other, would do no more than act in concert on matters of common concern. From an early stage the discussions have centred on the creation of an organic union between the two, with the Federal executive and legislature exercising, on behalf of both, the powers vested in them for that purpose." At the end of an acrimonius debate in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare said: "Firstly, the question of Paramountey is one for consideration in India. and it is to a great extent distinct from the consideration of a federal constitution, secondly, we stand on the principle that the Crown's representative must retain ultimate discretion; Thirdly, we recognise there are matters which, by further discussion in India, may be adjusted, while in any case through federation the States will exchange the control of Paramountcy for a due share of constitutional control over a wide field of subjects.

should remain untouched in the event of the ing the position of the Princes in regard to suspension of the constitution. They also Paramountcy, will make it better. Two, the

Paramountcy, which is not mentioned in the Bill. The greater part of the Bill has therefore to be decided on other considerations, and the introduction of Paramountcy into the controversy should in no way complicate or delay our very should not way completed or delay whethe Bill. Three, Paramountey must be dealt with in a normal way in India. It affects all Princes whether they federate or not and whether the Bill is passed or not."

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers During the report stage of the Bill amendments were introduced by the Government which, it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes.

A notable contribution to the discussion about the position of the Princes in the future India was made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri in a series of public lectures delivered early in the year. His point was that the increasing emphasis laid by the Princes on the doctrine of the Paramountcy of the British Crown had assumed such inagnitude that the entire basis of the fabric which British India and the Princes principle of a privy purse and in other words were hoping to realise had changed, and Federa-make their subjects politically efficient.

greater part of the Bill has nothing to do with | tion as such threatened to swallow the Dominion Status for which they were till then striving. Under the present Government of India Act it was the Governor-General acting with his Council that looked atter and maintained all the powers of Paramountey under the Crown. But when the constitutional machinery of the Government of India was sought to be changed and substituted by Federation, the Princes claimed for the first time that the powers of Paramountey should in the future Federal Government vest in the Viceroy alone, acting under the Crown, with certain modifications demanded by them. Mr. Sastri argued that so long as the doctrine of the separate individual allegiance of each Prince to the Crown and not to the Federal Government of the future exercisto the Federal Government of the uture exercisling those powers under the Crown was maintained, the dominionhood of India would not be
complete. Mr Sastri called upon the Princes
to make three declarations: that Dominion
Status was the central goal of Indian political
evolution, that the army should be completely
Indianised within a stated period, and that the
Princes would liberalise their administration,
set up representative institutions accent the set up representative institutions, accept the

# The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (vide 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress.

Those who had held the Federation in high Those who had held the Federation in high esteem for its moderation, sobriety and balanced judgment suffered a rude shock in 1927 when the Liberal body and its leading lights proved the saying, "If you scratch a Liberal you will find an extremist." Liberal leaders bade goodbye to their avowed principle of co-operation with the Government when they expressed themselves in favour of a boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms on the ground that there was no Indian Reforms that there was no Indian on it.

Thenceforward Liberal politics became negative and barren, and leaders who had enjoyed a reputation for sane-thinking came to be regarded as the "wild men" of the Congress. Boycott was the breath of their nostrils, although they were declaring now and then that the door was still open for Government to "make a gesture of co-operation". Their monotonous stagnation was, however, slightly relieved by the efforts at constitution making undertaken at

the instance of the Congress. Liberals heartily co-operated in this endeavour and attended the All-Parties Conference summoned by the Congress in the middle of the year. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Liberal Federation, consented to serve on the Committee appointed by the Conference to draft a constitu-After months of toll the tion for India. Committee produced a constitution according to which India would enjoy the status of the Dominions of the British Empire. The report also offered a solution for the communal dissensions and a formula to govern the relations between British India and the Indian States. It was, in a sense, a Liberal document, for the Liberals were the only group of men in the country who unanimously and unreservedly accepted the entire report.

The plea for the grant of Dominion Status was very strongly urged by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, President of the 1928 Session of the Liberal Federation, who said that the trusteeship of England was coming to an end. The British had to deal with a people who had attained majority ceal with a people who had attained majority and were demanding from the So-called trustees their property and also asking for accounts. The British must change their mentality and must realise the feeling that was growing in the country, which if not guided properly would swallow everything. This firm attitude on the part of the Liberals whom Government were not alow to recomise as their allies asswad were not slow to recognise as their allies served

to hasten the advent of a new era. The changing political situation was exhaustively reviewed at personal interviews between the British Cabinet and the India Office and Lord Irwin, who had gone home on four months' leave. As a result of these conversations, the Viceroy made soon after his return from leave what is now famous as the Proclamation of October 31, 1929. (For details see Congress section).

The Liberal Party's leaders had a busy time of it throughout the year 1930. They had, on the one hand, to set their faces against the civil disobedience movement conducted by the Congress and, on the other, to prepare a strong case for Indian Reforms such as would withstand the attack of dichards in Britain.

The principal resolutions passed by the Federation in 1931 demanded that the Federal Executive should be made responsible to the popular Chamber of the Legislature; the residuary powers must be vested with the Central Government; a definite scheme for the Indianisation of the Defence Forces including officers and men within a specified time should be immediately propounded and provision of facilities for the training of Indians for service in all arms of defence, so as to complete the process within a specified period, should be in charge of a Minister responsible to the Legislature; the future Government of India must have complete freedom to adopt measures for the promotion of basic trades and industries; no special powers must be given to the Governor-General and the Governors except in extreme cases of emergency; separate electorates should be done away with and there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities; there should be no statutory fixation of a majority and the position of all important minorities should be equitably considered in the determination of weightage.

only and considered the problems arising out of the federation of the Indian States with British India. Similarly the Percy Committee concerned itself with the financial aspects arising out of the All-India Federation from the Indian point of view. Neither of these committees included any Indian public men from British India. The most important of the three committees was the Franchise Committee presided over by Lord Lothian. It contained a good number of Indians. The recommendations of the Franchise Committee were practically endorsed by the third R.T.C. But the White Paper containing the proposals of His Majesty's Government for the constitutional reform of India has not embodied these recommendations in important particulars.

While the committees were drafting their reports, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, took up the question of constituting the third Round Table Conference. In doing so the British Cabinet at first adopted a plan and procedure radically different from that

derably cut down; in short, the conference method, according to political opinion in India, was materially whittled down.

This led to angry protests from the progressive Indian section of the R.T.C. They held meetings and leading members like Sir T. B. Sapru threatened non-co-operation. The Council of the Liberal Party met simultaneously and announced the conditions on which it would co-operate with the Cabinet in the matter of the R.T.C. and called upon the Government to make a public announcement accepting these conditions.

In response to these protests and appeals a slightly more liberal scheme was announced. The Liberal Party complained that the Cabinet had paid no heed to the conditions published by it and the party as such refused to co-operate with the R.T.C. Sir T. B. Sapru and the progressive section which worked with him, however, accepted the modified plan and consented to work in the third B.T.C.

When the White Paper embodying the proposals of His Majesty's Government were actually issued the Liberals began to complain even more bitterly and affirmed that the White Paper proposals were to some extent even more retrograde than the announcement at the Round Table Conference, Even communal parties were not satisfied with it.

The main point of criticism was that the White Paper was based on entire mistrust of the capacity of Indians to bear the burden of responsible government. Consequently, it was argued, at was overweighted with so many checks and safeguards that, in their desire to keep the control of affairs in the hands of Parliament and the Secretary of State by means of the special powers of the Governor-General and the Governornors, real responsibility was almost blotted out three committees to reshadowed by the second R.T.C. was announced. The Indian States Committee, presided over by the Rt. Hon. Important deductions from the control of the only and considered the unablance are successful. both in the federal centre and the Provinces. finance, nearly eighty per cent. of the budget was earmarked, so that the financial responsibility of the legislature was circumscribed to one-fifth portion of the budget. "Questions like tariffs, currency, exchange and the development of indigenous trade and commerce," some complained, "will practically be controlled from Whitehall through the agency of the Governor-General in the exercise of his special powers. The scheme does not lay down any time limit for bringing to an end the period of transition; nor does it provide any constituent powers for the democratic growth of the constitution without reference to Parliament.

A session of the Liberal Federation was held at Calcutta during the Easter of 1933. Dewan at Calcutta during the Easter of 1933. Down Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, a member of the first two R.T.Cs., presided. Leading Liberals like the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri took prominent part in the deliberations. The Federation, after two days' full discussion in committee, passed a comprohensive resolution pointing out what in its opinion are defects in the White Paper scheme and suggesting modifications, therein a plantand procedure radically different from class of the two previous Conferences. The proceedings were to be in camera; the agenda was
scheme and suggesting modifications therein
to be fixed; the number of delegates was consiso as to render it acceptable to moderate sections

in the country. The Liberal Party assuch was the session contented itself with passing a not represented in the body of Indians chosen resolution of strong profest against the reforms to be associated with the Joint Select Committee, nor did the Party as such send any witnesses to give evidence before the Joint Committee.

As the Joint Committee began to take evidence they suspended then activities for a while, watching how the Government's proposals were 12-shaping themselves under pressure of crossex umation in the committee

During the interval they held the annual session of the laberal Federation at Madras in Christmas week when the resolutions of the Calcutta Session were reiterated The most mportant part of the proceedings of the Federation at Madras was a resolution authorising its President, Mr. J. N. Basii, to take the initiative on behalf of the Liberal Federation as soon as the report of the Joint committee was published and convene a conference of all progressive parties in the reconstrict of discuss the recommendations made Joint Select Committee Report, instead of by the committee

As the Congress had practically ceased to function during this period, laberals and other progressive sections in the country thought it advisable to meet to discuss the White Paper and singlest modifications in it. The Laberals took the lead in this matter and circular tweet took the lead in this matter and circular tweet. sent to various leaders. The response, however, tonable, and reactionary teatures, rendering was not encouraging, and it did not seem easy responsible government in the Provinces and the was not encouraging, and it quo not seem cass. Centre, which the British Government profess to reconcile the various elements in the country, to give to India, wholly illusory. The Federa-

WOLK

When the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published at the end of 1934 the Laberals' obnovious was that it not only report. retained all the objectionable features of the White Paper but was retrograde in respect of one or two essential tactors of democratic) the Central Legislatine Not Committee, the Laberal stell themselves qualified to offer a detached opinion on the report. The suffered detects the only laberal to be returned yields expressed by Laberal leaders were little. different from those of Congressmen

of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report | goals and then basic outlook He condemned it tor its communal basis, for the place of emmence it assigned to the Services for proposal to establish second chambers in two because there was no room for a fusion between additional proxinces, and above all for the the two groups whose ideals and mentality omission of any reference to Dominion Status differed so fundamentally as being the goal of India

of young Liberals who tended to move towards the constitution as it is financed at present, not the left. Their manocuvic failed, however, and are they prepared to boycott it.

proposals contained in the J. P. C. Report, Another notable teating of the proceedings at Poona was the outspoken speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastii who said: "Liberals cannot give their active co-operation to a Government prepared to enact a constitution in defiance and disregard of our deriest wishes, that would be smeale?" His speech caused a sensition at the time, mashinch as he used language which is not ordinarily used by Liberal's or by houselt. For instance, he said that the sitegrands in the J. P. C. Report amounted to blackmart. He warned Britam that "her trade would suffer it she persisted in thrusting on minimg India the White Paper Retorms proposils." The lead given by Mr. Sastri was proposils." The lead given by Mr. Sastri was taken up by the Federation which presed the tollowing resolution -

removing the glaring detects and short-comings of the White Paper proposils that were pointed out by the Federation at its two previous sessions, has an atter disregard of almost the entire body and bring them to agree to a common basis.

The contenence never met, as it was found that it was not possible to reach a common basis on the lines of the Joint Select Committee's which the various parties in the construss could of Indian political opinion and will, in Ironi. following very built intensity the present deep political discontent in the country. This Federation theretore does not want any legislation based upon the don't Select Committee's

Then warning and advice produced no effect government such as the method of election to on the British Government, who went on with having co-their plan to complete the scheme operated as a party with the Joint Parhamentary; put up very few candidates for election to the

With the return of the Congress to the consti-Within a short time of the publication of the tutional path the position of the laberal Party report, the laberal Federation met at Poona became more difficult than before Then mader the presidency of Pandit Hardavanath opinion and that of the Congress on the Retorms kuman. In his address to the Federation he surveyed the entire political situation in the country and was very outspoken in his analysis. Congress and the Liberal's being their respective of the lateral being their respective

Nevertheless, efforts were made to bring them the introduction of inducet election to the together to take joint measures against the central Legislature, for the sateguards, for the impending constitution. These failed, however,

At the time of writing there is a full in the The session was remarkable for the show of Indian political world, the Laberals position defiance to authority staged by a small section being the most uncovable. They do not want

### MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'thirties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. Thus feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League, The result was the All-Parties Mushm Conference in 1928 Muslims' attention had already been diverted towards the end of the War by the Khilafat agitation carried on by the Khilafat Committee. The growing weakness of the League and the dissen-sions within it were at once the cause and effect of the birth of rivals which while it contributed to wider political education of the community, diffused the energy of its leaders and divided that levelty among diffusers exceptions. their loyalty among different organisations. The constitutional discussions in the Round The constitutional discussions in the Round Table Conference and later served to check the spread of this fissiparous tendency. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped his process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 by the Aga Khan to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible bunging the League and the Conference to ble, bringing the League and the Conference to-gether to work as a united body. His Highness succeeded in the former, but failed in the latter. Nevertheless, the spirit of unity that was engendered by the peace move persisted and, although the League and the Conference functioned separately, they worked with a commonness of purpose which benefitted the community as a whole and secured for it rights and privileges which unity alone could bring.

The Muslim League.—The All-India Muslim League came into being in 1906 out of the universal desire among leading Mussalmans of that time for an effective organisation to protect their communal interests. With a view to secure separate Muslim representation in the legislative bodies of the land under the Minto-Morley scheme of constitutional reform them under discussion, Indian Moslems who had been hitherto keeping aloof from politics organised the League. Its original objects were the promotion of loyalty to British Government, the protection of political and other rights of Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in temperate anguage and to promote inter-communal

unity without prejudice to the other objects of the League. Moslem opinions slowly advanced; and in 1913 the securing of self-government within the British Empire was included in the objects. The League was a powerful and influential body in 1916 and 1917, and what is known as the Lucknow pact of communal representation arrived at between the League and the Congress in 1916 was bodily incorporated in the Government of India Act, 1919. The birth of the Khilafat Committee however overshadowed the League which from 1919 had almost disappeared till April 1923 when it met for a brief period under the presidenthip of the late Mr. Bhurgri, but had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. In 1924, however, some influential Moslem leaders like Mr. M. A. Jinnah thought that the Khilafat Committee's functions having ceased in view of the Turkish deposition of the Khalifa decided to revive the League which met under Mr. Jinnah's chairmanship at Lahore in May 1924. The Lahore session practically did nothing else save to reorganise the scattered branches of the League.

The 1925 and 1926 sessions of the League were noted for their virility. The Muslims displayed greater allegiance to their communal organisation in proportion to the loyalty of the Hindus to their Maha Sabha. Suspicion and Hindus to their Maha Sabha. Suspicion and distrust, enmity and open hostility began to prevail between the two communities. Proportionate distribution of the loaves and fishes of office, on the political side, and the questions of the Hindus playing music before mosques and the Mahomedans killing cows, on the religious side, constituted the points of difference which frequently led to inter-communal riots. The situation was regarded with grave concern by serious midded leaders some of whom under serious minded leaders, some of whom, under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah, met at Delhi early in 1927 and offered, in the name of the Muslims, to surrender their right to communal electorates, provided, among other things, Sind was constituted, into a separate province and reforms were introduced in the N. W. Frontier Provinces and Baluchustan. This offer, however, was accept-able neither to the Hindus nor the Muslim masses who insisted on the continuance of the separate electorates. A schism set in the Muslim League which was accentuated by the announcement of the personnel of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. The non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission was construed by a certain section of the Muslims as an insult to India; and those who held this view decided to boycot the Commission. The majority of the community, however, thought otherwise. The gulf between the two sections widened during 1928. The 1929 Session served to strengthen the new organisation, the All Parties Muslim Conference. Refusing to walk into Mr. Jinnah's parlour the supporters of the All Parties Muslim Conference were engrossed in their constructive work. They were joined by the members of the Shafi section of the League who had come to Delhi in the hope of making up their differences with the Jinnah group but who were sadly disillusioned. The two organisations have since been functioning indepen sion on Indian Reforms. The non-inclusion of

dently. The League's domestic quarrels were, however, settled early in 1934 and it has since been functioning with vigour under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

The All Parties Muslim Conference.— The publication of the Nehru Report hastened the advent of the All-Parties Muslim Conference. The Conference was called in 1928 to counteract the effect of the Nehru Report and to formulate the Muslim community's demand in regard to the future constitution of India. Notwithstanding the refusal of the Jinnah Leaguers to parti-cipate in the proceedings, the Conference was attended by almost all the prominent Muslim leaders of the country, including a very large number of the members of the Councils and the Assembly. There was ready agreement on the unsuitability of the Nehru Report, but difference of opinion prevailed with regard to the goal of India. Persons like Mr. Mahomed Ali goal of India. Persons like Mr. Mahomed Ali stood for complete independence and, of course, for the boycott of the Commission; while Sir Mahomed Shafi, who had a very large following, favoured co-operation with the Commission in the framing of a constitution within the Empire. Things were a gloomy aspect for a while, but, thanks mainly to the tact of the Fresident, the Aga Khan, a compromise was reached whereby the mention either of "Dominion status" or "Independence" was omitted status" or "Independence" was omitted from the resolution put before the Conference which demanded merely "a federal constitution". Similarly it referred neither to the Simon ('ommission nor to the Nehru Report, but insisted on compliance with the demands of the Conference by any agency which devised a constitution. For a while since then the Conference held the field as the most important and authoritative exponent of the community's views, thanks mostly to the dissensions in the League. With the rehabilitation of the League carly in 1934, the Conference naturally suffered somewhat in influence. The present position of the Conference is that it represents extremist Muslim opinion, while the League stands for concilia-tion with Hindus and, politically, holds more advanced views.

Muslim Activities in 1931 33 .- Unlike the Congress, the Muslim political organisations used to be known for their lethargy except during the week when their annual meetings are held. During the past three or four years, however, they displayed unusual activity. This is no doubt due to the summoning of the Round Table Conference to settle the basis of India's future constitution. Unattracted by the negative but spectacular programme of the Congress, the majority of the Muslims appreciated the danger of allowing their case to go by default at the momentous London Conference and took a lively interest in its work before and during its proceedings. Repeated attempts were made throughout 1930, particularly during the latter half, to bring awa, particularly during the latter haif, to bring indian Muslim leaders together for ventilating the community's demands. The credit for this useful activity goes to the All-India Muslim Conference, the Muslim League remaining practically inert. In July the Executive Board of the All-Parties Muslim Conference met at Simila and Committed All Committed the All Parties Muslim Conference met at Simla and formulated the community's demands. The Simon Report was examined and rejected, but the Round Table Conference was welcomed. Shortly after the opening of the Round Table to present a united front at the Round Table

Conference, the All-Parties Muslim Conference met at Lucknow and reiterated what hav the All-Parties Muslim Confercome to be known as Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points, which demand a series of provisions calculated to protect the community against possible Hindu aggression. The more important of the Fourteen Points are : federal constitution with residuary powers vested in the provinces; uniform provincial autonomy; effective representation for minorities in all provincial legislatures; one-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature; guarantee against a disturbance of the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal, the N-W. Frontier Province; full religious liberty; no prejudicial communal legislation except under certain conditions; share for Muslims in the cabinet and the services; reforms for the N-W. F. P. and Baluchistan; separatity nof Sind; protection of Muslim culture: separation of Sind ; protection of Muslim culture; and insistence on separate electorates unless the above points are conceded. The Hindus seemed in no mood to concede their demands; the Congress persisted in its civil disobedience campaign, paying little heed to the Muslim desire to settle the communal problem before fighting the Government; the Hindu delegates in London did not allay Muslim fears—these factors produced among the Muslims a frame of mind which found expression in the presidential address delivered by Sir Muhammad Iqbal, at Allahabad delivered by Sir Munamman Iqual, at Alianabat towards the fag end of the year. Typifying the prevalent Muslim exasperation, Sir Munammad demanded the formation of a Muslim State in the North-West, comprising Sind, the Punjab and the N.-W. Frontier Province, within the State of India. Such a state would afford a permanent solution of the communal problem he said and average that the cultural nal problem, he said and averred that the cultural development of the community demanded it.

In the year 1931, communal agreement became a necessity in view of the important deliberations in London concerning the future constitution of India. The ratification of the Delhi Pact by the Congress and its resolve to participate in the London Conference brought the communal issue to the forefront. The first Round Table Conference had ended with an assurance by the Premier that no legislation would be undertaken without satisfaction being afforded to the minorities. And if the Congress another to the inflortness. And it the Congress wished to have its scheme accepted by the Conference it was up to it to carry the Muslims with it. Faced with the task of making constructive proposals, the Congress seriously set about making provisions satisfactory to the Muslims and other subscription. Muslims and other minorities.

The leaders of the community, who had not much faith in promises made by the Hindu-ridden much tattn in profiless made by the Hindu-ridden Congress, refused to be satisfied with anything less than statutory guarantees for the protection of their rights and privileges. Their suspicions were increased by the manner in which a few members of their community, styling themselves and the statements of the statement of the as "Nationalist Muslims", were playing into the hands of the Congress leaders. The task of carrying on negotiations was thus rendered more complex. A series of conversations was held in the summer between Mr. Gandhi, the Muslim leaders and the Nationalist Muslims, but no useful scheme emerged.

Conference. A special session of the All-India Muslim Conference reiterated the Muslims' Fourteen Points and affirmed that the Fourteen Points and affirmed that the continuance of the majority community in its present state of inind would produce civil war It accused the British authorities of spineless handling of the position and warned them that their pandering to the Congress would ruin the country.

The Conference was so strong on the question of guarantees for the continued enjoyment of their rights that a proposal was seriously discussed that if their demands were not conceded the Muslim delegates should refuse to co-operate with the Round Table Conference and oppose Dominion Status or responsibility at the centre. The discussion, however, was adjourned sine die.

As time passed on it became increasingly evident to the Muslim leaders that Mr. Gandhi was trying to play off the Nationalist Muslims against the whole community, and Mr. Shaukat to rathly the conclusions reached at the former the Congress

Shortly after the All-India Conference had held its special session, the Nationalist Muslims ing the maximum they were prepared to concede met in conference and passed a resolution which favoured the introduction of a tederal constitution, residuary powers vesting in the federating units. Representation in the Legislatures was to be on the basis of (a) universal adult franchise, (b) joint electorates, (c) reservation of seats in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures on a population basis for minorities less than 30 per cent. with the right to contest additional sents resolution added that Nationalist Muslims were prepared to negotiate for a settlement of the outstanding questions on the basis of joint electorates and adult franchise.

Hindus who refused to yield even an inch of the post of the po

In pursuance of this offer, negotiations were opened between the two wings of the Muslim; community ) at it came to nothing

The latter half of 1932 and the early months of 1933 were marked by countless attempts not only to consolidate the ranks of the Muslims but also as between the Muslims and the other communities Real activity started only with the publication of the Communal Award. The Conneil of the All-India Muslim League met in September and resolved that although the Award tell short of the minimum demands of the Muslims it represented a method which removed a great obstacle from the path of constitutional advance. This represented the bulk of Muslim opinion

The unity move took various shapes and engaged the attention of immerous conferences Paradoxically enough it led to unity and discord at the same time. While it brought together those Mushins who wished to consolidate what they had achieved for the community in recent years by securing for it the seal of approval of the other communities and carry these latter with them through the remainder of the constitutional discussions, it alienated the leftist Muslims who would be party to no compromise with Hindus and others who, they argued, had denied them their due until the British Government came to their rescue. The latter section was led by Sir M. Iqbal, Dr. S. Ahmed, Moulyle Sahfi Dawoodi and others.

The first of these important conversations were held in Lucknow in October when Muslims of almost all shades of opinion except the Iqbal school accepted thirteen of the famous Fourteen Points. As for the 14th, namely, the name of the electorates, the leaders gathered, agreed to start negotiations on the basis of what is known as the Mahomed Ali Formula which makes it obligatory upon a successful candidate to the conneils to seeme ten per cent votes of the other communities and 40 per cent minimum of the recorded votes of his own community For this method it was claimed that it was better than either joint or separate electorate as "it would enable the right type of Hindu and Muslim to be returned". This was definitely opposed by the Mushin Conference group led by Sir M Iqbal

Then followed what were called Unity Confercuces in November and December - the latter Ah gave a stern warning to Mr Gandhi and In connection with both of these, progressive Muslims, including Manlana Shaukat A i, but excluding the labal group, held then own comrunnal meetings and drew up a formula embodyfor the sake of unity and peace, and their formula was later discussed at the regular Unity Confer-The two sessions of the Unity Conference dragged on for a number of days and after numerous deadlocks reached in understanding on most of the points in dispute such as Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, residuciv powers, etc. But when the efforts had all but succeeded the conversations ended abruptly owing to the The uncompromising attitude adopted by the Bengal

> Thus after mouths of negotiations the position was as it had been before the publication of the Communal Award Indeed, it become slightly worse to the extent that it definitely isolated the Iqual group and the Punjab Muslims This unfortunate development found expression in the way in which a provisional settlement arrived at on the Punjab communal question with the aid of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain was rejected by the Punjab Mushius in the first lew months ot 1933.

Muslim Activities in 1933-35 - Notwith-standing these reverses, a renewed aftempt was made early in 1933 to amalgamate the Conterence and the League. These met with nistant tailine. Far from securing the end, they resulted in creating a split in the ranks of the League When a proposal was made in the Conneil of the League in March to amalgamate the League with the Conference, the question was raised whether the Council could take a decision binding on the parent body. The motion was ruled out by the acting President, Main Abdul Aziz, who was physically thrown out of the chan for giving that ruling, meeting ended anidst scenes of confusion and violence. The differences were soon composed, but on the understanding that no controversial subjects like amalgamation with the Conference would be brought up. A manifesto signed by leaders of various provinces urged the re-habilita-tion of the League into the "Parliament of Indian Mushus" and a cable was sent to Mr M. A. Jumah, who was then in England, to return to India, assume charge of the League amelioration of the community and to weld the Despite this, the peace in the League proved to be short-lived. In May the trouble reappeared, board consisting of representatives of the League were suspended organisations each of which would continue to by the acting President for "improperly" touching a meeting of the Council in the end of that month, and the first of the Council in the end of that month, and the respect of Market President criticised the White Paper, but added that they had to accent the Communian and restore it to its original status and influence. various sections into one body working for their the scenes of March were repeated and the added that they had to accept the Communal President was again pushed out of the chair These incidents served to emphasise the breach that had occurred in the ranks of the followers of the Legging The guilt beginn the ranks of the followers agreement. of the League. The gult became wider towards the end of the vear when two sessions of the League were held, one in Calcutta and the other than the elections to the Assembly. Little was done in Delhi The dispute contained light up to by way of bringing about inter-communal unity. February 1934 when, thanks to the good offices. The Unity Board was the extreme right wing of

The publication of the Winte Paper set the Communal Award (See Congress sections), mons Mushin organisations busy. The various Muslim organisations busy executive board of the All-India Mushm Conference met together and asked for the election manifesto in which it emphasised that largest measure of fiscal, administrative and complete unity among the various communities legislative autonomy to the provinces, demanded in India was a condition precedent to the attainthe curtailment of the Governor's powers and ment of freedom by the country urged statutory sategories in the protection Board promised to make efforts ultimately to of the personal law, education and culture of secure for India the right to make her own Mushins. Similarly, the League session at constitution II resolved to stand by the Calcutta expressed dissatisfaction with such of Communal Award in the absence of any other the provisions of the Communal Award in the absence of any other than resolved to the constitution of the Communal Award in the absence of any other than resolved to the constitution of the Communal Award in the absence of any other than resolved to the constitution of the Communal Award in the absence of any other than resolved to the constitution of the Communal Award in the absence of any other than resolved to the constitution of the constitutio efforts to change the Communal Award.

Meanwhile Mr. Shaukat Ah returned to India from his American tour and forthwith got into cond of 1934, the candidate pitt up by the board touch with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to scored a fan measure of success and in the bring about inter-communal unity. The move, which did not progress very smoothly owing to the stiff attitude adopted by the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha, had to be abandoned when the attention of the Hindus was diverted by Mr. Gandhi's fast The refusal of the Congress m July to give up civil disobedience made it and his presence acted like a tonic on the impossible for Muslims to continue to negotiate with Hindus who were wedded to an unconstitutional body.

Mr Shankat Ah instead took active interest in a new move to bring about complete unity among all Mushin organisations, so that the community could act as one when the reforms were introduced The unity talks continued throughout the year and even in the flist two Khan's efforts to bring together the League and months of 1934. The plan met with considerable the Conference did not meet with success, opposition from the All-India Muslim Conference. and the Hafiz Hidavat Hussain section of the League, who felt that the object of the promoters of unity was to compromise on the electorate question. In spite of the non-co-operation of these two bodies, the unity conference met at lucknow in December under the presidency of the Raja of Salempur Representatives of the adopting an attitude of neutrality. Astime passes other League, the Khilafat Committee, the Nationalist Mushm Party and the Jamait-ul-Ulema took part.

The President denied the charge that it was an electioneering stunt and affirmed that the embodying the Award, with the result that, as a object was to secure the political and social community, Muslims were the least hostile to

of the Aga Khan, the League was remitted under the Muslims and evinced bearings towards the presidency of Mr. Jinnah. the Congress In fact it expressed satisfaction with the attitude of the Congress towards the

In August 1934 the Unity Board issued an the provisions of the Communal Award and the constitutional scheme acceptable to all the white Paper as fell short of the Muslim demands communities concerned. As regards political in respect of their representation in the legisin respect of their representation in the legistration. The Delhi Session of the League provisions of the White Paper scheme tell latwanted the Governors' powers to be clearly short of the legitimate aspirations of the country defined in the constitution and opposed all and that therefore it was totally unacceptable to Mushius

> At the elections to the Assembly held at the end of 1934, the candidate put up by the Board Assembly the Board's nommees cast their lot the spokesman of the League

> The Aga Khan arrived in India early in 1934 After a series of conferences between Leagne the leaders of the two sections, it was decided that the officers of both sides should resign and submit to the Aga Khan's arbitration. This was done and His Highness suggested that the League should be reunited and Mr. Jinnah requested to become its President. Mr. Jinnah agreed and the League emerged once again a harmonious body after years of strife. The Aga

> Whatever the differences among the various sections of Muslims, the community was united on the Communal Award. Muslims' insistence on accepting it became firmer with increasing propaganda carried on by Hindus Some Muslims were angry that the Congress did not go ed by and the Huidu agitation against the Award grew in intensity. Muslims' support to it grew correspondingly. Their adherence to the Award influenced their outlook on the instrument

the reform proposals. This was reflected in the utterances of the Muslim leaders and press on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report on the White Paper and in the attitude of Muslim members of the Assembly.

A meeting of the Council of the Muslim League was held in June 1934, and, in the absence of any agreed communal formula, reaffirmed its faith in the Communal Award

Later in the year the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference urged the authorities to introduce reforms without delay, and warned them that any modification in the provisions of the Communal Award affecting Muslim safeguards without Muslims' consent would render any constitution unacceptable to the Muslims The committee welcomed Government's decision to safeguard the interests of the minorities in the public services, but expressed dissatisfaction with the allotment of 25 per cent, for Muslims They wanted 334 per cent, representation on the basis of their strength in the new Central Legislature.

The publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee towards the end of 1934 caused an outburst of opposition in the country and most leaders showed a tendency to join others in condemning the Committees' findings; but Muslims as a rule rested content with criticism and did not go to the length of urging the rejection of the new scheme Except for a small group of Nationalist Muslims in the Congress, the community as a whole expressed its readiness to work the new constitution despite its defects.

The Muslim League, too, 'condemned the J. P. C. Report as more reactionary than the White Paper, but decided to accept the Award "so far as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned."
On that hasis it declared its readiness to cooperate with any o her party "with a view to securing such a future constitution for India as would satisfy the people".

There was a lull in the political activities of Muslims until late in 1935. During the Budget session of the Legislative Assembly, Rahu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, held prolonged consultations with Mr. Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreed formula to replace the Award. The Muslim spokesman was ready to explore avenues of inter-communal concord, but refused to consider any proposal which sought to take away from the community what it had been given under the Award. Congress leader on his part was willing to make any sacrifice to the minority community provided the anti-national separate electorates" were substituted by joint electorates. After about a featnight's negotiation they evolved a formula whereby Muslims retained the rights given to

a statutory majority in those two Provinces. Thus the peace parleys broke down and the two communities continued to drift apart.

Even while negotiations were in progress Pandit Malavya and other Hindu leaders organised an anti-Award demonstration by lolding all-India conference to protest against the provisions of the Award which were condemned as not only unjust to the Hindu community but as distinctly anti-national.

Resenting any attempt to snatch away from them what they had secured by years of re-presentation and agitation, the Muslims organised presentation and agitation, the shishing organised a counter-demonstration in the shape of an all-India conference to support the Award. The Nawab of Dacca, who presided over the conference, remarked that the Award fell far short of the Muslims' just rights, but that they would nevertheless work the reforms based on the Award. The pivotal resolution passed by the conference regarded the Award "so far as it goes, as the corner-stone of a gigantic constitu-tional machinery upon which any future Govern-ment of India may be based and without which no genuine representative government can be safely established in India.

Attempts were made to reopen the Award in the House of Commons, but Government were firm on the question, and declared that it would be left untouched until the communities concerned brought forward an agreed substitute The move to leave the decision concerning joint and separate electorates to the minorities in the various provinces was countered by another move to leave it to the decision of the various provincial councils under the new reforms.

At the time of writing, therefore, the Muslims are in a very happy position. Although they have not secured all that they asked for, most of their major demands have been conceded. They have secured adequate representation in the provincial legislatures, 331 per cent of the seats in the central legislature, separation of Sind and the guarantee of a proportion of the

The Khilafat Committee.—The origin of the Central Khilafat Committee is to be found in the closing days of the Great War when Turkey was feeling the consequences of defeat at the hands of the Allies. Mussulmans in India naturally sympathised with their coreligionists in Turkey and carried on ceaseless agitation against the division of Turkey into small bits among the Allies. Being anxious for the safety of the holy places of Islam and opposed the safety of the holy places of Islam and oppose it to the dismemberment of Turkey, they felt a considerable amount of bitterness against the British, who as the principal Allide Power, were dictating their own terms to vanquished Turkey. Formed thus for the protection of the Khilata as a temporal as well as a religious Power, the Central Khilafat Committee was exploited to good purpose by the leaders of the Congress movement in India which had found in "the Punish Wrongs" an effective means of propewhereby Muslims retained the rights given to as a temporal as well as a religious Power, the them under the Award, but agreed to substitute central Khilafat Committee was exploited to separate by joint electorate on the understanding that a franchise different to that good purpose by the leaders of the Congress the different in India which had found in "the governing the Hindus was made applicable to Punjab Wrongs" an effective means of proparation proportion to their population ratio. Commonness of ill feeling towards the British rule in India. This formula did not prove acceptable to Bengal the two closer. While it gave impetus and Punjab Hindus who opposed the differential franchise and also objected to Muslims becoming port from the Muslims, it also received support from the Congress in agitating for the "righting of the Khilafat wrongs." Thus the two worked side by side, mutually helpful.

Madras Khilafat Conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Shaukat Ali unfolded a programme of progressive non-co-operation and appealed to the country for support. The Khilafat Committee, with the huge funds at its disposal, was able to draft in a large number of delegates to the Calcutta special Congress in 1920 when the non-co-operation programme was accepted by that body with two more objects added to it, namely, the obtaining of Swaraj and the righting of the Punjab wrongs.

With the deposition of the Khilafat by the With the deposition of the Khilafat by the Kemalists and the revival of the Moslem League, the Committee's activities have been considerably restricted. Recently the Committee sent a deputation to Nejd to intervene and settle the dispute between the warring elements. Though the Government of India were willing to permit a deputation of the Committee to Turkey, the Turkish Government did not quite like the litea which had consequently to be abandoned. to be abandoned.

The 1925 session of the Khilafat Conference was rendered lively by Mr. Hasrat Mohani whose speech strongly criticising Sultan Ibn Saud was subsequently expunged. The resolucaua was subsequently expunged. The resolu-tion adopted by the conference under the pre-sidentship of Mr. Abul Kalam Azad condemned the British policy in Iraq and the League's decision on Mosul and declared that if the Turks went to war on the latter issue the Con-ference would deem it its duty to have ference would deem it its duty to help them.

For some years since then one heard little about the public activities of the Committee, although many of its domestic quarrels engaged the attention of the public. engaged the attention of the public. Funds, however, continued to be collected for the "activities" of the Committee which could hardly be specified. Things dragged on until the latter half of 1927, when the leaders found the Khilafat organisation a useful tool for purposes of their propaganda for boy-cotting the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. This was successfully achieved by the extremist wire-pullers at Madras in 1927.

In the next year, however, a peculiar situation arose as the result of the publication of the Nehru Report. This document raised many controversial issues. Its two main recommendations, namely, Dominion Status for India and joint electorates with temporary reservation of seats, were not acceptable to the Khilafatists whose ideal was an extreme type of nationalism coupled with rank communalism. They wanted complete independence for India but insisted on the continuance of separate electorates. This state of mind found expression at the annual session of the Khilafat Conference which met in 1928 at Calcutta.

In the years following the publication of the Nehru Report, the Khilafat Committee re-appear-

passed by, it became increasingly clear to the Muslims that the Congress was getting more and more Hindu-ridden and that they could not expect due protection for their communal rights from the Congress or its leaders. The appreci-ation of this situation by the Muslim masses was mainly due to the activities of the Khilafat Committee and its leaders. Thus when the Khilafat Conference met in Lahore in 1929 it was resolved that the Khilafatists should participate in the Round Table Conference convened ticipate in the Round Table Conference convened by the British Government to settle the future constitution of India, although in the same breath the Conference declared itself in favour of Independence. This latter, however, was but a wordy sop to the extremists, as the main body of Khilafat workers started in 1929 and continued since then a regular fight against the Congress.

In the past few years, in addition to the effective prevention of the Muslims from joining the Congress unless the communal question was satisfactorily settled, the Khilafat Committee did a considerable work abroad. The Ali brothers, who were the soul of the Khilafat movement, worked for the Arab federation and the Tanzim of Mussulmans all over the world. During this time, the movement lost Maulana Mahomed Ali, who passed away in London in the midst of his strenuous work for his country and his co-religionists; and the work of carrying on the increasing activities of the Khilafat Committee fell on the shoulders of his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali. The invitation to bury the departed leader in the mosque of Omar in Versearem beauthth Versian Maulana Jerusalem brought the Indian Muslims closer to the Arabs. This fellow feeling among Muslims in different parts of the globe found expression in a huge conference held in Jerusalem which served to create a new spirit of internationalism among the followers of Islam—one of the cherished objects of the Indian Khilafatists.

The advent of the Nazi regime in Germany and its anti-semitic policy turned the Jews out of that country. This led to an increasing of that country. This led to an increasing concentration of Jews in Palestine. Jews all over the world was stirred by the plight of Jewish exiles from Germany and this gave ylgour to the movement for a national home for Jews in Palestine. Muslims there were adversely affected by this and involved the sympathy of their co-religionists in India who readily responded. The Khilafat organisation took a leading part in this activity. A Palestine Delegation paid a visit to India and Indian Muslims, whose extra-territorial patriotism was aroused, called meetings and sent deputation to the authorities. Arrangements were also made for sending a deputation to London.

As the representatives of Indian Muslims in the London Conference, the Ali brothers effectively safeguarded their interests. In addition, Maulana Shaukat Ali repeatedly impressed on British audiences and leaders the advisability of keeping the Indian Muslims contented as it would please Muslims in other parts of the

The history of the Khilafat movement followed ed on the Indian political stage and vigorously a peculiar course on the North-Western Frontier strove to repudiate that document. This it Province of India. There the Khilafat organisucceeded in doing, as the Muslims with one sation conducted a casseless agitation over the voice condemned it as pro-Hindu. As months local grievances of the Muslim population and the disaffection towards the Government thus created was promptly exploited by the Congress for furthering its own lawless activities. Government | Being sturdy people accustomed to fighting, they often found it impossible to observe the Congress creed of non-violence. A number of clashes ensued, with attendant casualties.

The fourteenth session of the Khilafat Conference met at Ajmer in September 1932 under the presidentship of Sheikh Abdul Majid. He condemned the caste system among Hindus which, according to lum, was responsible for the demand of separate electorates by the depressed classes. As for separate electorates for Mussalmans, he hold there was no choice left to them except to ask for such a safeguard. He reiterated the fourteen points, but was none the less in favour of a compromise if it was possible on honourable lines. He suggested the voluntary dissolution of all the existing political organisations of Mussalmans and the formation of one comprehensive body. At the open session of the conference a resolution was passed characterising the communal award as absolutely unsatisfactory in that only three out of the fourteen points had been conceded by it.

The All-India Khilafat Committee met. Lucknow in December 1933, when the Palestine Conference was also held. The President, Mr. Murtaza Bahadur, protested against the Balfour Declaration which "converted the home of Arabs for centuries, which was sacred to the Mushm world, into a national home for Jews. A resolution was passed deciding to reorganise Khilafat Committees in all parts of India, so that they might "safeguard the sacred lands from occupation and invasion by non-Mushms."
The Khilafat organisation has since confined itself to normal activities of citizenship, except for a memorandum sent to the Vicerov by Syed Murtaza, president of the Khllafat Committee, voicing the feelings of the Muslim Community on the Palestine question on the Palestine question Maulana Shaukat Ali, General Secretary of the Central Khilafut Committee, and the President made preliminary arrangements to form a deputation to wait on the Viceroy, but His Excellency could not receive the deputation for want of time. He was, however, pleased to inform the President of the Committee that he would gladly represent the case of the deputation to the Secretary of State for India and through him to the Secretary of State for Colomes during his visit to England in 1934.

# The Round Table Conference.

Conference, which was held in London during Simon Report, also adhered to the federal prince the autumn of 1933 and January 1931, was remarkable for the spirit of unity. At the first sitting Bir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on behalf of the British Indian Delegates, extended an invitation to the Princes and States to consider entering an All-Indian Federation, which would establish a federal government and a federal executive, embracing both the British Provinces and the Indian States in one whole, associated for common purposes, but each securing control of their own affairs, the Provinces autonomous, and the States sovereign and autonomous. This, though it struck an unexpected note at the Conference, was no more than the fruition of an old idea. The authors of the Montagn-Chelmsford Report, which laid the foundations of the great Reform Act of 1919, visualised the steady progression of the federal idea, but the notable passage in which they indicated this purpose slipped into the background in the confused and difficult days that followed. Sir John Simon and his colleagues, who conducted the parliamentary inquiry into the working of this Act, declared their adhesion to the federal idea, and proposed as a contribution to it the establishment of A Council of Greater India, in which the representatives of British India and the Indian States should sit for the discussion sible government in India, with "safeguards" of matters of common concern. The Govern-during the transitional period, and ultimate

The first session of the Indian Round Table | ment of India, in a lengthy despatch on the ple, though they expressed the view that it was a distant ideal. Many Indian publicists had declared the faith that without the adoption of the federal principle no substantial growth of the Indian constitution was practicable. But although federalism had always been in the background, none had possessed sufficient courage to bring it into the forefront until Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru invited the Princes to consider it. The invitation was promptly accepted. his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, speaking for the general body, at once declared that subject to the incorporation in the statute of certain defined conditions-they were in substance the guaranteeing of the sovereignty and treaty rights of the States, and the protec-tion of their essential interests—the Princes and States would favourably consider any such proposal; later he averred his belief that, provided the completed picture was satisfactory, seventy-five per cent. of the States would join a federation.

> Real Progress.—By common consent, this patriotic offer by the Princes and States transformed the situation. The goal of the British-Indian publicist was the establishment of respon

Dominion status for that responsible government. With the assurance of the participation ment. With the assurance of the participation of the Princes and States, bringing a powerful regard to the representation of the various element of stability into the government and the proximal communities in British India in the Proximal communities in British India in the Proximal reserved. the crucial proposition of a responsible government at the centre. Later, the spokesmen for the Conservative Party took up the same position, though perhaps in more cautious terms. On this guiding principle substantial progress was made in sketching the outline of a federal constitution. True, the Minorities Question, that is to say the adequate protection of the minorities in the Indian population, especially the great Moslem community, remained unsettled and Moslem acceptance of responsibility at the and mostern acceptance of responsibility at the place was taken by the heading "General", centre was conditional on the solution of this but it was clear that those under that heading very thorny issue. But the measure of provery thorny issue. But the measure of progress was so satisfactory before the Conference separated in January 1931, that speaking for His Majesty's Government the Prime Minister (with some exceptions) Anglo-Indians and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was in a position to make the following announcement: make the following announcement:

"The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon Legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights.

powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own statement by the Prime Minister in the course Government."

Participation of Congress.—But represended on unity was plain. As the failure of the travers as it was in all other respects, the first communities to agree amongst themselves had assist of the Congress embraced no represend placed an almost insurmountable obstacle in interval between the rising of the first session, and the convening of the second, negotiations were carried on with a view to the Congress suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement on which it had embarked and joining in the task of framing the new constitution. These discussions ended in what was called "The Gandhi-Irwin Pact", which embodied a settleto participate in the Round Table discussions, to participate in the Round Table discussions, and to suspend civil disobedience. After many hesitations Mr. Gandhi, who was appointed sole representative of the Congress, sailed for before the proposed Bill becomes law the communication the earlier proceedings joined the Deleston At first Mr. Gandhi's contribution to Government are convinced that no further the work of the Conference was helpful. Though lie was perhaps more anxious to justify Congress, can be no party to them. They will, however, and to maintain its right to speak for India, be ready and willing to substitute for their he accepted the principle of federation, and the scheme any scheme whether in respect of any one of the Government Provinces or in respect

### The Communal Award.

Legislatures, on which the communities themselves were unable to agree, was published in August 1932. The award tollowed a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into the proportions and position of the various communities in the Provinces. The decision was not given on strictly arithmetical lines; thus the Sikhs with 32 seats out of a total of 175 in the Punjab Legislature seemed a larger representation than they would on a population basis of distribution avoided the term Hindu. Its Collows Goneral, 705, Depressed Classes, 61; Backward areas, 20; Sikhs, 35, Muslim, 489, Indian Christians, 21; Anglo-Indians, 12; Europeaus, 25; Commorce and Industry, 54, Landholders, 35, Universities, 8; and Labour,

With regard to the Depressed Classes, it was explained that they would vote in the general constituencies, but in order to ensure adequate representation to them special seats were also allotted. It was contemplated that this arrange-ment, which gave the members of these classes "In such statutory safeguards as may be two votes, should be limited to 20 years. As made for meeting the needs of the transitional to women voters, His Majesty's Government period, it will be a primary concern of His came to the decision to limit the electorate for Majesty's Government to see that the reserved each special woman's seat to voters from one nowers are so framed and averaged as not to the decision to limit the electorate for Majesty's Government one nowers are so framed and averaged as not to the decision to limit the electorate for majesty's Government of the second and averaged as not to the decision to limit the electorate for majesty's Government of the second and averaged as not to the decision to limit the electorate for majesty's Government of the second and the second are not to the decision to limit the electorate for Majesty's Government to see that the reserved each special woman's seat to voters from one limited to 20 years. As

Accompanying the award was an explanatory

tative of The Indian National Congress. For the way of any constitutional development, it various reasons that stood aloof. During the was incumbent upon the Government to take action in accordance, therefore, with the pledges that I gave on behalt of the Government at the Round Table Conference in response to the repeated appeals from representative Indians and in accordance with the statement approved by the British Parhament, the Government are to-day publishing a scheme of representation in the provincial assembles that they intend, ment covering the whole field in dispute, and in due course, to lay before Parliament unless, in an undertaking on the part of the Congress in the meanwhile the communities themselves agree upon a better plan.

task of making it easy for the Princes and States for more of the Governors' Provinces or in respect to enter therein. But afterwards his contri- of the whole of British India that is generally bution was less helpful. Specially was this the agreed to and accepted by all the parties case in relation to the Minorities.

# THE THIRD CONFERENCE.

Following the publication of the communal Next there is the very difficult question of award, the third session of the Round Table Federal Finance, one of the most vital questions Conference was summoned in London. The in the whole field of Federal activities. Un-Congress did not participate in it. Most of its leaders including Mr. Gandhi were in prison for reviving the civil disobedience movement. for reviving the civil disobedience movement. Profiting by past experience Government refused to consider the question of releasing them unless and until the lawless movement which they had initiated was unconditionally called off. The Conference was nevertheless attended by representatives of all other parties in India and lasted from 17th November 1932 to 24th December 1932. Its achievements were summed up by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State up by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, in his concluding speech at the final plenary session. He said:

I would venture to sum up the results in two sentences. I would say, first of all, we have clearly delimited the field upon which the future constitution is going to be built. In a much more detailed manner than in the last two years we have delimited the spheres of activity of the various parts of the constitution. and I regard this result as much more important than even that important first result, we have I believe created an esprit de corps amongst all of us that is determined to see the building that is going to be reared upon the field that we marked out both complete in itself and completed at the earliest possible date. Lord Chancellor, I said that we had marked out the ground. Let me explain by a few examples what I mean by that assertion. I take the various parts of the constitutional structure in order.

I begin with the part that Indian India, the India of the States, is to play in the Federation. There we have made it quite clear that there is no risk in any respect to the Treaties or to the obligations into which they and we have entared I hope that I have made it have entered. I hope that I have made it quite clear that all questions governed by that general term "paramountcy" do not enter into the Federal schome at all. I think also I may say that we made some progress in the enquiry over which Lord Irwin presided one day this week into the methods by which the States will accede to the Federation.

Let me say in passing—for I think it may help our future discussions both here and in India that we have always regarded an effective Federation as meaning the accession of a reasonable number of States and, as at present advised. we should regard something like not less than half the States seats and not less than half the population as the kind of definition that we have in mind.

Next I come to the Federation and the Units. Here, again, I think we have made great progress in delimiting the field between the Centre In delimiting the field between the Centrel have some means at its disposal for postponing on the one hand and the Provincial and States Units on the other. We have been very carefully through the lists of Federal and non-Federal Now I agree with him that the last thing in activities, and we have ever reached before.

in the whole field of Federal activities. Unfortunately we were discussing that question at a time of great difficulty. We have been discussing it at a time when no Government in the world has sufficient money for its needs. But I think I can claim that there again we have great some substantial progress. have made some substantial progress. I fully admit that there are differences still to be recognised and to be reconciled. I do not think it could be otherwise in any question of this kind.

As regards the size of the Chamber, had hoped that we should have reached a greater measure of agreement than we have found possible during these last weeks. It has been made clear that there still are differences to be reconciled, not only differences between British India and the States, but differences between the bigger States and the smaller States, differences even between some members of the Chamber of Princes and other members of the Chamber of Princes.

Then there was the question of the representation of the communities in the particularly of the Muslim Community. at think I can say definitely—I think I have said it indirectly very often before—that the Government consider that the Muslim Community should have a representation of 331 per cent. of the British Indian seats in the Federal Chambers. So far as India is conserted that must be a retractionary is concerned, that must be a matter for arrangement between the communities affected and the India of the Princes. But so far as the British Government has any part in the question, we will at any time give our good offices to making it as easy as possible for an arrangement between those parties in regard to future allocation of seats. There again I venture to say that definitely to-day, because I am anxious that that factor in the problem should not in any way impede the future progress in elaborating the further stages of the Constitution.

Now, with all these Federal questions, I can see that there is a grave anxiety in the minds of many members of the Conference—and I can sympathise with that anxiety—lest the various complications of which I have just given you certain instances should take too long to settle, and that the Federation itself will drift into the dim distance and will cease to be a reality in practical politics.

Feeling that anxiety, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru asked last night that a definite date should be asked last night that a demnice date should be placed in the Bill at which time the Federation should come into being. He qualified his request—and qualified it, no doubt, quite rightly—with the reservation that if the conditions were not fulfilled, Parliament must have some means at its disposal for postponing

I am not quite sure—and here I am speaking very candidly in the presence of representatives of the States—what reaction something that

Again, I find this difficulty, I feel the machinery of the Constitution will be of an extremely complicated nature, and I think that Parliament, if it were confronted with a definite date, might demand a longer interval and more cautious provisions than it would require if there were no fixed date. After all the machinery for bringing the Act into operation is going to be of a very complicated nature. I have always contemplated that some such method as a Parliamentary Resolution of both Houses would be adopted for bringing the Federation into operation, and that that method would be adopted at the carliest possible opportunity.

What I can say to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is that we are going to do our utmost to remove every obstacle in the way of Federation and to remove it at the earliest possible date. Let me also say to him, we do not intend to inaugu-rate any kind of provincial autonomy under conditions which might leave Federation to follow on as a mere contingency in the future.

Lastly, let me say a word upon another side of this part of our discussions. For the last two years we have discussed the question of certain new Provinces. We have discussed the question of Sind from the very opening of our deliberations two years ago. Last year we discussed in detail for the first time the question of Orissa. Since those discussions we have had expert enquiries into both questions.

Basing our views upon the Reports of those hasing our views upon the helpore of those enquiries, basing our views still more on what appears to be a very general agreement both in India and in Great Britain, we have come definitely to the conclusion that Sind and Orissa should both be separate Provinces. No doubt there will be details of machinery to settle and some of them of a rather complicated kind.

Lord Chancellor, I have now dealt with the more prominent of the features of our discussions that emerge upon the more directly constitu-tional side of the Federation itself. Let me now come to the other series of problems that in some cases affect more directly Great Britain and in other cases affect certain communi-ties and certain interests in India itself. I mean by this all that chapter of questions that by a rough and ready phrase we have described as "safeguards." Lord Chancellor, let me say at the outset of my observations that I regard the safeguards not as a stone wall that blocks a road, but as the hedges on each side that no

integral part of the Indian Constitution. But responsible power. They are not intended I think I ought to say that I do find a difficulty in agreeing—if indeed this is the time to agree or disagree—to anything in the nature of a controls that we hope will never need to be definite date in the provision of the Act. The difficulties that are in my mind are twofold. Let me take the two instances that have been most prominent in this part of our discussions. Let me take the most difficult question of al! of the States—what reaction someoning of an injury of an is an effective transfer of financial responsibility. We have fully accepted that fact and we have done our best in the very difficult circumstances that have faced us to reconcile the legitimate demand of every Indian politician for financial control with the legitimate demand of every one who is interested in finance, not only for stability, but for a situation in which there would not even be a suggestion that stability could be questioned. For in the field of finance it is not only the fact itself that matters, but it is what people say about that fact.

> Now our difficulties have arisen from two sources. In the first place, there is the fact that, as things are at present, a large part of the Indian revenue has to be devoted to meeting the obligations that have grown up during those years c partnership between Indian and Great Britain. That in itself—and I am sure no one would question the justice of the point of view-makes people here, investors who invested their money in Indian securities, men and women whose families are interested in the meeting of the old obligations, extremely nervous of any change. Secondly, there is the fact that we are passing through, I suppose, the most difficult financial crisis that has faced Asia and Europe for many generations. In the case of India there is a peculiar difficulty, namely, that a large body of short-term loans raised under the name of the Secretary of State In London, fall due for payment in the next six years. That means that, if the Federation is to start with a good name, if its solvency is to be assured, some means must be found for meeting these short-term maturities without impairing the future of Indian credit.

Lord Chancellor, those are the hard facts that have faced the Government during the last twelve months. Those are the hard facts that we discussed in great detail and with great goodwill at the Financial Safeguards Committee. The British Government, the British delegation, and sections of the Conference, came to the view that in those conditions certain safeguards were absolutely necessary if we were to keep the confidence of the world outside and if we were to make it possible in the future for a Federal Government to raise money upon reasonable terms. That, gentlemen, in a few sentences is the history of the safeguards. That, in particular, is the history of the safeguards that has loomed very largely in our discussions this year, the history of the Reserve Bank. We feel that, if confidence is to be maintained good driver ever touches but that prevent people | We feel that, if confidence is to be maintained on a dark night falling into the ditch. They in the financial stability and credit of India, are not intended to obstruct a real transfer of a Reserve Bank must be ineffective operation.

I come now to the question of Defeuce, a question that again has loomed very large, and rightly so, in our discussions. We had first of all, as you all remember, a debate in full Conference—a debate in which I think I may claim that there was complete manimity that Defence, until it can be transferred to Indian hands, remains the sole responsibility of the Crown. It was, however, clear to me in the course of the discussions, and afterwards in an informal talk that I was able to have with certain leading members of the Conference, that there were differences of opinion as to the methods by which Indian political opinion might be consulted in the administration of the Reserved subject.

Let me take in order two or three of the principal points to which Sir Iej Bahadur attached importance in these, discussions First of all, there was the question of the discussion of the Delence Budget We were all agreed that it should be non-votable. In the nature of things, I think that was inevitable, but we are quite prepared to take the necessary steps to see that the Budget should be put, as he and his friends wish, in blocks, not in a perfunctory mainer simply to be discussed as a whole.

Next he was anxious about the employment of Indian troops outside India without the approval of the Federal Government or the Federal Legislature. There I think he and his friends were agreed that where it was actually a case of the detence of India, in which no imperial considerations entered at all, the defence say, of the Frontier of India itself, there the responsibility the sole responsibility—of the Crown should remain undilited More difficult questions arose in cases when Indian troops might be employed for purposes other than directly Indian purposes. Now in those cases I can say to lumi I would prefer not to be precise as to the exact method I myself feel sure that a means will be found to leave the decision in some manner to the Federal Ministry and to the Federal Legislature

Noxt, there was an important series of questions connected, first of all, with the Indianisation of the Army, that is to say, the greatest participation of Indians themselves in the defence of India and, secondly, as to the bringing into consultation as much as possible the two sides of the Government. He and his friends were anxious that statisticity provision should be made in some way for both these objects. The Lord Chancellor and the British Government still take the view, and we feel we must maintain it.

that statutory provision is too inelastic, if you define statutory provision in the narrow sense But 1 think I can meet him and his friends effectively by including directions to the Governor-General in both these respects in the Instructions.

Now he said, quite rightly, that his attitude towards that proposal would depend very much upon the Instructions themselves. As regards the Instructions we intend first of all to allude to them in the hody of the Statute And then we intend to ask Parliament to agree to a novel procedure, but a procedure that I believe is well fitted to the conditions with which we are faced, namely, that before certain of them are submitted to His Majesty, both Houses of Parliament should have the opportunity of expressing their views upon them The effect of that would be to give the Instructions a Statintory framework by the allusion in the Act itself, and to give them a Parliamentary framework by the Resolutions that would be passed approving of them before they are submitted for His Majesty's approval.

As to the other proposals that Sir Tej made in the matter of Defence, we still feel that the Governor-General should have an unfettered power in selecting his Defence Minister, but we will make it quite clear in the Instructions that we wish the two sides of the Government to work in the close co-operation, and that we do definitely contemplate—I would ask his attention to this point, and we will make an allusion to it in the Instructions—that before the Estimates are actually put to the Federal Assembly the Finance Minister and that doubt the Prime Minister should have an opportunity of seeing them and giving to the Governor-General their views upon thom.

We have been planning a scheme and a very complicated scheme, but we have also been trying to create a spirit of co-operation. Sevenal members of the Conference were very kind to nie last night when they said that I had played some small part in helping to foster this spirit of co-operation during the last few weeks. I thank them for what they said, but I say that their kind words were really undeserved. The split of co-operation is due to much greater events and to much greater people than any with whom I am connected or any that I could ever hope to emulate.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Conference, His Majesty's Government, in pursuance of their pledges, proceeded to draft the White Paper incorporating their tentative conclusions.

# The White Paper.

The proposals of ris states of some constitution and the safegnating of their now under examination by a joint Committee legitamate interests. (5) The protection of Parliament were issued in March this year the rights of any Indian State (6) The in the torm of a White Paper Though the prevention of commercial discrimination. intention is to speed up the necessary legislation, (7). Any matter which affects the administra-no date is suggested in the Whito Papor for the tion of the reserved departments. actual change in the Indian system of Govern-The Royal Proclamation manginating

By the proposals put forward, the Provinces are given autonomy and to a Federal Government is conceded responsible government over the whole field of administration allotted to the Federation except in regard to certain "reserved" subjects. The Federation will consists of the autonomous provinces of British India, 11 in number, including the new Provinces of Stud and Orissa, and the Indian States It will be brought about by the Princes surrendering a defined corpus of their present sovereign rights to the Feleration but retaining internal autonomy in respect of rights not so surrendered, unaffected by any other consideration than the existing suzeramty of the Crown.

It is a condition of the setting up the Tederation -(1) That rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the Indian States and entitled to not less thrin half the State's seats in the Upper House of the legislatine shall have executed the necessary Instrument of Accession, and (2) That a Reserve Bank, free from political influence, will have been set up and already successfully operating. These conditions fulfilled, it will rest with both Houses of Parhament to move the Crown by an address to Issue a Royal Proclamation mangurating the Federation.

### Reserved Subjects.

The Governor-General and Viceroy will have a dual capacity. Governor-General as head of the Foderation, and Viceroy as conducting relations with States outside the federal sphere As Governor-General he will be aided and advised by a Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature in all matters save those concerned with the three Departments to be reserved to his personal administration namely, Detence, External Affairs, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The Governor-General is also given a special responsibility for certain purposes - (1) The on the Governor-General are by command prevention of grave menace to the peace or conveyed in the Instrument of Instructions The safeguarding of the logitimate interests of office, to be exercised only in special circumstan-minorities (3) The safeguarding of the logitimate interests of office, to be exercised only in special circumstan-financial stability and credit of the Federation circumstances, oxcept in the case of the reserved (4) The securing to the members of the Public departments.

The proposals of His Majesty's Government | Services of any rights provided for them by the

in tubilment of these special responsibilities Hence system shall not be issued until both the Governor-General is empowered to act Houses of Parliament have agreed on the date either without or contrary to the advice of his Ministers and can himself pass a Governor-General's Act to seeme any of these purposes and is given all powers to secure the necessary finance

> Apart from the reserved departments and these special responsibilities there is another category of prerogatives or powers, the majority of them such as are usually associated with the head of a Constitutional State, the others to meet the particular conditions of India -(a) The power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature (b) The power to assent to or withhold assent from Bills or to reserve thom for His Maresty's pleasure The power to summon joint sessions of the two Houses of the Legislatine in cases of urgency. (d) The grant of previous sanction to the introduction of legislation - (1) Repealing, amending, or repugnant to any Act of Parliament exceeding to British India of any Governor-General's of Governor's Act of Ordmance, (2) affecting any department reserved to the control of the Governor-General, (3) affecting comage and currency of the Reserve Bank, (4) affecting religion; (5) affecting the procedure regulating criminal proceedings against European British subjects.

In case of emergency the Governor-General also has certain Ordinance-making powers. in the event of a breakdown of the machinery of government he is empowered to assume full control. The system is continued under which expenditure connected with the reserved subjects is not subject to the vote of the Assembly. In regard to other imance he has power to restore any cut intertering with the carrying out of any of his special responsibilities. Various heads of expenditing will not be subject to the vote of the Legislature although they may be discussed. These include the loans services, the expenditure of the reserved departments, and the salaries and pensions of the Indian Civil Service.

The special and wide powers thus conferred

# Federal Legislature.

The Federal Legislature resembles the existing Central Legislature in composition and will consist of two Chambers—the Upper Chamber or Council of State consisting of 260 members, 100 appointed by the Princes, 150 elected by members of the Provincial Legislatures of British India, and 10 nominated members; the other, the Lower (hamber or House of Assembly, consisting of 375 members, of whom 125 will be appointed by the Princes and the others elected directly according to the seats allocated to each Province and to the several communities and interests in each Province In the present British India Legislature Chambers only a proportion of the members is elected.

The Legislature will be debarred from passing laws of a discriminatory character. In particular it will be unable to pass laws subjecting any British subject or company doniciled in the appointments and may prohibit the filling of United kingdom to any disability or discrimination in the exercise of certain specified rights, than by the appointment of a person appointed if a British Indian subject or company would by the Crown, the Secretary of State or the not be subjected in the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State in Council. disability or discrimination of a similar character.

#### The Provinces.

In the Provinces certain subjects (Reserved subjects) have hitherto been administered by the Governor-in-Council and others (Transferred subjects) by the Governor and Ministers in the Legislature. But Governors, like the Governor-General, are given special responsibilities, with corresponding powers to discharge these responsibilities, confined in scope of course to the Province.

The Provincial Legislatures are enlarged and the allocation of seats and method of election are in accordance with the provisions of His Majosty's Government's Communal Award of August 4 last. The present nominated members and official bloc disappear in favour of wholly elected Legislatures, so far as the Lower Houses in the Provinces are concerned. In Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar the Legislatures will be bicameral with a small proportion of nominated members (not officials) in the Upper Chambers, in the other eight Provinces unicameral.

of the Federal Legislature the proposals lay power is given to establish a Supreme Court down qualifications the effects of which should to act as a Court of Appeal in British India.

be to enfranchise between 2 and 3 per cent. of the population of British India, and similar but lower qualifications for the franchise for the Provincial Legislatures should produce a Provincial electorate in the neighbourhood of 14 per cent. of the total population of British India or some 27 per cent. of the adult population. Women can vote for and will have seats reserved for them in both the Federal Assembly and Provincial Legislatures.

#### Public Services.

The proposals confirm existing rights of the Public Services. The Secretary of State will continue to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police, and the Ecclestastical Department, and the conditions of service of persons so appointed will be regulated by rules made by the Secretary of State. He will determine the number and character of such

At the expiry of five years from the commencement of the Constitution Act a statutory inquiry will be held into the question of future recruit-ment for the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, and the Medical and Railway services, and the Governments in India will be associated with the inquiry. The decision on the results of the inquiry will rest with His Majesty's Government and will be subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament. Pending the decision on this inquiry, the present ratio of British to Indian recruitment will remain unaltered. The administration of the Railways is by a Statutory Railway Board so composed as not to be subject to political interference.

The Secretary of State's Council for India is abolished and its place is taken by not less than three and not more than six advisers to be consulted as the Secretary of State may think fit, except that their concurrence is required in relation to certain service matters.

A Federal Court with both an Original and Appellate jurisdiction in cases raising constitu-For the franchise for the Lower Chamber Provincial and States authorities is set up and

# JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

After the publication of the White Paper, defence, fiscal autonomy, commercial discristeps were taken to appoint members of the inination and India's right to retaliate against House of Commons and the House of Lords Dominions which discriminated against her, to a Joint Select Committee to consider the proposals and report to Parliament. The White Paper was to be regarded as embodying the Government's scheme, but the Committee had full liberty to produce any plan it thought Paper, Indian politicians, even of the moderate proper. There was more than one dehate in Venety, expressed themselves in strong terms proper. There was more than one debate in the two Houses of Parliament for the nomination of members to the Joint Committee, and tion of members to the Joint Committee, and ultimately the three leading parties in Parliament, Conservatives, Liberals and Labour agreed to appoint their representatives. While the Labour Party showed some unwillingness in the beginning to appoint its nominees, it yielded eventually; but the Right Wing section of the Conservatives in both Houses, represented by Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd refused to congrate and kent themselves. Lloyd, refused to co-operate and kept themselves free to deal with the report of the Joint Committee in any manner they thought proper.

Simultaneously steps were taken to select representatives from British India and Indian States to co-operate in the Joint Committee's inquiry. Some difficulty was experienced in fixing the status of these nominees : while under the British constitution Parliament could not appoint any outsiders to its Committee, the Indians would not accept any position except that of practical equality with members of Parliament serving on the Committee. The difficulty was solved by styling the Indian representatives as assessors, and giving them liberty to cross-examine witnesses and hold discussions with the members of the Committee, but not to join in the report or sign it.

The question of the procedure to be adopted by the Committee and the nature and quantum of evidence to be led before it presented an initial obstacle, in view of the wide scope of the inquiry and the voluminous nature of the material to be dealt with, but this was soon tided over. Another real trouble in the initial stages of the Joint Committee's work was the disinclination of almost all political parties in India to co-operate with the Committee or lead evidence before it on their behalf. This objection too disappeared after a time, and the Committee eventually examined a large number of Indian witnesses representing various schools of thought. The inquiry lasted about six months, and all interests, including the Indian Sevices, voiced their cases. Even die-hard Conservatives like Mr. Churchill appeared before the committee; but the principal witness was Sir Samuel Hoare himself, although he was as member of the Committee. His evidence occupied more than a fortnight and covered the entire ground of the White Paper, in the course of which he submitted several memoranda in order to elucidate doubts and fill gaps. By common consent Sir Samuel Hoare ably main-

variety, expressed themselves in strong terms against some of its provisions.

On the other hand, it had the support of a number of communal parties, including the Mushms.

While the Joint Committee inquiry was in progress, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of the leading British Indian delegates, was unable to continue in London longer than July and placed on record suggestions for the improvement of the Reform proposals with a view to rendering them acceptable to Indian opinion. Similarly His Highness the Aga Khan, the leader of the British Indian delegation, and his British Indian colleagues submitted a joint memorandum towards the close of the sittings of the Joint Committee in the hope that their suggestions would be taken into consideration at the time of the drafting of the report.

Both these memoranda cover a wide ground and demand a number of radical changes in the White Paper scheme. Sir Tej Bahadur said that "no constitution, which falls to satisfy certain essentials, will meet with the needs of the situation in India. Those essentials are: responsibility at the centre and provincial autonomy with certain safeguards for the period of transition; reserved subjects, army, foreign and ecclesiastical departments to be under the control of the Governor-General for the period of transition, which should not be long or indefinite; adoption of a definite policy in respect of re-served departments facilitating their transfer to the legislatures within the shortest period compatible with safety of the country and efficiency of administration, and a definite declaration in the statute of the constitutional position of Indian within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The other memorandum is specially notable because it was signed by all the Indian Delegates, majority and minority representatives. It made it clear the modifications suggested would not affect the basic structure of the scheme but were suggested structure intended to ensure that the reserved powers were so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India to full responsibility and to secure that the period of transition was not indefinitely extended. It urged that the preamble to the Constitution Act should contain a definite statement that the "natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status." Indian public opinion, it said, had been profoundly disturbed tained his ground against the representatives ment of Dominion Status," Indian public of die-hard Conservatives on the Committee, opinion, it said, had been profoundly disturbed but Indian political opinion held that on several by the attempts made during the last two or points he had to yield, Indians looked with three years to qualify the repeated pledges disfavour on his explanations in respect of given by responsible ministers on behalf of

Majesty's Government "Following the precedent of some of the Dominion constitutions, a definite date after the passing of the that in all provinces dyarchy should be abofished Federation."

The memorandum also demanded greater control over defence, finance and the services. The signatories miged that the Army Counsellor should be a non-official Indian, there should be a definite programme of Indianisation, the cost of defence should be substantially reduced and the Indian Army should not be employed outside the country except for Indian defence.

On the subject of financial safeguards they did not object to the appointment of an adviser to the Governor-General for a hunted period, provided he did not interfere in the day-to-day administration and that he should advise the Governor-General only when he considered the financial stability or credit of the Pederation to be in danger. Legislation in respect of carrency, comage and the Reserve Bank must not be subject to the previous consent of the Governor-General

India's freedom to reguinte her fiscal policy without reservations or qualifications and, while they had no objection to a general declaration about British subjects holding public offices or practising any profession or trade, they stoutly opposed any provision which would make it impossible for India to discriminate against the subjects of the Dominions and Colonics which imposed disabilities on Indian subjects. The proposal to continue the recruitment to the Services by the Secretary of the State was also objected to and the demand, was put forth, that the Central Services should be recruited by the Services by the Proxincial Governments.

and, x, m Josin submitted a separate memo-licentum making siggestions for health insurance. Committee agreed that the allocation of the for workers and invalid and oldage pensions residue should be left to the Governor-General legislation and remesentation. legislation and representation

a chorns of disapproval in fields and was regarded by a wide section of public opinion as "more therefore the white Paper. The the Parlakined and Jaintra Malahs and a report recognised the existence of a public opinion strong enough to affect what had been for generations the main strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian they are the strength of the Government of Indian the Indian they are the strength of the Indian they are the strength of the Indian they are the strength of the Indian they are the Indian they are the strength of the Indian they are the strength of the Indian they are the strength of the Indian they are the Indian they are the Indian they are the Indian they are the Indian they are the Indian they are they of India, that is, its instructive acceptance by for India must seek to give statutory torm to sategnards essential to the proper working of trensonable share of the joint revenues Parlamentary government, but which in Great past tendencies.

The Committee accepted the principle of provincial autonomy and endorsed the proposal Act should be fixed for the inauguration of the and Ministers made generally responsible over Federation." circumstances of India, however, it was held appropriate that this principle of executive independence should be reinforced in the Constitution by the conferment of special powers and responsibilities on the Governor as the head of the provincial executive

The following is a summary of the main recommendations of the Committee --

The Committee emphasised that Provincial Autonomy regimed a readinstment at the Centre To create autonomous units without any corresponding adaptation of the existing Central Legislature would in the Committee's opinion give full play to the powerful centrifugal forces of Provincial Antonomy without any attempt to counteract them and ensure the continued unity of India

Having accepted the broad conclusions of Provincial Autonomy and an All-India Federademanded statutory recognition of the Committee while recognising that treedom to regulate her fiscal policy powerful Antonomy must precede central eservations or qualifications and, while change, stated that the same Act should lay down a Constitution both for the Centre and for the Provinces, in order that the full intention of Parliament should be made clear Federation was not left as a mere contingency of the future The Committee advised that the interval between Provincial Autonomy and the mangination of the Federation should not be longer than was necessitated by administrative considera-

The Committee endorsed the general plan Federal Government and the Proxincial of the White Paper for a statistory delimitation of the respective spheres of government between the Central and Provincial Governments

The White Paper plan to create new Provinces of Sind and Orissa was approved, but it was Early in the winter of 1934 the much deferred percommended that the Orssa boundaries should report of the J. P. C. was published. It evoked by extended to include the method between the perconnections of the report of the 3-P-C was published. It evoked be extended to include that portion of the a chorns of disapproval in India and was regarded. Lev pore Estate recommended for transfer by

The Committee paid a tribute to the wise the miss of the Indian people, but the Committee
was of the opinion that responsible government,
to which Indians' aspiritions were mainly
to which Indians' aspiritions were mainly
to mainly
the Nizam of Hyderabad in agreeing to the
topin administration of the Beaus with the ducted, was not an automatic device which could be maintactured to specification. The Committee the activation of the Berais with the Committee the Activation of the Berais with the Committee the Activation of the Berais with the Committee the Activation of the Berais with the Committee the Activation of the Berais with the Committee the Activation of the Berais w directed, was not an automatic device which the could be mainfactured to specification. The Committee therefore held that a Constitution A. t. to seem the expenditure in the Berars of a formulation must seek to give statutory torm to

In agreeing that dvarchy in the Provinces Britain had no sanction save that of established should be abolished, the Committee endorsed custom. The infine Government of India the proposal that over practically the whole would be successful in proportion as it repressor the provincial sphere the Governor should sented not a creation, but a natural evolution of beamenable to the advice of non-official Ministers selected from the Legislature,

The responsibility of Ministers over the provincial field involves the transfer to Ministers the Committee recommended that Aden should of all departments of a Provincial Government, be transferred to the administrative control including those concerned with Law and Order of His Majesty's Government on certain definite In order however to avoid the intrusion of political pressure into questions affecting the internal discipline of the Police Force, the Committee considered that the Governor's consent should be necessary to the amendment of Police Acts and certain Rules, thereunder It was also recommended that there should be special protection for secret intelligence reports

In view of the special problem that may be presented by terrorism, the Committee considered that there should be a power in the Governor himself to assume charge to such extent as he might judge requisite of all anti-teriorist activities of Government. In the Committee's opinion it would be necessary to exercise this power forthwith in Bengal imless conditions had materially improved by the time of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy

No change from the White Paper proposals was suggested in the composition of the Provincial Legislatines, except that, on the ground that conditions are substantially the same second Chambers were proposed for Madras and Bombay in addition to Bengal the United Provinces and Bihai

The Committee considered that Provincial Upper Houses should not be hable to dissolution, but that one-third of the members should retric at fixed intervals.

The Committee were definite in their opinion that communal representation is mevitable at the present time. They described as wellthought and well-balanced the arrangement for the composition of Provincial Assemblies curbodied in the Communal award as amended by the Poona Pact

Themselves regarding the States as an essential [ clement in an All-India Federation, the Committee accepted the principle proposed in the White Paper that the accession of a sufficient number of States should be a condition precedent to Federation—They accepted the White Paper proposal that the Federation should not come into existence until the Rulers of States representing not less than half the total population of the States and entitled to not less than half the scats allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber had signified then desire to accede

The Committee agreed that representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature should be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned The White Paper ratio of representation between the States and British India was

The rights of paramounter over the Indian States at present exercised on behalf of the Crown by the Governor-General-in-Council ing to an electronate for Upper Houses in bi-clearly could not be exercised by any federal cameral Provinces. As under the White authority. The Committee fully agreed that Paper, electron would be by single transferable outside the federal sphere the States' relations would be exclusively with the Crown, the right Council should not be dissoluble. Its members to tender advice to the Crown within this sphere should be elected for nine years and one-third lying with His Majesty's Government

In dealing with the area of federal purisdiction conditions not later than the date of Federation.

The Committee approved the proposals in the White Paper for the Federal Executive, namely that the Governor-General with the assistance of not more than three Counsellors, should administer the Departments of Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and British Baluchistan, and that in all other Departments he should be guided by the advice of Ministers chosen from the Federal Legislature, subject to his powers under 'special responsibilities' which would follow generally those of the Provincial Governors except that the Governor-General would have a special res-ponsibility for the financial stability and credit of the Federation - To assist him in the discharge of this special responsibility there would be a Financial Adviser whose services would also be available to the Federal Ministry. The Committee made it clear that the Comsellors could not be Members of the Council of Ministers. but they agreed that joint deliberation between Counsellors and Ministers should be encouraged

The Committee accepted the White Paper proposals regarding the size of both Houses, the ratio in each House between British India and States representatives, and the mimber of seats allotted to communities and special interests in the Lower House. The Committee thought it important that the Muslim community should have seemed to it as the White Paper proposed, one-third of all the British India seats

The Committee's proposals for the method of electing British Indian representatives to both Houses were an important departure from the White Paper scheme The respective advantages and disadvantages of methods of direct and indirect election to the Federa Lower House were discussed. The Committee expressed themselves in tayour of indirect election by the Provincial Lower Houses, the various communities voting separately for their own representatives

They recommended that indirect election should be open to future review and express the hope that if after experience had been obtained of the working of indirect election. Indian opinion thought modification was required, the Federal Legislature should lay its own proposals before Parliament according to procedure for which provision was made in the Report The Committee suggested that some form of indirect election based on a group system might provide the ultimate solution

It was recommended that in the case of bicameral Legislatures the electing body should be the Provincial Upper House and in unicameral Provinces an electoral college should be formed of persons elected by an electorate correspondvote The Committee preferred that the replaced every third year,

The Committee recommended that recruitment by the Secretary of State to the All-India Services should cease except to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police. They could not entertain any suggestion for a change in the system.

The Committee rejected a proposal that the of recruitment to these two services simultaneously with a fundamental change in the system of in India of the Indian element in both those services.

The Committee approved generally White Paper proposals for a Federal Court.

The White Paper proposed to enable the Federal Legislature to establish a separate Supreme Court for the hearing of appeals from the Provincial High Courts in civil cases and criminal cases involving the death penalty. This would inevitably result in an overlapping of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the Committee would prefer to deal with appeals in civil cases by empowering the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. The Court would then sit in two distinct Chambers, though the Judges might to some extent be interchangeable. As regards criminal cases, the Committee concluded that no provisions for appeal were required beyond those at present existing.

The Committee divided the question of commercial discrimination in two separate issues—discrimination against British commercial interest and trade in India, and discrimination against British imports.

They recommended that to the special responsibilities of the Governor-General enumerated in the White Paper there should be added a in the White Paper there should be added a further special responsibility defined in some such terms as follows:—"The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods, imported into India from the United Kingdom to discriminatory or penal treatment." They further recommended that the Governor-General's Instrument of Instructions should make it clear that the imposition of this special responsibility was not intraded to affect the commence. sibility was not intended to affect the competence of his Government and of the Indian Legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy; that they would possess complete freedom to negotiate agreements with the United Kingdom and other countries for the securing of mutual tariff concessions; and that it would be the Governor's duty to intervene in tariff policy only if in his opinion the intention of the policy contemplated was to subject trade between the United Kingdom and India to restrictions conceived, not in the economic interest of India, but having the object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom.

As regards discrimination against British trade in India, here again statutory provision by way of reassurance was necessary. The Committee accepted the White Paper proposal that the Governor-General and Governors should

Constitution should contain a general declaration of the fundamental rights of the subject. But government. They thought, however, that they thought that the Act might contain a there was much to be said for the recruitment declaration providing that no British subject, ladian or otherwise, domiciled in India should be disabled from holding public office or from practising any trade, profession or calling by the reason only of his religion, descent, caste, colour or place of birth; and it should be extended, as regards the holding of office under the Federal Government, to subjects of Indian States. They thought also that there should be provision against expropriation of property except for public purposes.

> With a constitution mainly dependent for its success upon provisions to ensure a balance between conflicting interests, it was impossible at present to grant powers of constitutional revision to Indian Legislatures. At the same time it was essential to provide machinery to enable constitutional modifications to be made without amending Acts of Parliament, and the Committee considered that amendments on certain points should be permissible by Orders in council to which Parliament had assented.

> They recommended that any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act, or any legislation affecting the constitution or functions of the Bank, or of the comage or currency of the Federation, should require the Governor-General's prior sanction

For the purposes of railway administration, it was proposed that, subject to the general control of the Federal Legislature and Government, control should be vested in a Statutory Railway Authority working on business principles.

In recommending the separation of Burma from India at the same time as the introduction of provincial autonomy in India, the Committee draw particular attention to the necessity of preserving Burma from injurious economic and financial results, and made their recommendainitial results, and made their recommenda-tion dependent upon statutory effect being given to a trade agreement to be concluded between the present Governments. Such an agreement should be limited to the shortest possible period which would allow the two Governments to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and should contain a provision for mutally agreed alterations to be made during the currency.

They intended the modification they suggested in the Indian White Paper to apply mutatis mutandis to corresponding proposals in the Burma White Paper.

With one addition, the departments proposed to be reserved to the Burma Governors were have a special responsibility for the prevention the same as those proposed to be reserved to of discrimination, but considered it should be the Governor-General in India. The addition made clear in the Act that this responsibility is monetary policy, currency and coinage. There would extend to the prevention of administrative would be no Reserve Bank in Burma and the the Governor's reserved departments. The They also provide that the Council of State Committee concurred in the proposals that the shall consist of 156 representatives of British Governor should be able to appoint three India and not more than 104 of States, and the Counsellors and a Financial Adviser.

As regards relations between Burma and India, the Committee agreed that Indians should be afforded vis-a-vis Burma generally, the same measure of protection as has been recommended for United Kingdom British subjects in India but they thought that the additional special responsibility to be laid upon the Governor to protect imports from India against penal treatment should be made reciprocal, and a similar responsibility in respect of imports from Burma laid upon the Governor-General in India.

The Committee agreed that special provision should be made to enable the Burma Legislature to regulate the inflow of Indian labour, provided that such immigration legislation received the prior consent of the Governor.

#### Government of India Bill.

The Government of India Bill, which was published early in 1935, was generally based on the Joint Committee's report. It made on the Joint Committee's report. It hades provision for the accession of Indian States to the federation, and for the appointment of one person as Governor-General of India and another as His Majesty's representative as regards relations with Indian States, but made as regards relations with initial states, but made it lawful for His Majesty to appoint one person to fill both offices. The Governor-General's powers and his special responsibilities were defined and it was stipulated that in case of a failure of the constitutional machinery he could by a proclamation assume all the powers of the Federation, excluding the Federal Court Detailed provisions were made relating to the Federal Railway Authority, which was to be i un on business principles.

The Bill is a consolidating Act for the Government of India and includes a number of provisions contained in the 1919 Act which in turn will be repealed under the new Act, but the preamble of it will stand, since it is not the practice to repeal the preamble when any Act is repealed. The Select Committee took the view that, with the 1919 preamble standing and with the definite statement that no pledge is in any way repudiated, there is no need for a preamble in the present Bill.

The first introductory part of the Bill provides for the Government of India by the Crown.

The second part, dealing with Federation, defines inter alia the functions of the Governor-General, the extent of the Federation's executive authority, constitution of the Council of Ministers and the Legislatures; prescribes the legislative procedure; and contains provisions in the event of failure of the constitutional machinery.

The clauses provide inter alia that unless a State adhered to Federation within twenty years, an address by both Houses of the Legis-

Committee agreed to this addition to the list of lature will be necessary for its admission. Assembly 250 representatives of British India and not more than 125 of States.

> Provisions on similar lines are laid down in the third part dealing with Governor's Provinces. Other parts include provisions relating to Chief Commissioner's Provinces, legislative powers and administrative relations between the and administrative Teations petween the Federation, the Provinces and the States, finance, property, contracts, federal rankway authority, judicature, including federal courts, and High Courts in British India, also transitional provisions.

> Nearly fifty clauses appear in the part relating to the Services. There is substantially nothing new in them, but they merely set out in statutory form what is now embodied in a whole series of the Secretary of State's rules.

> The constitution of Burma, which, it is understood, under the new constitution will enjoy the same fiscal autonomy as India, is outlined in over 150 clauses.

> The schedules include lists of federal, provincial and concurrent subjects, prescribe the form of oath of affirmation to be taken by members of the Legislatures, deal with the composition of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures, prescribe the qualification for the membership of them and give a list of enactments to be repealed.

> British Indian seats in the Council of State and the Assembly correspond to the lists contained in the report of the Select Committee, and the White Paper, respectively, and the allocation of States' seats in both Houses also follows closely the list contained in the Select Committee report.

> The chief change in the States' seats the allocation of 16 seats for Hyderabad in the Federal Assembly. The distribution of seats in the Provincial Councils and Assemblies correspond to the list contained in the Select Committee report and White Paper, respectively.

One full month was spent by the House of Commons in discussing the four hundred odd clauses of the Bill during the committee stage. Most of the provisions of the Bill were retained by the Commons and the Government were able to carry their measure easily, thanks to the solid right-wing Conservative support.

At the time of writing the Bill is awaiting the third reading and as far as it is possible to forecast, it may be assumed that it will pass through both Houses without any very material change.

For Indian reactions to the Report and the Bill, see Congress section.)

# THE FUTURE OF BURMA.

Throughout the discussions on the Indian Reforms proposals the question of Binma's future occupied a secondary position, as nothing could be defluitely settled until the Burmans themselves decided whether they would join the proposed all-India Federation and share the lot of the Indian provinces, or become a separate unitary entity with constitutional advance analogous to that conferred on India, subject to similar sategrands—It was thought that a new election to the Burma Legislative Conneil would give on this question. The election was held and resulted in a majority for the antiseparationists. When, however, the new Council was called upon to give a straight answer to the question Separation of Federation on the lines of HIS Majesty's Government's proposals it de-clined to do so. A large number of resolu-tions were tabled, but not one of them provided a clear indication of the people's mind. Even the anti-separationists did not vote for Federation, but expressed a desire to cast then lot with India as an experimental measure, reservmg the right to withdraw from the Federation at a later date. Several adjournments were granted to enable the parties to arrive at a compromise resolution and, after the Governor had refused further to prolong the sitings, which had lasted several days, the special session of the Council was prorogned.

It Burma herself gave an inconclusive verdict, the British Government could not remain idle that would have been untain both to India and Burma Therefore, a lew months later (in August) Su Samuel Houre presented to the Joint Pathamentary Committee a memoran-dum embodying Government's proposals for the tuture constitution of Burnia it it were decided to separate Burma from India however, made it clear that it the Joint Com-mittee decided that Burma should be included m the Indian Federation, the proposals of the White Paper (subject to consequential adjustments) would apply to Burma in the same way as they would apply to any other province of India. As the Burma Council had refused to choose separation on the basis of the coustitution outlined by the Pienner, he suggested that the Committee should invite some Burma representatives for consultation to assist in determining which of the two courses would be in the best interests of Burma. Assuming that Burma was to be separated, he outlined a scheme of constitutional advance under which executive anthority in a unitary Burma would yest in the Governot, who would also be the Commander-in-Chief He would himself direct and control the administration of finance, external aftairs, ecclesiastical aftairs, monetary policy, currency, comage, and matters connected with scheduled areas. Other subjects would be administered by Ministers elected by, and responsible to, the Council The Legislature would be bicameral,

Shortly after the submission of the would purpose that an overwhelming body of Burmans had interest.

supported separation from India. He added that Burma could not be granted the right of secession, as it would be a bad precedent and would be fatal to Federation.

In pursuance of the policy of giving Burmans the inlest opportunity to determine the future torm of their constitution, the Joint Parhamentary Committee decided in November to invite twelve representative Burmans for consultation A prolonged discussion took place in December, m which both sides freely ventilated their respective points of view. "The result of the elections to the special session of the Burma Council should be construed as a vote against separation", "There are no two opinions in Burma; all are to separation; the so-called federationists are also for separation-but atter a time" These were the conflicting views expressed in London. On behalf of His Majesty's Government, Sii Samuel made it plain that Britain had no axe to grind and that she was actuated solely by the desire to do the best for Burma. The controversy was set at rest by the publication of the report of the Joint Parhamentary Committee (see Joint Parhamentary Committee section) which provided for the separation of Burma and the establishment of a separate untary constitution tor Burma.

The Joint Pathamentary Committee's Report, was discussed by the Burma Legislative Conneil, which rejected a motion opposing separation and rejecting the constitution proposed by the Committee A proposal favourable to the immediate grant of Dominion Status to Burma was carried.

Shortly after the publication of the J. P. C. Report (see Joint Parliamentary Committee section) which covered Bruma also, representatives of the Bruman and Indian Governments enferred into negotiations to settle the Intarefinancial and commercial relations between the two committes. These negotiations resulted in an agreement maintaining the status quo for a period of five veans, a proposal to allow a certain latitude for low revenue duties having been abandoned. Commenting on this agreement in the House of Commons. Sin Sammel Hoare advised representatives of British trade and industry at the present stage on the ground that any attempt to obtain concessions which the Indian and Burman Governments were unwilling to offer of their own accord would adversely affect British trade with India

A tribunal was also appointed to advise the Secretary of State on the formulation of a just financial settlement between India and Burma. The tribunal's report was published in May 1935. Taking the figures up to the year ending. March, 1933, the Tribunal declared, that on the basis of 3½ per cent interest, Burma would pay India over two croics of rupees annually for \$5 years to redeem principal and interest.

# The Indian Legislature.

The annual budget session of the Indian Legislature opened in New Delhi with a meeting of the Legislature Assembly on Wednesday, 24th January 1934. This was an unusually early date and there was a good deal of contentious legislation, both official and non-official, in the session's programme.

The annual Railway Budget was presented by the Honomable the Railway Member Su Joseph Bhore on 17th February its outstanding tenture was the evidence which it contain justifying the forcest made a year previously that the depths of the trade depression then prevailing in India, in common with the rest of the world, had been plumbed. Earnings showed a material advance over those in the preceding year

The Railway Member showed that the actual deficit in the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs 101 ctores against an anticipated deficit of R. 91 ctores, loss having been met by a temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund which was thus left with a balance slightly over Rs 12 The estimates for 1933-34 provided for income Rs. 891 crores and expenditure just over 64 crores, which would have left net receipts at nearly 254 crores. The final estimates now showed a drop of 1 crore in receipts, with net tinflic receipts thus standing at 24\$ crores. As interest charges amounted to 321 crores, the deficiency tor the year was thus estimated at 71 crores, nicluding a loss of 2 crores on strategic lines Government proposed again to meet the loss by a temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund, which would thus be left with a balance of 111 crores against 12 crores at the beginning of the year. The revised estimate of fraffic receipts, though it was half-a-crore below original anticipations, was over 2 crores or 21 per cent, higher than the figure for 1932-33. and goods earning during the emirent year were expected to be nearly 3½ (101es of about 6 per cent above earnings in 1932-33) the increase in traffic having been general and therefore being regarded as a sign of general trade revival. Passenger earnings in 1933-34 were shown in the revised estimate to be about one crore, or nearly 4 per cent below earnings in 1932-33. Various adjustments of fares and freight rates were shown to have been introduced to deal with the special points revealed by these statistics

The estimates for the year 1933-34 showed total receipts from State lines 914 crores and total expenditure including depreciation 644 crores. With interest charges estimated at 32 crores, the total deficiency would thus be approximately 54 crores. A loan of this amount from the Depreciation Fund would leave the find in credit to the extent of 114 crores at the end of the year as compared with 114 crores at the end of the year as compared with 114 crores at the estimated for an increase of 24 crores in traffic receipts, an improvement of 3 per cent on the figures for 1933-34. "The steady upward trend in our goods cannings this year justifies

we believe (he said) the hope that at last we are fairly on the load to recovery, though it would be tash to anticipate any rapid progress as yet along that road."

The Railway Member re-emphasised the strength and soundness of the financial position of the Indian Railways notwithstanding the deficits experienced since 1931-32. He said — "Taking the period of eleven years beginning from 1924-25 and ending 1934-35, we find that the first six years were a period of prosperity and the following five years have been otherwise. The crescendo of defletts began in 1930-31 with 5 erores, newto 94 cores in 1931-32, and reached its height in 1932-33 with a figure of 104 crocs. We hope that that constitutes the peak, 101 we expect our defleit to be 74 crocs in 1933-33 and about 54 crores in 1934-35. A naked statement of these defleits is, however, calculated to give an entirely macculate impression of the real financial position. I will endeavour to convey what I think as a more correct picture by stating the financial position of the past three years from a somewhat different night.

"Taking our commercial lines alone for the present, it will be seen that even in 1932-33, which may be regarded as the worst year during this period, our net revenue from all sources amounted to 231 crores and during that vent we put by to the depreciation reserve a sum of 71 crores more than we actually required to withdraw for our current expenditure on renewals and replacements Even in the worst year of this dark period if will thus be seen that our earnings only tell short by one cioic, of the amount ea, 311 crores, required to pay the full interest on the Capital at charge In the tollowing two years, riz, 1933-34 and 1934-35, our estimate of net revenue from all sources is 251 and 271 crores respectively. If payments to the depreciation reserved were confined to what was needed to meet our nigent and nicessary requirements, our net revenue in each of these two years would be over 32 crores and would exceed the sum necessary tor our interest charges on commercial lines by a crore and a balf

"Including strategic lines, against our deficits amounting to 13 crores, in the two years referred to, must be set the additional appropriations amounting to 12½ crores that we are making to the depreciation account after meeting not only all the normal expenditure our tenewals and replacements debitable to the fund during these years, but very heavy abnormal expenditure of 1½ crores to repair carthquake damages and the damages to the Haidings Bridge caused by the vagarres of the Ganges. These figures, I hope, afford ample justification for the opinion I have expressed as to the intrinsic strength of the financial position of the Indian Railways."

### Annual General Budget.

In traffic receipts, an improvement of 3 per cent on the figures for 1933-34. "The steady upward ment of India was presented by the Honourable tread in our goods earnings this year justifies is five deeper Schuster, Finance Member, on the

evening of 27th February. He began by saying how greatly the world depression had during recent years affected the exchequer position: "As a measure of India's difficulties I may remind the House that whereas in the 10 years ending March 31, 1930, the value of India's exports and re-exports of merchandise averaged just under 226 crores, in 1930-31 that fell to just under 226 crores, in 1930-32 to about 160 crores, and in 1932-33 to 135½. Imports of merchandise though they did not fall quite in the same proportion as exports, owing to the well known fact that private gold exports gave India a supplementary purchasing power, nevertheless fell very steeply from an average of 242 crores for the ten years ending March 31, 1930, to 163 crores in 1930-31, 125 crores in 1931-32, and 132 crores in 1932-33. In view of the extent to which we rely on customs import duties for revenue, the effects of this chormous drop must be obvious."

At first, the Finance Member showed, revenue fell away too rapidly for Government to keep pace with the situation and during 1930-32 the deficits were larger than the amounts set aside each year for the reduction of debt Drastic emergency measures followed, with the result that from 1932-33, after providing 6,84 lakks for reduction of debt, there was a surplus of 1,55 lakhs, while, according to the revised estimates the final figure for 1933-34, after making provision of 6,88 lakhs for reduction of debt, was a surplus of Rs. 25,000 as against a bindget expectation of Rs. 25 lakhs. The shortfall was chiefly accounted for deficiencies under Customs and Income Tax.

Sir George took great satisfaction in the fact that Government's loan policy during the past three years represented a net improvement all round of about 51 crores per annum and therefore he announced that Government, "have come to the conclusion, after weighing most carefully all the issues that we have so strengthened our general financial position that in these times of special d'fliculty it is not necessary to strain the tax revenue in order to maintain our precision for reduction and avoidance of debt at the full level fixed by the present Convention. The Convention, which was settled in 1924, laid down that in respect of all debt incurred up to 31 March, 1923, a fixed sum of Rs. 4 crores should annually be set aside and that on all debt incurred thereafter (other than debt for advances to the Provinces which make their advances to the frommers when make the own provision for repayment) a sum of 11 per cent, should be provided. Under this scheme the budgetary provision for reduction and avoidance of debt increased from 3.78 lakhs in 1924-25 to 6,89 lakhs in 1933-34. The total indebtedness of the Government of India meanwhile increased by 293 crores to 1212 crores, though during the same period the interest bearing assets of Government increased by 314 crores to 978 crores. The net annual builden of interest having at the same time substantially been reduced, consequently "We have come to the conclusion that it will be adequate if for the

evening of 27th February. He began by saying increased to Rs. 1,29 lakhs and this sum Governhow greatly the world depression had during ment proposed to set aside as a special fund for recent years affected the exchequer position: relief measure in the area affected by the recent "As a measure of India's difficulties I may heavy earthquake.

> The budget for 1934-35 allowed for a drop of 2,80 lakhs in revenue and a increase of 2 lakhs in expenditure compared with the figures for 1933-34, so that the Finance Member was left with the necessity to improve his position to the extent of 1,53 lakhs. The outstanding feature of the revenue returns in recent years was shown to be a reduction of Customs duty on imported sugar from 10 crores in 1930-31 to a little more than 2 crores in 1934-35, this loss being due to the high import duty imposed by Government for the protection of the Indian sugar manufac-turing industry. Government now proposed an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on Indian made sugar, out of which they promised to set aside the equivalent of one anna per hundred weight, representing about 7 lakhs, to be distributed among the provinces where sugar is produced in order to assist the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among cane growers. Government also proposed an increase in the import duty on raw tobacco and a reduction of import duty on cigarettes and expected to gain 30 lakhs thereby. They further pro-posed to reduce from 7½ annas to 5 annas per ounce the import duty on silver, through which they expected to gain 4 lakhs. They proposed they expected to gain 4 lakhs. They proposed further to abolish the export duty on raw hides by which they expected to lose 5 lakhs on the one hand but indirectly and gradually to gain rather more. They proposed certain change in postal rates and proposed a new surcharge of one anna on the 12 annas charged for a telegram one anna on the 12 annas charged for a telegram of 12 words, this being accompanied by a new telegraph rate of 9 annas for a message of 8 words. These post and telegraph charges would, they calculated, involve an initial loss but yield an early gam. The net improvement in revenue which Government estimated from their taxation adjustments was placed at 1,69 lakhs, which would cover the deficiency of 1,53 lakhs and leave a surplus of 16 lakhs.

> In addition, Government proposed the imposition of excise duty on matches at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per gross boxes. The proceeds of this excise in a whole year they expected to amount to 3 crores. But their purpose in imposing, it was to give special financial help to Bengal by handing over to that province at least half the export duty on jute, a concession to Bengal which in the coming year would amount to 1,90 lakhs. The Burma Government already having a consumption duty on matches yielding 18 lakhs a year, it was proposed that this should be discontinued and that Burma should, instead of it, be given 18 lakhs per annum out of the new all-India excise profits. The excise was estimated to yield 2,10 lakhs in the coming budget year, or nearly 3 lakhs more than the amounts to be paid to Bengal and Burma.

#### Legislation.

the conclusion that it will be adequate if for the present we maintain our annual provision for gramme of the session was a Government Bill the reduction and avoidance of debt at Rs. 3 for the prevention of unconstitutional agitation crores," the changes to apply to the current directed from British India against Indian year as well as to the ensuing year 1934-35. States' administrations. This Bill contained a By this means the surplus for 1933-34 was penal clause against conspiracies of the kind

indicated, provided powers to stop press attacks maintenance of revenue import duty on certain in British India calculated to excite disaffection classes of manufactured steel imports even in the States and empowered district magistra- where the Tariff Board had reported that no tes to prevent organised bodies of men invading the States from British India. The Bill was introduced in the Legistative Assembly in Simla at the autumn session of 1933. It was then ordered for circulation for eliciting public opinion and in the present session the Honourable the Home Member moved for its reference to Select Committee with instruction for early report. There was considerable opposition to the reference to Select Committee, elected members ence to Select Committee, elected memors keenly representing that the measure would if enacted be likely to prevent influence being exerted by people in British India in favour of progressive measures in Indian States. The division on the Select Committee motion resulted in 68 voting in the Government lobby and 30 with the opposition. The Bill again came before the Assembly with the report by the Select Committee on 4th April. Opposition to the measure was again vigorously expressed but the motion for consideration was adopted without division after the application of the closure at the one of the day. tion of the closure at the end of two days' debate. The Bill was finally passed by a majority of 57 to 28 after a further 4 days' detailed discussion.

Other Bills of political importance which were introduced by Government and passed by the Legislature during the year were one to continue Legislature during the year were one to continue the authorisation previously given to the Bengal Government to extern political detenues, for incarceration in other provinces in India, and a Bill to supplement a measure passed by the Assam Legislative Council to strengthen the powers of the Provincial Government for dealing with terrorism, the Government of India Bill in this respect being required merely to deal with noints ultra vires of the provincial to deal with points ultra vires of the provincial authority.

The year witnessed a passage of a series of Government Bills dealing with economic ques-tions. These were partly disposed of during the annual budget session in Delhi, which concluded on 21st April, and partly during the annual Simia session, which commenced on Monday 16th July and continued until Friday 31st August. The most important of these industrial or economic Bills was one to give another period of protection to the Indian cotton textile industry. The Bill covered silk and artificial silk as well as cotton and outstanding features of it were the inclusion of provisions implementing the recently negotiated Indo-Japanese trade agreement and of clauses carrying out the agreement simultaneously negotiated between representatives of Indian and Lancashire cotton textile interests.

Government also introduced a new Bill to extend the protection given to the Indian iron and steel industry. The feature of the measure, based as it was upon a new Tariff Board inquiry, was a reduction in the level of protection hitherto was a reduction in the revel of protection interior given. This feature was supplemented by the confident expectation expressed by the Commerce Member, in the debates on the measure, that the industry was in a fair way towards standing on its own legs without any protection. A feature of the debates on the Bill was the insistence of the Logislative Assembly on the

classes of manufactured steel imports even where the Tariff Board had reported that no protection of any kind was required, a recommendation which had received the endorsement of Government.

Both Textile and Steel Bills provoked a great deal of oratory in the interest of the consumer, but both measures were passed without serious amendment affecting their protective provisions.

A measure to amend the tariff Act in order to provide for the protection of minor industries against the unfair competition of imports was passed through all its stages.

A measure industrially of great importance was a new Factories Bill. This measure was designed to give effect to recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India and dealt with matters pertaining to the welfare and safety of industrial employees. Government having in the first instance drafted and circulated a Bill designed to give effect to the Commission's recommendations and having received a great volume of opinions and criticisms, redrafted their original measure and introduced the Bill in the Indian Legislative Assembly on 8th September 1933. The measure was on 15th September 1933. referred to Select Committee.
The Committee's report and the final stage in the negotiation of the Bill were dealt with by the Legislature during the September session, 1934. An outstanding feature of the measure was a provision introducing a 54-hour working week in factories. Other important sections of it dealt with health and safety provisions and others again with the employment of adolescents and children. The measure as reported by Select Committee received general approval and was passed.

Other Bills of importance in the economic sphere were a Bill to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, this being a measure consequential to the establishment of a Reserve Bank, a Bill to restrict the cultivation and export of rubber and a Bill to continue the protective import duty on wheat. Both Houses of the Legislature appointed Select Committee to consider the working of the Ottawa Agreement between India and the United Kingdom. The Legislative Assembly Committee submitted on the last day of the September Assembly session a lengthy report, the chief burden of which was that the period of 18 months during which the agreement had been in operation was too short for the formation of a final conclusion upon its merits but that the results so far in evidence were sufficiently promising to justify the continuance of the preferential arrangements which the Agreements prescribed. The Councel of State Committee on the same subject did not report before the end of the year.

The Legislature passed on the initiative of Government a Bill to make better provision for the control of the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft, this being a measure corresponding with those prevailing in the most advanced countries for the control of matters connected with Civil Aviation. The Legislature passed a resolution continuing indefinitely the imposition of excise insistence of the Legislative Assembly on the duty of two annas per gallon on motor spirit for

# Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns, is as follows:—

Name of country.			Indian population.		Date of Information.	
	British Empire.			ij		
1.	Ceylon		6,50,577†		1932 Agent's Report	
2.	British Malaya*	:: ::	6,24,009		1931	
3.	Hong Kong		2,555		1911	
4.	Mauritius		2,65,796		1931 Protector of	
				- 1	Immigrants' Report	
5.	Seychelles		332	• • •	1911	
6.	Gibraltar		50 (approximately)	• • •	1920	
7.	Nigeria		100	•••	1920	
8.	Kenya		39,644	• • •	1931 Census. 1931 Census.	
9.	Uganda		13,026	• • •	1000	
10.	Nyasaland		805 14,242	•••	A	
11. 12.	Zanzibar Tanganyika Territory		23,422	••	1931 Census.	
13.	Jamaica		17,950		1932 Report of the	
10,	o annaica		11,000		Protector of Immigrants.	
14.	Trinidad		1,40,689		1932 Do.	
15.	British Guiana	:: ::	1,34,059		1932 Do.	
16.	Fiji Islands		78,975		1932 Report of Sccre	
	•				tariat for Indian Affairs.	
17.	Basutoland		172		1921	
18.	Swaziland		7		1921	
19.	Northern Rhodesia		56 (Asiatics)		1921	
20.	Southern Rhodesia		1,700 ( ,, )	• • •	1931	
21.	Canada		1,22,911	•••	1931 Census.	
22.	Australia— Western Australia Southern Australia Victoria New South Walcs Queensland Tasmania		2.000 (approximately)		1922	
23.	New Zealand		1,166		1932 Official Year Book.	
24.	Natal		1,50,920		1933 Protector of Im- migrants Report.	
25.	Transvaal		15.747		1926 Statistics of	
26.	Cape Colony		6,655		1926   Immigration	
27.	Orange Free State		127		1926 Department.	
28.	Newfoundland			• •	••	
	Foreign Countries					
29.	United States of Ame		3,175 (Asiatics)		1910	
30.	Madagascar		5,272 (Indians)		1917	
31.	Reunion		2,194		1921	
<b>32.</b>	Dutch East Indies		832,667 (Orientals, chiefi Chinese & Ara	Ďs)		
00	Gunta and		(say 50,000 Indi	ans)		
33.	Surinam		34,957	;	1920	
34.	Mozambique		1,100 (Asiatics and h		Not known	
85.	Persia		3,827 castes)	• •	Not known. 1922	
JJ.	Total of India	na in For-	3,021		10-4	
	eign Countr		100,525			
	Total of lr	idians in				
	British Em	pire	22,32,676			
	Overseas		23,33,201			
	o.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		20,00,202	(1)		

Including Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.
 1 Indian Estate Labourers only.

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emi- and consolidated the whole system of control. gration is prolibited by the Hindu Shastrer. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in imand there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, taploca, and ecocanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realized the necessity of bringing such emigration under regula-The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and iast direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of siaves in the French colo-The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon, which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion Martinious. Guadelouse. and French Gulans.

portant respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving anitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 enligration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions Imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emi-grants in British Guiana, A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which the way pen to improve Recent Legislation .- In 1871 a fresh conthe respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by the law was again recast and consolutated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinfada, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts. Navis. the Savehelles and St. Croix. Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelies and St. Croix Act XIII of 1864 marks'an important stage in ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the the history of emigration, since it elaborated demand for fresh labour having died out.

Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunton, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evila had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanial, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislavure. Emigration to Ceyion and Maisya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

References.—The following is a list of the most important reports on questions connected with Indian Emigration that have been published during recent years:—

- 1. Report of the International Commission appointed to enquire into the condition and treatment of British India immigrants in Reunion, 1879.
- 2 Report on the system of recruiting coolies in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the Colonies, 1883.
- 3. Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson's report on the system of recruiting labourers in the North Western Provinces and Bengal for the Colonies, 1883.
- 4. Report of the Natal Indian Immigrants Commission, 1885-87.
- Dr. Comin's report on the proposed resumption of Emigration to Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1892.
- 6. Dr. Comin's report on Emigration from the East Indies to Surinam, 1893.
- Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's report on Emigration to Reunion, 1894.
- 8. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's report on the condition of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, 1895.

- 9. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the question of Indian immigration, 1896.
- 10. Lord Sanderson's Commission's Report on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 1910.
- 11. Report of the Indian Enquiry Commission South Africa, 1914.
- 12. Messrs. McNeill and Chimanial's report on the condition of Indian Emigrants in the four British Colonies: Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, 1914-15.
- 13. Marjoribanks' and Marakkayar's report on Indian labour emigrating to Ceylon and Malaya, 1917.
- 14. South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission report, 1921.
- 15. Report by Right Hon V. S. Sastil regarding his Dominion tour, 1923. .
- 16. Indua and the Imperial Conference of 1923 compiled by Director of Public Information, Government of India.
- 17. Reports on the scheme for Indian emigration to British Guiana.
- 18. Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to Mauritius, 1925.
- 19. Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to British Guiana, 1926.
- 20. Report by the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., regarding his Mission to East Africa in 1929.
- 21. Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1928, and onwards.
- 22. Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya commencing 1928.
- 23. Annual Report to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the year 1928 and onwards.

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are

- (a) Control of emigration.
- (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

These questions may be considered separately.

of Emigration.—So far unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—

"10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legisla-ture and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so ap-

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions:

- (1) The emigrant shall-
- (a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or
- (b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.
- (2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.
- (3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.
- (4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.
- (5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.
- (6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred a tune (4) shall, on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is un-

- (c) Rights and disabilities of .ludians do- sultable to his capacity, or that he has been injustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters Association.
  - (7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Cevion shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause
  - (8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.
  - (9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the weifare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st. 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Emigration to British Gulana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below, but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed :-

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the Gazette of India on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative:—

- (1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.
- (2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.
- (3) No part of the cost of his recruitment of subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

- (4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-ment of General in Council, admit and give all facilities his pass to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Guiana.
- (5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.
- (6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.
- (7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

- On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.
- (8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guians shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.
- If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.
- (10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to re-patriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatria-tion at the expense of the Government of British

- in British Gaiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British
- Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.
- (11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.
- An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.
- (13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.
- (14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.
- Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent, of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.
- (16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.
- (17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.
- Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:-
- "(1) It is an inherent function of the Gov-Guiana to the place of his former residence in eraments of the several communities of the India on the expiry of more than 3 and not British Commonwealth including India, that more than 5 years from the date of his arrival each should enjoy complete control of the

composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, with-out expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who falls to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars. New-foundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Domi-nions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of com-merce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, dounteiled in any British possession shall be no no receive with the order with the contract within and wild legen. sion, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigra-tion of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya the Dominion Premiers, excluding General colony where, as stated hereafter the British Smuts; and by the Secretary of State for the

Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between Lidia and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position.

The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand in the course of 1922 as the emissary of the Government of India to assist them in giving effect to this resolution. The main object of his mission was to appeal to the Governments and public of Canada and Australia the contractise qualified domiciled Indians. At the time of Mr. Sastri's visit Indians resident in Queensland and Western Australia had neither the provincial nor the federal franchise. In Canada, Indians resident in British Columbia were and are still excluded from the dominion as well as the provincial franchise. While successful in securing a more franchise. While successful in securing a more sympathetic atmosphere towards Indians, Mr. Sastri failed to bring about any modifica-Indians, tion in the existing electoral laws.

The question of giving effect to the resolution of 1921 was raised by the Indian representa-tives at the Imperial Conference, 1923. Their proposal was as follows:-

" Let the Dominion Governments who have an Indian population, let His Majesty's Government in the areas under their direct control, such as Kenya, Uganda, Fiji and other places where there are Indians resident, appoint Committees to confer with a Committee which the Government of India will send from India and explore the avenues of how best and how soonest the principle of equality implicit in the 1921 Resolution may be implemented."

Colonies who cordially agreed that there should and a Committee appointed by the Government; of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies and proor mana upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies and protectorates and mandated territories. In pursuance of the proposal, the Government of India appointed a Committee in March 1924 composed of Mr. J. Hope Simpson, M.P., Charman H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir B. Robertson, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., and Mi K. C. Roy with Mr. R. B. Ewbank, O. I. F. I. C. S., as Secretary to make representations to the Colonial Office on certain outstanding question affecting Indians in Kenya and Fli. The Committee assembled in London early in April 1924 and dispersed towards the ond of July. During this period they had several interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials of the Colonial Office, in which they officials of the Colonial Office, in which they made representations upon a variety of important, matters affecting Indians in Kenya, ir Fiji and in the mandated territory of Tanganyika. In regard to Kenya, the representations covered all questions of interest to India dealt with in the decision of His Majesty's Government. The result of these representations was announced by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons on August 7th, 1924. The situation in Kenya also improved as a result of the work of the committee by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their former attitude of non-co-operation and to accept an arrangement by which they will select five members to be nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council. The result of the re-presentations which the Committee made on The result of the recertain outstanding questions relating to Indians in Fiji was announced on January 12th, 1927 when the Government of India published the more important papers relating to the negotia-tions which had been going on with the Colonial Office for some time.

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, N. Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows :--.

- (1) South Africa—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were act-tled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters :-
- (i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914. "With regard to the administration of existing laws. the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights.
  - (ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914.
- "By vested rights I understand the right

- This has been officially interpreted to mean be full consultation and discussions between him "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."
  - In 1920 an Aslatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows:—
  - (1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.
  - (2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics : but
  - (3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged
  - (4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics, but
  - (5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions
    - (a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics
  - (b) to set aside certain streets or portious of the town for Asiatic traders to which exist-ing heense holders should gradually be attracted
  - (6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Aslatic community.
  - (7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.
  - (8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possib's, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal hould be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, inter
  - (a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entru-ted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Others appointed by the Administrator.
  - (b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused
  - (c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.
- (d) That, in the case of the refusal of a of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and a fit and proper person to hold the same of trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

- (s) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.
- (9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.
- (10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or griovances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government.

Present Position.—Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal. In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their mimigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration in the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Lew.

The anti-Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians. Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms. Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are:

(a) The Natal Bural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, transferring the power of granting trading licenses from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not att.

(b) The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance. This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it for particular communities, and to that extent to secure segregation,

has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

Anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa.— A bill for the segregation of Asiatics known as the Class Areas Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly in March 1924, which though not specifically directed against Indians, contained provisions which could be used for the compulsory segregation of all Asiatics in certain areas. Indian opinion was deeply agitated over the prospect of this legislation which it was apprehended might in the existing state of public opinion in South Africa result in the economic ruin of a large number of Indian traders in the Union. In response to the vigorous protests made by the Government of India the Union Government gave an assurance that it was their desire and intention to apply the measure if it became law in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of resident Indians. The Government of India whilst welcoming the assurance were unable to rest satisfied with this position and made every effort to persuade the Union Government to abandon the project. For the moment they succeeded, as in consequence of the un-expected dissolution of the South African Parliament the bill lapsed, but the Union Government thereafter appointed a committee to inquire for some other country in the world which would be suitable for Indian immigration and to be a home for Indians going from South Africa. The report of the committee is awaited.

In Natal an Ordinance was introduced in the Provincial Council in 1921 dealing with the township franchise to the detriment of the Indian community. It was again introduced in 1922 and in a modified form in 1923 but in each 1922 and in a modified form in 1923 but in each instance the Union Government withheld its approval. In 1923, the Union Government itself introduced a measure entitled "The Class Areas Bill," containing provisions which could be used in urban areas for the compulsory segregation of Asiatics. Indian opinion was deeply exercised over the prospects of this legislation, despite the assurance of the Union Government that it desired to apply the measure in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements the interests and reasonable requirements of Indian residents. But in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African House of Assembly in April, 1924, the Bill lapsed. Towards the end of December 1924. news was received that the Government of South Africa had given its consent to the Natal Borough Ordinance. This measure while safe-guarding the rights of Indians already on the electoral roll of Boroughs, prevents further enrolment of Indians as burgesses. Similarly the Natal Township Franchise Ordinance (No. 3 of 1925) was passed to or to render Indians incligible for Township Franchise in future. Further, towards the end of January 1925, news was received that the Union Government had gazetted a Bill to amend the Mines and Works Act in order to take powers to refuse certificates of competency to natives or Asiatics in certain occupations. The Government of India made suitable representations in the matter to the Union Government and the Select Committee to which the measure was referred altered its wording so as not to refer to Asiatics and natives directly. The Bill as amended by the Select

Committee was passed by the Union Assembly but rejected by the Senate. In January 1926 it was reintroduced and in May it was adopted in a joint Session of the Senate and the Assembly by eighty-three votes to sixty seven. In reply to representations made by the Government of India they were informed that there was no present intention on the part of the Union Government of extending regulations beyond the position as it existed prior to the judgment of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in the case Rex versus Hildick Smith when it was held that certain regulations with reference to mines and works which have actually been in force in the Union of South Africa since 1911 and in certain provinces for many years before that date were not valid under sections of the Act in terms of which they were promulgated. The Government of India were assured that should any such extension of the scope of these regulations be contem plated in future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all the parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representatlons.

In July 1925, a more comprehensive Bill, known as the Arcas Reservation and lumigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, was introduced in the Union Assembly. The Government of India made effective representations against the provisions of this Bill both on grounds of principle as well as of detail.

#### Deputation to S. Africa.

Towards the end of November 1925, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Government of South Africa, sent a deputation to South Africa the personnel of which was as follows—

- G. F. Paddison, Esq., C.S.I., I.O S., Commissioner of Labour, Madias—Leader.
- Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, M.C.S.—Member Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Kt., C.I.E.—
- G. S. Bajpai, Esq., c.B.E., I.C.S.—Secretary.

The main purpose of the deputation was to collect as soon as possible first-hand information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of the wishes and requirements of the Indian community in South Africa. This deputation was followed by a return visit to India of a Parliamentary deputation from the Union Government of which the following were members:—

The Hon'ble F. W. Beyers, Minister of Minesand Industries, Patrick Duncan, K.C., C.M.G., Messrs. A. C. Fordom, J. S. Marwick, G. Reyburn, O. S. Vermooten, W. H. Rood, and J. R. Hart shorne. As a result of the Investigations of these deputations, the Government of India and of the Union arranged for a meeting in the Union of a further delegation from India to explore every possible avenue, in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem.

The Indian delegation whose members were: Sir Muhammad Habibullah, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir G. S. Paidison, the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. G. L. Corbett and Mr. G. S. Bappai, assembled in Conference with the Parliamentary deputation in Cape Town on the 17th December 1926. At the Session which lasted until the 11th January 1927, the contentions differences were discussed by the delegates freely and openly and in a spirit of determination to find a satisfactory solution of the contence the delegates were therefore able to recommend the following articles, which were unhesitatingly approved of by the respective Governments, as a basis of agreement:—

- (1) Both Governments reaffirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western Standard of life.
- (2) The Union Government recognize that Indians domicated in the Union, who are prepared to conform to Western Standards of life, should be enabled to do so.
- (3) For these Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after three years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile, which will be of general application. Emigrats under the assisted Emigration Scheme, who desire to return to the Union within the three years, will be allowed to do so only on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.
- (1) The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.
- (5) The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.
- (6) In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement which has now happily been reached between the two Governments and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.
- 17) The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

(8) The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an Agent in the Union in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

In India, the settlement was on the whole well-received. In South Africa the more responsible newspapers, both English and Dutch. e.g., the "Cape Times" and "Die Burger," paid handsome tributes to both delegations for the statesmanship which they had brought to bear on their work, and the emmently reasonable and practical character of the results achieved by them. The majority of people in both countries doubtless regard it as a good first step in the solution of a complicated problem and the spirit, of which it is the outcome, as the best guarantee of a progressive and friendly adjustment honourable to both parties.

The friendly relations which were happily established between the Government of India and the Union Government of South Africa as a result of the agreement not only containe but have grown in warmth and sincerity. The Government of India sent out as their first Agent in South Africa the Right Hon'ble Steinbree Seatel B. Comba the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., who was a member of the Government of India's Delegation to the Cape Town Conference. His appointment was received with universal approval both in India and South Africa, the satisfaction felt by the Union Government being indicated by their decision, as an act of grace to make his appointment, to extend an amnesty to all Indians illegally present in the Union. On their part the Union Government after the ratification of the Agreement by the two Governments, lost no time in introducing legisernments, lost no time in introducing legislation to give effect to their undertakings under it, so that when Mr. Sastri arrived in South Africa in June 1927 all that remained to be done was to take action under Part III of the Agreement relating to the measures required for the upliftment of the Indian community.

Most of the provisions of this part concern the

Province of Natal where the bulk of the Indian population of the Union is resident, and the Union Government were not slow in moving the Provincial Administration to appoint a Commission to enquire into the condition of Indian education in that province and to devise the means necessary for its improvement. Cooperation with this Commission on the part of the Government of India was provided by the Deputation from India of two educational experts—Mr. K. P. Kichlu, J E S. Deputy Director of Education in the United Provinces, and Miss C. Gordon, B.E. (Edin.), Madras Educational Service, Lecturer in Kindergarten methods at the Government Training College at Saidapet, to advise and assist the Commission in its investigations and deliberations.

A notable feature of the present situation was the marked spirit of friendlines and goodwill which now animates the Union Government in dealing with all problems affecting the domiciled Indian community. An example of this occurred in the year 1927 when a measure was introduced in the Union Parliament known as the Liquor Bill, clause 104 of which purported

to prolibit the employment of Indians on any licensed premies—hotels, clibs, brewerles, etc. The appearance of this clause, which threatened the livelihood of 3,000 Indians engaged in such occupations, caused consternation among them and the Munister in charge decided to withdraw the clause from the scope of the Bill.

Much of the ciclit for the salutary measures referred to and the spirit of tricidliness which they denote were due to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sastil, the Accut of the Government of India in South Africa, whose tact and honesty carned for him the confidence of the European community, official and non-official alike and an increasing measure of their sympathy and assistance in furtherance of the Indian cause. Gratifying response was made by the Indians to this appeal for £20,000 for the purpose of opening a combined Teachers' Training and High school in Durban. The institution which meets an urgent need for Indians in the Union of South Africa was opened on October 14th, 1922, by His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, Governon General of South Africa. It is known as the Sastri College and has on its staff six fully qualified Indian teachers recruited in India.

In India the Government of India have appointed officers to look after repatriates and their personal property immediately upon their return from South Africa, to arrange for their despatch to their homes and, if possible, to find them employment for which they may be suited.

them employment for which they may be suited.
Early in 1929, the Rt Hon. V. S. Srinlvasa
Sastri retired on the expiration of his period of
appointment, and Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, Kt.,
was chosen as his successor. In December 1929,
sudden and serious illness compelled Sir Kurma
Reddi to return to liida on sick leave. During
the tone he held his post, Sir Kurma
amply justified his selection to this important
office. Sickness having compelled hin to retire
Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., Cl E., MA.
Britster was appointed to succeed him.

Barilster, was appointed to succeed him. Early in February 1930 the Government of the Union of South Africa set up a Select Committee of the House of the Assembly to enquire into certain questions relating to the right of Indians to occupy and own fixed property in the Transvaal and to propose such legislation to the House as it night deem fit. This decision was the result of a number of recent judicial judgments bearing upon the occupation of premises on proclaimed grounds in the Transvaal by persons belonging to the native races of Asia and to the wide-spread belief that the intentions of the Union Parliament as indicated in Act 37 of 1919 which purported to prohibit the acquisition of immovable property by Asiatics subsequent to its coming into operation were being systematically defeated. As the labours of the Committee were likely to affect impor-tant Indian interests, and as Sir Knrma Reddi was on leave in India, the Government of India deputed Mr. J. D. Tyson, I.C.S., to make suitable representations to the Committee for sateguarding legitimate Indian interests and to give the Indian community in the Transvaal such assistance as it might need for placing its views before the Committee. The Committee's conclusions which were embodied in a Bill and its Report were placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly of the Union on the 13th May and the Bill prepared by them was

read in the House for the first time on the 14th of that month. As soon as copies of the Bill and the Select Committee's Report reached the Government of India, they made pressing representations to the Government of the Union to allow adequate time for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure which the Select Committee had prepared. Their representations were not without effect and the Union Government decided to postpone further consideration of the Bill until the next session of the Union Parliament early in 1931.

The Bill did not, however, come up before the Union Parlament in 1931, as the Union Government agreed to postpone it further until after the conference between their representatives and the representatives of the Government of India in connection with the revision of the Cape Fown Agreement of 1927. This Conference was held at Cape Town in January-February 1932. The Government of India delegation was led by the Honourable Sir Fazi-i-Husam, the other members being the Rt Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, and Sir K. V. Reddi.

The results of the Conference were announced simultaneously in India and South Africa on the 5th April, 1932. As regards the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, the following statement was made:—

- 1. "In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 delegates of the Government of the Union of South Africa and of the Government of India met at Cape Town from January 12th to February 4th, 1932, to consider the working of the Agreement and to exchange views as to any modifications that experience might suggest. The delegates had a full and frank discussion in the Conference which was throughout marked by a sphit of cordiality and mutual good-will.
- 2. Both Governments consider that the Cape Town Agreement has been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they should continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indians resident in the Union.
- 3. It was recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South African-born. As a consequence the possibilities of land-settlement outside India, as already contemplated in paragraph 3 of the Agreement, have been turther considered. The Government of India will co-operate with the Government of India will co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploining the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries. In this investigation, which should take place during the course of the present year a representative of the Indian community in South Africa will, if they so desire, be associated. As soon as the investigation has been completed the two Governments will consider the results of the enquiry.

4. No other modification of the Agreement is for the present considered necessary."

The Union Government, as already mentioned in an earlier paragraph, took action to implement the first part of paragraph 3 of the statement. No suggestions in regard to the exploration of the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians both from India and South Africa, in other countries have so far been reported. The South Africa Indian Congress decided to appoint a delegate to the committee of Investigation on certain conditions. The Committee's report is awaited.

As regards the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, certain changes were made which, broadly speaking, had the effect of further safeguarding Indian rights than was expected at the time when the results of the Conference were announced in India. These modifications were explained to the Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly in the following statement which was made on the 12th September, 1932:—

clause 5 of the original Bill, which sought to segregate Aslatics by provision for the year marking of arras for the occupation or ownership of land exclusively by Aslatics, has been deleted. Instead, the Gold Law has been amended to empower the Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister of Mines, to withdraw any land from the operation of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by coloured persons. This power will be exercised, after inquiry into individual cases by an impartial commission, presided over, by a judge, to validate present illegal occupations and to permit exceptions to be made in future from occupational restrictions of the Gold Law.

Fixed property acquired by Aslatic companies up to 1st May 1930, in which the control ling interest was nominally in the hands of Europeans but de facto in the hands of Aslatics of which stood lawfully registered in favour of an individual Aslatic on the same date and fixed property held through European trustees immediately prior to the 15th May 1930 will all be protected. Shares held by an Aslatic or Aslatic Company in a private company which in the terms of the original Bill, would have been forfeited to the State if the company acquired any fixed property after the 1st May 1930, are protected, provided that they were held by an Aslatic on the 1st May 1932 and have not been transferred by him since that date and they will be heritable by one Aslatic from another who lawfully holds them.

The provision in the original Bill, which declared illegal the occupation of any fresh 'land' atter 1st May 1919 in the same township by an Asiatic, has been made applicable from the 1st May 1930. Extensions made between the 1st May 1919 and 1st May 1930 are protected.

In areas, like Springs, which, according to a judicial pronouncement, were not formerly subject to the restrictive provisions of the Gold Law, but which have now been brought under those restrictions. Indians who were lawfully residing on or occupying land on the 1st May 1930, will have their right of residence or occupation protected and will also be able to transfer the right to their lawful successors in title.

Local bodies, whom the original bill required to refuse certilicates of fitness to an Aslatic to trade on the ground that the applicant may not lawfully carry on business on the premises for which the licence is sought, shall have to treat a certificate issued by a competent Government officer to the effect that any land has been withdrawn from the restrictive provisions of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law as sufficient proof that a coloured person may lawfully trade on such land. If an application for a licence, is refused on the ground of insufficiency of title to occupy the land on which the business is to be carried on, an appeal may be preferred to the Magistrate of the district. The decision of the Magistrate on any such appeal is turber subject to an appeal to the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

The South African Indian Congress condemned the Act and a Committee to organise Passive Resistance was appointed. But no action has been taken by this Committee pending the report of the Commission, which has been appointed by the Union Government under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Feetham, to enquire into the occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land in the Tiansyaal

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt, Cle, Ma, Bar-at-law, who succeeded Sir K V. Reddi, Kt, as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, closely watched the proceedings of the Commission and assisted the Indian community in the Transvaal to place their case before it. Sir, Maharaj returned to India in 1935 and his place was taken by Sir Syed Raza Ali

(2) Kenya Colony.—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

(a) Franchise.—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test, without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) SEGREGATION.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of site.

treated in the allocution of sites
(c) THE HIGHLANDS.—Lord Elgin decided in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) Immigration.—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided.—

(a) Franchise.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 scats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) SFGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) THE HIGHLANDS.—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A summar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) IMMIGRATION.—Racial discrimination in lumingration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a sulfible opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Impenal conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenva was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee :-

Standing Emigration Committee, so that the latter might have the advantage of hearing the delegation themselves before they advised the Government of India upon the situation. The delegation expressed their readiness to attend the meeting and then withdrew.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Airica were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Sciect Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honomable V S Stinivasa Sastri, P.C. C H ,as their representative to present then case and elucidate in the course of oral (Namination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastii in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 2Ht August, 1932.

As regards the question of Closer Union. His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganvika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any fai-reaching step in the diffection of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

As regards the Common Electoral roll, the committee have stated "that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system in preference to the existing system of election." This secommendation has also been accepted by His Majesty's Govenment it has also been decided that no change should be made in the present arrangement which secures an official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council.

During the year 1927, another matter which engaged Government and the public in India was the report of the local Government Commission which was appointed by the Governor of Kenya in July 1926, to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local Government for certain areas in the Colony:—The report of the Commission

was submitted to the Governor of Kenya in February 1927. The recommendations made were numerous and so far as Indians were concerned they involved a decrease in the proportion of Indian representation on the local hodies at Nairobi and Mombasa and the creation of an European elected majority in both places. This caused resentment among Indians in the Colony and resulted in the abstention from the Legislative Council of four out of five Indian representatives. The Government of India submitted representations to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject.

In 1928 the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance was passed. This amended the law relating to Municipal Govt. In Kenya to provide for the nomination of 7 unofficial Indian Members as against 9 European Members to be elected in Nairobl and for the nomination to the Municipal Board of Mombasa of an equal number of European and Indian Members, rzz., 7.

(3) Fiji and British Guiana.—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an uroficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fig Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all out-standing indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of Ilis Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an aunouncement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonics also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated indian desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate. people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India left these set here exhibited. India. It has not been published

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were based. Provision was made, inter alia, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 4th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and. no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A tresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies have returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency. It is understood that two subsequently elected members also withdrew from the Council owing to the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the introduction of a common electoral roll in Fiji is impracticable at present.

British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legis-lature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the prowas not found possible to proceed with the pro-posal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillal, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture. Bombay; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British month a deputation from the coon, of American Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Gulana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I. R., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to after the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes evontually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

(4) Other Parts of the Empire.—In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly. The Government of India maintain their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya. The

question of the fixation of a standard minimum; 1925. wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and in the report were commended to Malaya has been the subject of negotiations betto the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. So far as Ceylon is concerned a softly most stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharat state. ween the Govt. of India and the Colonial Governfar as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt. of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i.e., the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as "Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927." The Standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January oncurrence of the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued from cetates being fixed at Rs. 4.80 instead of Rs. 6.40 per bushel. In regard to Malaya, Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas. The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber trade The questions affected by these details have recently received much attention by the Indian and Malay Authorities. The world-Authorities. The worlddepression wido economic has also repercussions had on Indian iabourors omployed on toa and rubber estates in Ceylon Wagos have had to be reduced, but the Government of India have, with the co-operation of the Colonial Government, successfully prevented such reduction from materially affecting the labourers' standard of living. For those who are unwilling to work on reduced wages facilities for repatriation to their homes in India have been secured. The position in both the countries is being watched by the Government of India, through then Agents,

population and this is now the subject of negotiation

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

The various recommendations made

to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritus either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

Introduced with effect from the 1st January

The present position of Indians in the 1929. In 1931, however, it was decided with the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, wis amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except Biltish India," This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present do niciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Govern ment of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension The Zanzibar Government recently passed is payable to men above 65 years of age, or legislation for the economic assistance of their above 60 years, provided such persons are of people which has great difficulty to their Indian good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become Pension, have whilst in Australia, Decome permanentiv incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continu-ously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of Kunwar (now Sh) Maharaj Singh's report was bulland to community in Australia which was published by the Government of India in August remediable by the Federal Government.

# Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the controvery is the Indian Empire Society, 128, Parsee community, in the persons of the late Alfred Place, South Kensington S. W. 7, with Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the Lord Summer as President and Field-Marshal firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indiana in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahommedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth The number of the latter, especially Parsecs, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr. Ameer All, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter and Sir Dunsha Mulla—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government. In the spring of 1923 Mr. (now Sir) Dadiba Dalal was appointed High Commissioner for India being the first Indian to hold the office. He resigned towards the end who in 1931 was followed by Sir B.N. Mitra. The early years of the present century saw the gathering of a new Indian element in permanent residence—that of 1924 to be succeeded by Sir Atul Chatterjee, element in permanent residence—that of retired officials and business men or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England, leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever visit it again. Further the stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who, come regularly.

Sectionally, the only Indian community to be fully organised is that of the Parsis have an incorporated and well-endowed Paist Association of Europe Hs central Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, West Kensington, opened in 1920, includes a room devoted to the land communication of ritual and ceremonial purposes, a reading room and library, and rooms for social intercourse. The Arya Bhavan, a home for outhodox lindus visiting London, was opened at 30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, in the summer of 1928. by the formation of the Indian Chamber of by the formation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, wit! offices at 85, the structure was actually worked at New Delhi Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3. The East India Association (3 Victoria Street S. W. 1.) established in 1867, provides a non-partisan plating from for the discussion of Indian problems, and exists "to promote the welfare of the unhabitants of India." The India League (146, Strand, W. C.) under the chairmanship of Mr. Bertrand Russell exists "to support large and decorative purposes in all (146, Strand, W. C.) under the chairmanship of Mr. Bertrand Russell exists "to support large and decorative purposes in all claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule)". At the other end of the scale in Indian political building have been embellished by mural

Alfred Place, South Kensington S W. 7, with Lord Sumner as President and Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob as Chanman of the Executive Committee.

### India House.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the inadequate premises in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and me zamme floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerkal work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for residence—that exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. The galley in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone. Park, Hampstead, in the summer of 1928, carved and plerced in the geometrical patterns Indian business interests have been organised of the jal in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from

paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely indepenartists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian weils sunk some 400 ft. below

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road,

#### The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve told in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the on conego accommonation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into our public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in Huddon, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Binningham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about half the total.

### The Advisers.

It is well known that for many years ago effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families. But in April 1909 Lord Morley created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed the late. Sir Thomas Arnold to the charge of it competent to profit by the facilities afforded, under the title of Educational Adviser. The provided that some machinery existed to appropriate the late of Educational Adviser. Indian students were left to then own devices Bureau was located at 21, Cromwell Road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarter for their social work among the young men. In India the provincial advisory committees to help and advise intending students have been replaced in some instances by University Committees. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangement under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Mailet who Indian students, Mr. (now Sif) C. E. mainet who resigned at the close of 1916. He was succeeded by Dr. Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State. Mr. N. C. Sen followed Sir T. Arnold as Local Adviser in London. At Oxford the Oriental Delegacy, and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally; whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchesner, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These arrangements underwent far-reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection dent of municipal service, being obtained from with the setting up, under the Act of the pretwo artesian wells sunk some 400 ft. below vious year of a High Commissionership for the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

With the setting up, under the Act of the pretwo artesian wells sunk some 400 ft. below vious year of a High Commissionership for work." Sir William Meyer took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students. Sir Thomas Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr. N. C. Sen and Dr. Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. The administrative work hitherto divided hetween the India Office and 21, Cromwell Road, was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers. Dr. Quayle is now Secretary in the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner and is assisted by Messrs. P. K. Dutt, R. M. J. Knaster and V. I. Gaster with Miss C. H. Bose to look after women students.

> The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton. Arrange-ments had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant. This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922. The opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India. Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommen-dations made for such development by pre-vious commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar. The Committee held that it provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements. Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamier recom-mended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the lnns of Court. An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926, but has not narrowed the stream of students at the lnns-of-Court.

> The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co-ordinating their efforts. Accordingly Sir Atul Chatterjee held a conference in July 1925, when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of students more particularly in respect to suitable boarding accommodation in London: The subject had been previously discussed at a meeting of the East India Association (April 27,

1925) when a paper was read by Mr. F. H., Club has an excellent record in matches at Brown. The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does clubs. not meet the need fully the hostel and club at A notable development of 1920 was the 21, Cromwell-Road, should be maintained, more particularly to provide accommodation for new comers. A small committee with Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell-Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation. The increasing number of students coming from Indian States raises the question whether the time has not come for provision to be made for them on lines similar to those adopted by the Educaon the Samuar to those adopted by the Educa-tion Department of the Office of the High Commissioner. The Mysore State opened in 1929 an agency office at Grand Buildings, Traislagar Square, and appointed a permanent Trade Commissioner.

A notable development of 1920 was the opening of the "Red Triangle" Shakespeare Hut in Bloomsbury, off Gower Street, as union and hostel for Indian and Ceylonese students up to the number of 500. The hostel was removed to permanent premises 106-112, Gower-Street, close to University College in the aurumn of 1923. It is Indian both in conception and control, the warden and committee being responsible not to the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in London but to the Indian National Council in Calcutta, While the organization has a definitely moral and spiritual, as well as a social purpose, it is not a proselytising agency. There is a steady average of some 550 niembers, and the hostel is Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Evceptionally fortunates in securing the voluulindian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acquired tary services of men and women of great disits own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being afternoon and other lectures. The Indian estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were made by some Rullng Princes and others, and the abscript the regular Sunday distribution in many fields for the regular Sunday afternoon and other lectures. The Indian estimated by some Rullng Princes and others, and the abscript the receptionally fortunates in securing the voluulitary services of men and women of great distribution in many fields for the regular Sunday stements and other lectures. The Indian estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were naturally services of men and women of great distribution in many fields for the regular Sunday stements at £15,000. Generous gifts were naturally services of men and women of great distribution in many fields for the regular Sunday but further but but for the regular Sunday but further but has caused to exist; a tate which overtake help is required. The cricket eleven of the many short-lived organisation in relation to ludia.

## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

BRITISH INDIAN UNION .- Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races.
58 Blandford Street, Baker Street, W. 1
Hon. Secretary: R. S. Nehra.

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN Founded to give exposition to Hindu philosophy and culture, to provide for better mutual understanding between Hindus and the British public, and to further the social, economic and political interests of the Hindus in general. President: R. S. Nehra. Sec: Dr. M. L. Kalra, 188, Lambeth Walk, S. E. 11.

CHIEF PUNJAB ASSOCIATION .- Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations, to promote better understanding between India and Great Britain; to bring about unity between the sister Communities of India, and to raise the standard of living of the people of India. President Sirdar Hardit Singh. Secretary: M. H. Rashid, 445, Strand, W. C. 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION .- Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The objects and policy of the Association are promoted—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India; (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English men interested in India, partly through the medium of social gatherings and private meetings of members to exchange views on

current Indian questions . (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leadets correcting cironeous or misleading statements about India and its administration; and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which contront the Administrations in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. President; Lord Lamington. Hon. Secretary: F. H. Brown, C.I.E., 3, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE Formed to oppose the proposed Constitutional Reforms in India and to preserve Britain's status as an equal partner in the luture development of our Indian Empire President The Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, K.G., Cluef Organiser: Captain H. On-Ewing, Hon. Secretary: Mr. P. W. Donner, M.P., address. King's Court, 48, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1; Tel, Victoria 5635. East Indua Branch, 8, Cliv. Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ARTS AND LETTERS), Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of Indian art and literature, in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by or have influenced India especially Java Siam, Indo-china, Afghanistan, Persia and the Middle East. President: The Marquis of Zetland. Chairman of Council, Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. Vice-Chairman: John De La Valette. Hon. Secretary: F. J. P. Richter, M.A. 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

- INDIA LEAGUE, THE-(Formerly The Common-
- INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY Government scheme of All-India Federation but would accept proposals of the Simon Commission, other than the transfer of Law and Order in the provinces as a basis for discussion 48 Broadway, S. W. I. Secretury. Sir Louis Stuart Cl.E.
- INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP -( Meeting at Friends House, Enston Rood, N. 1)
  Chairman Cull Health Secretary Agatha
  Harrison, 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bildge
  Road, S W 11.
- 1 (DIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION —4.)
  Great Smith Street, S.W 1. (To collect miormation on rural activities in India and to promote and arouse interest in rural reconsfruction) Chairman Su Francis Younghus-band, K CSA Hon Secretary, Miss A R Caton.
- INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB .- Thornbury Avenue, Osterley. To promote the physical well-being of Indian students. Secretary: Captain W. R. B. Berry, 10, King's Bench Wall Temple, E.C. 4.
- MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN, Formed to sateguard and to maintain the interests of Islam end Islamic institutions President. T. W. Salim Babonau Secretary Ahmed Bennett Headquarters 451 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.I.
- NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Chief aims to promote the welfare of students 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Secretary: Miss Dove
- NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—Makes grants to deserving Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Hon. Secretary: E. Oliver.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY .- Research in the history and antiquities of Asia. 74, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. Secretary: Col. D. M. F Hoysted, C.B.E., D.S.O.

- INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTIL—112, ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY—President:
  Gower Street, W. C. 1. Chairman: Sii Lord Allenby Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G.,
  Serretary Miss M. N. Kennedy, 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
  - wealth of India League) to support the claim of India Icague) to support the claim of India for Swara (Self-Rule) 165, Strand, ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. Secretary George Picher, address during 1c-binding 17, Carlton House
    - ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS has an Indian section before which lectures are delivered on industrial, historical and commercial questions. 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. Secretary: G. K. Menzies, C. B.E., M.A. Secretary, Indian Section . W. Perry.
    - ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St. James' Square, S.W. 1 Secretary Ivison S. Macadam, O.B.E.
    - PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, W. 14.
    - SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF RELI-GIONS.—President, The Rt. Hon Marquess of Zetland, G.C.S.1., G.C.I.E. Chairman of Council Sh. E. Dennson Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D. Chairman of Executive Committee. Sit Francis Committees and Committee of Committee of Committees. Younghusband, KCS1 Information from the How Secretary, 17, Bedford Square, W.C. 1
    - STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRI-TAIN AND IRELAND.—Secretary: R. C. Mackie, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11.
    - UNION OF BRITAIN AND INDIA.—Formed to support the proposals of H. M. Government for Indian Constitutional Reform. 241, Caxton House (East). Tothill Street, S.W. 1. Chairman of Council: Sir John Thompson, President: Viscount Goschen. Secretary Owen Tweedy.
    - VICTORIA LEAGUE .-- 81, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Secretary: Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B. E.
    - WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committec. 53. Elsworthy Road, N W 3. Joint Hon. Secretaries Miss Avabar Mehta and Mrs. C. Haegler.

# Sport.

India is more and more becoming sport ed their position and with the Cricket Club of minded, and the future of sport in the country is very bright. The biggest handicap at present is lack of properly equipped grounds, and until they have been built all games must, more or less, suffer. Temms probably has more adherents than any other game, then come cricket and hockey. During the monsoon large crowds attend the lootball matches played in Calcutta and Bombay, and a movement is on foot to bring into a being an all-India Football Associa-At present the game is governed in the several provinces by independent associations English and French International players of and the need tor a controlling body is most! evident.

It is in organisation chiefly that Indian sport has made the biggest advance and this will no doubt be reflected later on by an improvement in the standard of the various games

The healing of the breach, which had seriously interfered with the progress of cricket in India for several years, is the most notable event in the sporting world during the year under review Ever since 1929 the big Quadrangular tournament, held aumually at Bombay, had been in abeyance but in 1934 better connects prevailed, and the tournament was resumed. This gave universal satisfaction throughout India, tol not even the institution of an official cricket championship created as much enthusiasm as did the games played in the Quadrangular tournament on Bombay's Instone maidan This and the Provincial championship provided the chief interest for cricketers. The game made studes forward and the matches should have proved of considerable assistance to those who will have the task of selecting a side to go to England next year

Young talent has been brought to the front more centres have been opened to the game, and the first championship of India was brought to a successful conclusion. It did not run too smoothly, but no doubt the lessons learned will be put into practice next year. It is perhaps fitting that the championship should go to Bombay, the cradle of the game in the country but there is plenty of evidence that the standard of cricket for the few but each have then season and is rapidly improving, and Bombay will have to look to her laurels in the 1935 tominament

have done very good work, they have strengthen-, pages

India gaining in ground every day, the inture for Indian cricket is very bright,

Tenns is another game which is making progress as it was naturally bound to do with improved organisation. Foreign teams again visited these shores and it they did nothing else they emphasised that our best is not yet good enough. The games they played against the best India could put against them help to improve the standard of terms in India. the calibre of Bruguon and Boussus, Pat Hughes, Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle and the Yngo-slav team consisting of J. Palada, F. Pinicec, F. Kukuljevic and F. Schaffer were all seen in action on Judian courts

Boxing continues to hold its own, though the professional side of the sport is not very flomishing, but the amateur tournaments held in various parts of the country are always well attended

Athletics at last show signs of springing to life again and in Bombay a most successful open meeting was held, which attracted a large number of entire, and a good crowd of spectators Times perhaps, were not sensutional but the fact that open meetings are again being organised is a cause for satisfaction

The Turt of course has its followers in thousands which cannot be wondered at seeing that the country possesses some of the best courses in the world. Better and better horses are being imported for racing but there is a strong movement in layour of more races being confined to the country-bred annual. The furt is patro-insed by the Viceroy and some of Governors, the Viceroy's horses have won races, and the Indian Princes support the turi generously.

Polo is a favourite game of those who can afford it and maintains its reputation of being conal to the best in the world

Golf Vatching and Rugby Football are games quota of followers

A summary of the results of the thicf sporting The Board of Control for Cricket in India events during the year appear in the following

# Racing.

# Bangalore.

Boranna Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs
Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (8st. 5lbs.), Morris
Mr. S. H. Mushal's Roi De Lair (8st. 12lbs.), O'Bald
Mi A Lookmann's Mherab (8st 8lbs.), Southey
Mr. N. Rupchand's Aman (9st. 4lbs.), Hill
Won by a neek, 11 length, a short head Time 2 mars, 44-3-5 sees
R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs
Mr. H. K. Dutt's Guards' Officer (8st. 7lbs.), Cuffen
Mr. Gen's Little Greek (7st 11lbs), W. McCarthy
ii Baymond's Solomon's Scal (8st 5lbs ), Dillon
Capt D'Arcy's Concilhator (8st 7lbs), Dall'acqua 4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length, Time -2 mms 30 secs.
Epsom Plate. Distance 1 mile,
Rajkumai Desraj Ur's Asphalt (7st , cd, 7st 11b ), Bona
Mi P (' Barua's Tom Fair (8st 4lbs.), Bond
Mr W Hayhoe's Green Aloc (7st. 8lbs.), car. (7st. 9lbs.), Southey 3
Mrs Nugent Grant's Time Limit (7st 1lb), J McCarthy 4
Won by 2 lengths, 3 length, a short head. Time 1 min. '2 3-5 secs.
Steward Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs
Mr. K. Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 10lbs.),
Mr. Annam ikai Chettiar's Brutus (9st 4lbs) Mailand 2
Dewan Bahadur A. M. Chettiai's Chorus (In1 (8st 5lbs.), Roberts
Won by short head, 2 lengths. Time,—2 mins 39 secs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance I mile, 3 furlongs.—
Mr. Govindataj and Cap. D'Arcy's Helen's Glory (7st. 12lbs.), Meckings
Mrs. Clarke's Recall (9st 3 lbs ), Rylands 2 Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush (8st. 1lbs.),
Evans
dance (7st 4lbs), Jones 4 Won by half length, 1 length, 2 length.
Time 2 mms, 25 secs,
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Cap. Distance 1 mlle, 3 fullongs,
Mrs. R. Kochman's Broker (7st. 10 lbs., ed. 7st 12lbs.), Thompson 1

```
Mt. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick (9st.), Dillon ... 2
    H H, the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi
     (8st 4lbs ), Jones .
   Mr. Ali Haji Hassoon's Nickel (8st. 2lbs.),
     Dall'acqua
                     · · · · ·
   Won by head, 2 lengths 11 length. Time, 2 mins, 44 3-5 sees.
  Bangalore Cup (Div I). Distance 1 mile,-
   Mt. Higgins' Zarane (8st 8lbs ), Morris ... 1
   Mis Apear and Mr. Esson's Snoops (9st.
   Obaid
                        . ..
   Mr Beg Mohomed's Chivalresque (9st, 4lbs.),
     Dillon .. .
                                . .
    Won by 11 lengths, a neck, 11 lengths
     Time, -1 min 41 4-5 secs,
<sup>2</sup> Bangalore Cup (Div. 11)
   Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (8st.
     12lbs), Jones .. .. ..
   The Maharaja of Mysore's Twam (8st 6lbs.),
     Rosen
              .. .. ..
                                . .
   Mrs Apear's Phidias (9st 4lbs ), Bond
                                          3
   The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon
     (8st 9lbs.), Obaid .. .. ..
   Won by 4 length, 1 length 1 length. Time.
     -1 min, 41 2-5 sees
 Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile,-
   Mr Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 5lbs.),
     Hill
             .. .. .
   Mr Bytamjee Rustomjee's Pomagne (10st ).
     Dillon .. ..
   Mrs. Wallace's Savoy (7st 11lbs.), Rosen . . 3
   Won by I length, I length, a neek Time -
     1 mln, 44 3-5 sees,
 Bobbili Cup. (Div. I ) Distance 1 mile -
   The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcot (8st 12lbs.).
     Morland .. ..
   Mr. A. Higgins's Rummon (8st 7lbs.),
             . . .
   Mr Govindaral and Capt D'Arcy's Mallick
    (8st 11lbs), Meckings
  Mt. Annanalai Chettiar's Hill Flower
(8st 9lbs), Rosen
Won by a head, 11 lengths, 1 length.
Time:—I min 43 sees.
 Bobbili Cup (Dry 11). Distance 1 mile,-
   The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Frosty Hill
  Gukan
  Mr. Govindaraj and Capt. D'Arcy's Irish
    Love (9st. 1lb), Hill .. ..
  Mrs. Clarke's Royal Bazar (8st. 6lbs.),
    Rylands
   Won by 21 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
    Time.-1 min, 48 secs,
```

Trades' Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick (8st. 11lbs), Dillon
Raja Dhanrajgir's Prince Ghazi (9st. 3lbs ), Rosen 2
Mr. Changalraya Naidu's Permacil (7st 2 lbs.), Spackman
Mr. Hedeshizada's Goolab (8st 8lbs.), Evans
Won by a neck, a head, 1 length. Time.— 1 min. 53 4-5 secs.
Madras Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Miss V Parker's Belford (7st. 1lb.). Evans 1
Hon. Raja of Bobbili's Rare Gift (7st 9lbs), Rosen
Mr. M. Salahuddin's Wet Summer (7st 9lbs.), Donnelly
Mr. Govindaraj's Haines Hill (9st. 12 lbs.), Dillon
Won by a neck, 1 length, † length. Time,— 1 min, 16 4-5 secs.
Trial Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern (8st. 11lbs.), Obaid
Mrs. Clarke's Mytilus (7st 4lbs.), J Mc- Carthy
Messrs. Rogers and Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 4lbs), Morris
Mr. M. C Elliyott's Bismarck II (8st 8lbs.), Evans
Won by a neck, ½ length, a head. Time,— 1 mm 15 2-5 secs.

# Bombay.

The Windsor Plate. Distance 1 mile
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 2lbs ), Munro . 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta (7st 7lbs.), W. McCarthy 2
7lbs.), W. McCarthy 2 Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus's (7st. 12 lbs.), Simmons
Mr. Byramjec Rustomjec, Jnr 's, Ootman (8st.), Dillon 4
(8st.), Dillon
The Mentinore Handicap. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon (8st. Dead 4lbs.), Simmons
Mr. Eve's Risque (7st. 13 lbs.),
Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak (8st. 11lbs.), Munroe
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee's, (Jnr.), Ootman (7st. 9lbs.), Dillon 4
Won by dead heat, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths. Time,—1 min, 40secs.
The Croxteth Handicap. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja
(8st, 13lbs.), Dillon
Mr. Eve's Bedsocks (7st. 12lbs.), Rowley 2
Mr. T. D. Gove's Sassaby (7st. 4lbs.),

Mr. Eve's Rosette (8st. 9bs.), Brace ... Won by 1 length, ½ length, short-head.— Time.—1 min 59 2-5 sees. The Littleton Handicap Distance 1 mile -Mr Eve's Carnellan (8st ), Brace ... Mr P B, Avasia's Dr. Strabismus (8st. 7lbs ), Dillon Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta (8st. 51bs.), Northmore .. H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse (7st.), Graham Won by 11 lengths, head, 11 lengths Time --1 min, 40 3-5 secs. The Perth Plate -Distance about 11 miles---Mr Roman's Dandy Brush (7st 11lbs), Dillon Mr Eve's Superlative (8st.), Brace . Mrs L Musry Bucentaui (9st. 7lbs.) Munio 3 Mr Kelso's Prince Khan (8st), Marrable . 4 Won by neck, 2 lengths, 1 length, 2 mins, 39 1/5 seconds. The Danebury Handicap--Distance 6 furlongs, Mr. Shantidas Askman's Will Scarlet (7st 7lbs), Davison H H Maharaja of Kolhapm's Jackdaw the Second (8st. 9lbs ), Dillon ... Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak (9st, 7lbs), Carslake 3 Messis A C. Ardeshn and P. D Bolton's Asgo's Heir (8st. 12lbs.), Munio . . . . 4 Won by shorthead, shorthead, shorthead Time-1 min 12 2-5 secs. The Cheveley Handreap -Distance 11 miles --M1. P. B. Avasia's Garcon (8st. ) Dead 131bs.), Burn Heat Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphii (8st 6lbs), Northmore, Mr. Eve's Carnelian (8st. 6lbs ) Brace Mi F H. Mehta's Thracian Prince (8st 10lbs ) Selby Won by :- Dead-heat, short-head, 3 lengths Time-2 min, 10 seconds The Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate. Distance 7 turlongs .-Mr. J. Reynolds's Goolash (7st. 13lbs.), Howard H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st. 7lbs ), Sibbutt .. .. .. .. 2 H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st. 3lbs.), Walker . . . . 3 Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon (8st. 11lb.), Burn. 4 Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, 1 length Time--1 min. 25 1/5 secs. The General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup Distance 11 miles-Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes (8st. 5lbs.), Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik (8st. 7lb.), Bowley .. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah (9st.), Munro Mr. A. Lookmanji's Darianoor (9st.), Sibbritt. 4

Won by 1 length, short-head, 1 length.

Time.-2 mins. 19 secs.

The Eclipse Stakes of India. Distance 1½ miles— Mr A. Hoyt's Play On (8st. 11lbs.), C. Hoyt. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (9st.),
Mt P B, Avasia's Sabrino (8st. 11lbs).
Messis A C Ardeshii and P D Bolton's
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, head. Time -
2 mms, 9 3/5 secs The Newburry Plate Distance 11 miles—
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st), Graham 1
Mr. Eve's Carnelian (8st 10lbs ), Brace . 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kushum's Camping (9st.), Walker
Messrs, A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton, (8st. 91bs.), Munico
Won by 31 lengths, 21 lengths, 2 lengths,— Time 2 mins, 10 sees
The X'mas Handicap Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak (9st. 4lbs.), Dillon
Mr. N. Beginahomed's Almeida (8st. 3lbs.), Mariable
Mr. Eve's Heritage (7st. 4lbs.), Rowley 3 Hon'ble Sn. H. M. Mehta's Ternlet (7st.
7lbs), (iraham 4
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 2 length Time —1 min, 15 3-5 sees
The Manchester Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.— H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibram
(8st. 7lbs.), B Carslake 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Gowan (7st 11lbs ), Davison
Mi. M. C. Patel's Cavein (8st. 13lbs), Evans
Mis John Yorke's Permarch (8st.), W. McCarthy
Won by head, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time,- 4 min 45/2-5 sees
The Victory Plate. Distance 11 miles -
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince (7st. 1lb.), Graham 1
Mis. L. Musry's Bucentam (8st. 7lbs), Evans
Mr. Eve's Risque (8st. 9lbs ), Brace . 3 Mr. Shantidas Askinam's Dopatta (8st
1lb.), W McCarthy . 4 Won by 2 lengths, neck, short-head.
Time —2 mni. 9 4-5 sees.
The Abberley Plate—Distance 11 miles— Mrs F. G. Travers' Palla (7st. 12lbs ), Brace 1
Mr Edward Esmond' Half-Mast (7st, 9lbs.), Bowley
Mr. Roman's Turlogh (7st 13lbs.), Sibbritt 3 H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli (9st.),
Blyth
Time—2 min. 91-5 seconds.
The Grand Western Handicap. Distance 11 miles—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st. 7lbs.), Sibbritt

```
Maharaj Mansingh of Joswantgarh's Shaphir
  Mr P. B. Avasia's Garcon (8st 1lb), Stead 4
  Won by I length, head, 1 length. Time-
      2 mins 5 3 5 seconds.
     Druids Lodge Handicap.
                                    Distance
  7 furlougs --
  H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Largition
    (8st. 11lbs.), Bowley
  Mr. Edward Esmond's Chou Rose (8st
    5lbs), Sibbritt
  Messrs. G McElligott and P. D. Rolton's
    Tolerate (8st 5lbs ), Scanlan ...
  H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st. 4lbs.), Graham
  Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 2½ lengths.
    Time- -1 min 24 3-5 secs.
The Willingdon Plate. Distance 1 mile-
  H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Largition
   (9st, 4lbs), Bowley
                          .. .. .. 1
  Mr. Eve's Risque (8st. 4lbs.), Brace
  M1. P. B. Avasla's Carcon (8st. 4lbs.), Burn . 3
  Mr J Reynold's Goolash (8st. 5lbs.).
  Won by ½ length, ¾ length, neck Time—
1 min, 37 3-5 secs
The Colaba Cup. Distance 1 mile-
  Mr P D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier
   (8st. 2lbs ), Northmore
  Mr Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk (8st 5lbs ).
   Stokes
  Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta (8st.
    8lbs ), Munro
  H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance
    (8st. 1lb.), Selby ...
  Won by 1 length, 2 length, neck. Time-
1 min, 381-5 sees.
The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup. Distance about
   1½ miles-
  Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Ethics (9st. 7lbg.),
   Munro
aharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's
Shaphir (8st. 10lbs ), Northmore
  Maharaj
  H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping
   (7st 13lbs.), Sibbritt
                          . .
  H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev
   (9st. 1lb ), Bowley ...
                         . .
  Won by short head, 11 lengths, 2 lengths.
    Time-2 mins 37 3-5 secs.
The Turf Club Cup. Distance 17 Miles-
  M1. Avub Asad's) Legion of Honour (7st
    5lbs., cd 7st 7lbs), Sibbutt
  H. H. Dowager Maharam of Kolhapur's
   Tamim (7st. 4lbs, cd. 7st. 6lbs.), Davidson 2
  Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda (7st. 10lbs ,
   cd. 7st. 11lbs.), Selby .. ..
  Mr A M Khairaz's Fiery Face (7st. 5lbs ),
```

Stokes

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths. Time, 3 mins, 23 3-5 secs.

The Byculla Club Cup. Distance 13 Miles— H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st.), Graham
H. E the Viceroy's Complet (9st.), Cars-
lake 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (8st.
Shrimant Yeswantrao A. Ghatge's Draughts-
man (7st. 910s), Davison 4
Won by head, \$ length, 3 lengths. Time 3 mms. 8 secs
The Lloyd Handicap. Distance 1 Mile-
Messrs G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's
Tolerate (9st ), Scanlan
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill (7st. 7lbs.), O'Neale 2
Mr. Eve's Risque (9st. 4lbs ), Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (8st.), Selby
Won by 1 length, neck, 2 lengths. Time1 min. 38 1-5 secs.
Tickford Park Plate. Distance 7 furlongs—
Mr A Higgins' Dinos (8st. 9lbs ), Marrable 1
Mr P. B Avasia's Dr. Strabismus (8st 5lbs ),
Burn
Davison
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk (8st. 5lbs),
Stokes
Time-1 mm, 25 1.5 secs
The Scaltbock Handrcap. Distance 11 nules - H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli
(Out ) Divith
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross (8st. 3lbs.), Raffaele 2
M1. Eve's Superlative (8st. 1lb.), Brace
Mr Edward Esmond's Half-Mast (8st. 1lb ),
Burn
Won by head, 1½ lengths, neck. Time— 2 mins, 7 secs.
The Jammu Cup. Distance 6 iuilongs— Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle (8st 12lbs.), Sibbritt 1
Honeysuckle (8st 12lbs.), Sibbritt 1 Mr. D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st.),
Brace
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Truio (10 st.), Marrable
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York (7st 2lbs.), cd. (7st. 3lbs.), Stokes
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time—1 min 14 secs.
The Bombay Arab Derby. Distance (about)
Mr. A. R. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda (7st 8lbs.,
ed. 7st. 10lbs.), Selby 1 Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malık (8st. 8lbs.)
D 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts (7st. 8lbs.). Whittle
Hearts (7st. 8lbs.), Whittle 3 Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyalı (9st. 11lbs.),
Monro 4
Won by neck, ½ length, ½ length. Time— 3 mins, 1 2-5 secs.

The Malabar Hill Plate. Distance 6 furlongs-Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (7st. 9lbs.), Raffaele • • H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st. 1lb), Brace . . . . . 2 Mr A. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 6lbs.), C. Hoyt. . 3 H. H. Maharaja of Kashnur's Largition (8st. 6lbs.), Bowley .. .. 4 Won by short head, head, 1 length. Time-1 mm 12 secs. The Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile— Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphii (8st, 11b), Northmore Mr. J. Reynolds's Goolash (8st 3lbs), Selby Messrs, G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (8st.), Munro ...... Mr. Eve's Risque (8st. 8lbs ), Brace Won by head, short head, I length. Time-1 mm. 37 2-5 secs. The Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div. 1). Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong-H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (7st. 11lbs.), Selby . .. .. 2 Mr. P. B. Avasia's Typhoon (8st.), Brace Mrs F. G. Travers' Palla (7st 8lbs.), Graham .. .. .. Won by head, 2 lengths, short head. Time-1 mm, 53 2-5 secs. The Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div. 11) Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong— Maharaj Madan Singh's Scaton Ross (7st. 13lbs.), Raffaele Messrs E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost (8st. 5lbs., cd. 8st. 6lbs.), Blyth Mr. Eve's Bedsocks (8st. 10lbs ), Brace Mr. E. S. Godtrey's Tan (8st. 4 lbs.), Selby . 4 Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time-1 mm 54 secs. The Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 11 miles-H. H. Mahataja of Kashmu's Pougatchev (9st. 7lbs ), Sibbritt Mr Edward Esmond's Necker (8st. 3lbs.), Brace Mr. A C. Ardeshir's Ethics (9st. 12lbs), Scanlan H. E. The Viceroy's Complet (8st. 7lbs), Bowley Won by 2 lengths, 31 lengths, 4 lengths, Time-2 mm, 63-5 sees The Idai Cup Distance 1 mile-H. H. Maharaja of Kashuu's Columbian (8st. 2lbs.). Sibbritt .. . . . 1 Mi D. D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivan (8st. 51bs., ed. 8st 71bs.), Blyth... Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (9st.), Northmore Mr. Eve's Knight at Arms (9st. 7lbs), Brace Won by 3 lengths, short-head, 5 lengths.

Time-1min. 40 4/5 secs.

*
The Carnarvon Plate. Distance 11 miles—
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (8st. 9lbs.), Scanlan
Mr Roman's Dandy Brush (7st. 13lbs., cd. 8st.), Northmore
Mr P. B. Avasia's Sabrino (9st. 3lbs.), Burn
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya-
kumar II (8st 10lbs), Blyth 4 Won by short head, neck, ½ length. Time— 2 mins, 38 1-5 secs
The Aga Khan's Cup Distance 11 miles-
Messrs, G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (9st 6lbs.), Scanlan
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (7st 9lbs.), Harding
Mr. Edward Esmond's Necker (8st 13lbs.),
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's
Draughtsman (8st. 9lbs ), Davison 4 Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time2 mms 5 1-5 secs.
The Northumberland Plate — Distance 2 miles- H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar II (8st 13ibs.), Whittle
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st. 21bs), C. Hoyt
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur (9st.), Blyth
Burn 4
Time—3 mms, 25 1-5 secs.
The King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Cup. Dis- tance 7 furlongs
Mr. M Wemyss' Whatanight (7st 8lbs.), O'Neale
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwai of Baroda's Chenp Jack (7st. 8lbs.), Galaum
Mr. M. Wemyss's Nadova (7st. 8lbs., cd. 7st. 9lbs.), Harding
Mrs. M. Clarke's Cybo (8st. 11lbs.), Brace 4
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, shorthead. Time—1 mm. 24 secs.
The Harris Plate. Distance 1 mile— Mr. A. Higgins's Tel Asur (9st 41bs.), Scan-
lan
Selby 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir (7st. 12lbs.), Stokes
Won by 11 lengths, head, 1 length. Time-
1 min. 39 1-5 secs.
The Second Dealers' Plate. Distance 1 mile— Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Hussun Al Iraq (9st.
4lbs), Northmore 1 Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's Harry Johnson (8st. 9lbs., cd. 8st. 10lbs.), Scanlan 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's German (8st.
10lbs.), Forsyth 3 Mr. Abdul Wahid's The Duke (8st. 3lbs.),
Ahmedally 4 Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, length.
Time—1 min. 50 sees.

## Calcutta.

	Calculta.	
	Trial Hurdle Race. Distance about 1½ miles.—	
	Mr. S. R Varma's Did He Do It (10st. 1lb ), Ermer	
	MajGen. H K Bethell's Pimento (9st. 7lbs), Baker 2	
	Mr. F Russell Stewart's Lucky Mack (10st. 11b.), Burnietta	
	Mr P (' Barnes's Tom Fair (11st 2lbs.), Hardcastle 4	
	Won by ½ length, a short head Time— 2mms. 53 sees.	
	Wellesley Plate. Distance (about) 11 miles —	
	The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st. 7lbs.), A. C. Walker	
	The Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (7st. 10lbs), Bartlam 2	
	Prince Aly Khan and Mr S. Askuran's Taj Kasra (9st. 7lbs.), Scanlan 3	
	Sir David Ezra's Spenser (8st. 7lbs.), 1 Sibbritt 4	
	Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, a head, Time.—2 mms 13 3-5 secs.	
	Cornwallis Plate. Distance (about) 6 furlongs.—	
1	Capt. ('rawford's Vainos (8st. 12lbs.), A. C. Walker	
	Messrs, Ardeshir and Bolton's Argo's Heir (8st 4lbs.), Morris	
	The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (7st. 4lbs., cd. 7st. 6 lbs.), Raffaelo 3	
	Sir David Ezra's Fascicle (7st. 4lbs., cd. 7st. 6lbs.), Carr	
	Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths. Time.—1 min. 14 4-5 secs.	
	December Hurdle Plate, Distance (about) 2 miles.—	
	Mr. A. Higgin's Carcy Dennis (11st 7lbs.), Glemon	
-	Mr. C. D. Booth's French Phill (11st. 10lbs.), Cullen	
	Rascal Monk (10st. 9lbs ), fell.	

Won by 1 length. Time.-3mins. 44 1-5

secs.

riterion Plate. Distance about 6 furlongs.—	1
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot (9st. 6lbs.), Morris	
Mrs. S. Goldsmith Insult (9st. 3lbs.), M. Hoyt	
Mr. G. E. Mahapiet's Ramillies (0st. 6lbs.), Edwards	A
Mr A H. C. Rostron's Glissade (9st. 3 lbs.), Flynn 4	A
Won by short head, 11 lengths, Time— 1 min, 15 secs.	
ieptember Hurdle Race. Distance (about) 12 miles—	
MajGen. H. K Bethell's Piniento (11st. 1lb.), Baker	
Mr. F. Russell Stewart's Lucky Mack (11st. 10lbs.), Riley 2	
Messrs, Podder and Bhatter's Alfa Romco (10st, 12lbs), Ermer	v
Mr. P. C. Barua's Tom Fair (11st. 7lbs.), Cullen	
Time-3 mins, 24 secs.	
August Cup (Div I) Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—	
Mrs H M Thaddeus's Beautiful Shot (9st.), Bond	
Crystal Legacy (8st 13lbs), Edwards 2 Mr. C. A. Murad's Willow Glove (9st.),	
Wallace	C
M. O'Neale 4	(
Won by 11 lengths, 1½ lengths, a head, Time,—2 mins, 28 3-5 secs.	
August Cup (Drv. 11) Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—	
Mrs. A. Manasseh's Little Mary (8st. 9lbs), Edwards	
Sir Darcy Lindsay's Sole Heiress (9st. 7lbs.), Flynn	
Maj. W. M. Newill's Hollywood Star (7st 13lbs), F. Black 3	R
Mr. T. Williantson's Naypan (7st 11lbs), (cd. 7st. 12lbs.), M O'Neale 4 Won by 11 lengths, 1 length, a head	
Time.—2 mms. 27 3-5 secs	
Mr. C. P. Sherston's Tetramarte (10st, 9lbs.),	
Owner	
Marlin	G
Cullen	
Won by a length, 5 lengths between second and third. Time—3 mms 36 1-5 secs.	
\mas Plate (I) v. I) Distance about 6 furlongs	
Mr. J. M. Juda's Ukraine (8st. 2lbs.), Cullen	
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Heyday	

ıc	ing. 1013
	Hon. Mr. R. Gujadhar's Winking (8st. 12lbs.) Raffaele
1	Mr. A. H. Crostron's Follitul (7st. 10lbs.), Flynn 4
2	Won by a short head. Time—1 min. 15 1-5 seconds.
3	Apear Plate. Distance about 6 turlongs
4	Mr. Edward Esmond's Chou Rose (7st. 11lbs), W. Sibbritt 1
	Mr. A. Higgins's Tel Asur (9st. 10lbs.), Scanlan
	Messis, Ardeshii and Bolton's Aigo's Hen (8st, 13lbs.), Moriis 3
1	Sir David Ezia's Fascicle (7st. 4lbs.), Howard
2	Won by neck, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths. Time – 1 min 13 4-5 secs
3	Viceroy's Cup. Distance 13 miles,
4	Mr. A. C. Aideshir's Ethics (9st. 3lbs.), Moiris
	H E. the Viceroy's Complet (9st. 3lbs.), Carslake
	Maharaja of Kashmii's l'ougatchev (9st 3lbs), Walker
1	Messrs Ardeshn's and Bolton's Castleton (9st), Scanlan 4
23	Won by neck, 2 lengths, 11 lengths, True, 3 mlns, 14-5 secs
.,	Curzon Plate. Distance about 7 furlougs
4	Mr. H. H. Burns's Duran (7st. 11lbs.).
	LtCol. A de C Renneck's Telamark (7st. 7lbs.), M. O'Neale 2
	Major J. J. Hilland's Southern Boy (7st. 9lbs), Howard
1	Messis, (thosh and Darbari Lall's Tohunga (9st. 4lbs.), (' Hoyt 4
2 3	Won by neck ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time,— 1 min. 27 1-5 sees.
J	Ronaldshay CupDistance (about) 6 furlongs
4	Mt. A Higgins Dinos (8st. 7lbs ), Mo11is 1
	Mr. A. Higgms Tel-Asur (9st 7lbs ), Scanlan 2
	Sir David Ezra Fasce (9st ), W. Sibbritt . 3
ı	The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (9st. 71bs.), Raffaele
2	Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 13 45-secs.
	Governor's CupDistance (about) 17 miles
3	Mr. J. C. Sen Birthday Book (9st. 7lbs.), Marland 1
4	Mrs. Alex An. Aperty Jr. Wmalittle (9st 5lbs.), Bond
	Mrs. C M. Stewarts Golden Carp (7st 12lbs.), W. Sibbritt
1	Mrs. A. H. C. Rostion Kaina (7st. 7lbs.), Flynn
2	Won by a neck. 11 lengths, 1 length, Time—3 mins.

Prince of Wales Plate—Distance (about) 1 mile  Messrs, B. K. and H. P. Poddar Friter (9st 2st), Jones  Mr. A. H. C. Rostron Glissade (7st. 11lbs.), Call  Call  Mr. A. H. C. Rostron Glissade (7st. 11lbs.), Call  Mr. G. Anthony Fannade (7st. 9lbs.), W. Sibbintt  Sir Osboine Smith Helofalot (8st. 6lbs.), Moriis  Won by 2¼ lengths, ¼ length, Short head. Time—1 min. 40 1-5 sees.  Carmichael Cup—Distance (about) 1¼ miles  Mr. J. C. Sen Birthday Book (8st. 10lbs.), Marland  Mr. Edward Esmond Necker (7st. 13lbs.), W. Sibbit  Mr. A. C. Ardeshir Ethics (9st. 10lbs.), Moriis  Mr. A. Higgins Tel Asur (9st. 11b.), Scanlan Won by 4 lengths, a neck, 2½ lengths. Time 2 minutes, 6 4/5 seconds  Berestoid Cup—Distance (about) 1¼ miles.  Messis Bagice and Gubbay Stragestiuck (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan  Alis G. Anthony Girdle (8st. 8lbs.), A Sibbitt  Sin R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. T. L. Martin Civstal Legacy (7st. 12lbs.), Baker  Mr. B. N Sharma Polish Pride (7st. 12lbs.), M. O'Neale  Won by 4 length, a head, a head. Time 3 minutes, 5 seconds  Monsoon Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile, 31urlongs—  Mr. Pannek's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs.), Edwardsi  Mr. Udai P. Single's Cranston (8st.), Balfour  Mr. J. Hongth, 1 length, 1½ lengths. Time.—2 mins, 25 1-5 sees  The Metropolitan. Distance about 6 iurlongs— Messis. Bolton and McElligot's Tolerate (8st.), Morriis  Mr. Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbintt  Mr. Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbintt  Mr. Edward  Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt  Won by length, 2½ lengths, half length. Time—1 min. 13 1, 2 sees.  Coach Behai Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs—  Mrs. Alex A. Apear Jr.'s Winallittle (8st. 11b.), Bond  Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 11b.), Christe	1014	ac
2st ), Jones	Prince of Wales Plate-Distance (about) 1 mile	. 1
Sibbint	2st), Jones	1
Carmichael CupDistance (about) 11 miles Mr. J. C. Sen Brithday Book (8st. 10lbs.), Marland Mr. Edward Esmond Necket (7st. 13lbs.), W. Subbit.  Mr. A C. Ardeshir Ethics (9st. 10lbs.), Moiris Mr. A Higgins Tel Asur (9st. 11b.), Scanlan 4 Won by 4 lengths, a neck, 24 lengths. Time 2 minutes, 6 4/5 seconds Berestoid Cup.—Distance (about) 12 miles. Messis Bagice and Gubbay Stragestruck (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan  Inis G. Anthony Girdle (8st. 8lbs.), A Sibbrit.  Sin R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. T. L. Martin Civstal Legacy (7st. 12lbs.), Baker Mr. B. N. Sharma Polish Pride (7st. 12lbs.), M. O'Neale Won by 4 length, a head, a head. Time 3 minutes, 5 seconds Monsoon Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 jurlongs— Mr. Pannek's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs.), Edwardsi Mcssis, E. J. Gubbay and Bagree's Stage- struck (9st. 11b.), Ermer  J.tCol. Elinott and Mr. Tindall's Warriego (9st. 3lbs.), Rylands Mr. Udai P. Single's Cranston (8st.), Balfour  Monsor Bolton and McElligot's Tolerate (8st.), Morris Mr. Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbritt Mr. G. E. Nalapiet's Rannilles (7st. 7lbs.), Howard Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt Won by length, 21 lengths, hall length. Time—1 min. 13 1,2 sees. Coach Behai Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs— Mrs. Alex A. Apear Jr.'s Winalittle (8st. 11b.), Bond Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 11b.),	Sir Osborne Smith Helofalot (8st. 6lbs), Morris	
Morris  Mr. A. Higgins Tel Asur (9st. 11b.), Scanlan Won by 4 lengths, a neck, 24 lengths. Time 2 minutes, 6 4/5 seconds  Berestoid Cup—Distance (about) 14 miles. Messis Bagice and Gubbay Stragestruck (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan  Ins. G. Anthony Girdle (8st. 8lbs.), A Sibbrit.  Sin R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. T. L. Martin Crystal Legacy (7st. 12lbs.), Baker Mr. B. N. Sharma Polish Pride (7st. 12lbs.), M. O'Neale  Won by 4 length, a head, a head. Time 3 minutes, 5 seconds  Monsoon Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 turlongs—  Mr. Pannek's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs.), Edwardsi  Messis, E. J. Gubbay and Bagree's Stage- struck (9st. 1lb.), Ermer  LtCol. Elhott and Mr. Tindall's Warriego (9st. 3lbs.), Rylands  Mr. Udai P. Single's Cranston (8st.), Balfour  Won by 4 length, 1 length, 14 lengths. Time.—2 mins, 25 1-5 sees  The Metropolitan. Distance about 6 furlongs— Messis, Bolton and McElligot's Tolerate (8st.), Morris  Mr. Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbritt  Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt  Won by length, 24 lengths, half length. Time—1 min, 13 1, 2 sees.  Coach Behai Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs—  Mrs. Alex A. Apear Jr.'s Winalittle (8st. 1lb.), Bond  Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 1lb.),  Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 1lb.),	Carmichael CupDistance (about) 11 miles Mr. J. C. Sen Birthday Book (8st. 10lbs.), Marland Mr. Edward Esmond Necker (7st. 13lbs.), W. Sibbilt	2
Messis Barice and Gubbay Stragestiuck (9st 41bx.), Scanlan	Morris  Mr. A. Higgins Tel Asur (9st. 11b.), Scanlan  Won by 4 lengths, a neck, 24 lengths. Time 2 mmutes, 6 4/5 seconds	3
(9st 41bs.), Scanlan  Mis G Anthony Girdle (8st. 81bs.), A Slibhitt		
Mr. B. N. Sharma Polish Pride (7st 12lbs.), A. O'Neale Won by § length, a head, a head. Time 3 minutes, 5 seconds  Monsoon Cap. Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 jurlongs —  Mr. Pannek's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs.), Edwardsi Messis, E. J. Gubbay and Bagree's Stage- strick (9st. 1lb.), Ermer 2. LtCol. Elhott and Mr. Tindall's Warriego (9st. 3lbs.), Rylands Mr. Udai P. Single's Cranston (8st.), Balfour Won by § length. 1 length, 1§ lengths. Time.—2 mins, 25 1-5 sees  The Metropolitan. Distance about 6 furlongs— Messis, Bolton and McElligot's Tolerate (8st.), Morris Mr. Edward Esmond's (hourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbritt Mr. G. E. Nahapiet's Rannilles (7st. 7lbs.), Howard Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt Won by length, 2§ lengths, half length. Time—1 min. 13 1, 2 sees.  Coach Behai Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs— Mrs. Alex A. Apear Jr.'s Winalittle (8st. 1lb.), Bond Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 1lb.),	(9st 4lbs.), Scanlan	
Monsoon Cap. Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 iurlongs—  Mr Pannck's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs), Edwardsi	Mr. B N Sharma Polish Pride (7st 12lbs.), M O'Neale	1
Mr Pannck's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs.), Edwardsi  Messis. E. J. Gubbay and Bagree's Stagestruck (9st. 1lb.), Ermer	Monsoon Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile,	
Messrs, Bolton and McElligot's Tolerate (8st), Morris 1  Mr. Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbrit 2  Mr. G. E. Nahapiet's Rannilles (7st. 7lbs.), Howard 3  Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt 4  Won by length, 2½ lengths, half length, Time—1 min. 13 j.2 sees.  Coach Behai Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs—  Mrs. Alex A. Apear Jr.'s Winalittle (8st. 1lb.), Bond	Mr Pannck's Silvadare (8st. 11lbs), Edwardsi Gubbay and Bagree's Stage- struck (9st. 1lb), Ermer . LtCol. Elliott and Mr Tindall's Warrego (9st. 3lbs.), Rylands	3 1
3 furlongs—  Mrs. Alex A. Apear Jr.'s Winalittle (8st. 1lb.), Bond	Messrs. Bolton and McElligot's Tolerate (8st.), Morris Mr. Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st. 8lb.), W. Sibbritt Mr. G. E. Nahapiet's Rannilles (7st. 7lbs.), Howard Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs.), ('Hoyt Won by length, 2½ lengths, halt length.	3
Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 1lb.),	3 furlongs—	
	Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (8st. 1lb.),	- 1

Mr. Edward Esmond's Necker (8st. 2lbs.), W Sibbritt .. .. .. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (8st. 5lbs ), Morris . . . . . . . . . . 4 Won by 11 lengths, neck, head. Time—2 mms. 24 1/5 secs. New Year Plate. Distance about 1 mile-Messrs, B. K. H. P. and R P. Poddar's Saskatoon (8st. 8lbs.), Jones Mr. A. Higgins's Dinos (9st 3lbs.), Morris . 2 Mr. A H. C Rostron's Glissade (8st. 2lbs ), Carr .. .. H E, the Viceroy's Card Sharper (8st 7 lbs.), Walker Won by half length, ? length, ? length. Time-1 min 40 4/5 secs. Macpherson Cup-Distance (about) 11 miles .-Messrs, B. K. and H. P. Poddar Filter (9st. 10lbs ), Jones Mrs. C. M Stewart Golden Carp (7st 11lbs.), Baker . Mrs. G Anthony Fanande (7st 5lbs ed 7st. 6lbs ). W. Sibbritt . Mis. A. H C. Rostion Kama (7st. 4lbs , ed. 7st. 6lbs ), Carr Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths Time 2 mms, 37 1-5 secs, Mayfowl Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile -Messis Rogers, Reynolds and Fairar's Goolash (7st 13lbs ), Howard Messrs B. K and H P Poddar's Filter (7st, 5lbs.), Halland Sir David Ezra's Spenser (7st 10lbs), W Sibbritt . . . Won by I length, 2 lengths, a short head 1 mm, 40 1-5 sees. Merchants' Cup. Distance (about) 11 miles,-Mis Alex A Apear's pr., Winalittle (9st.), Boud . Mis C M. Stewart's Golden Carp (8st 13lbs), W Sibbritt . . Mrs. A. H. C Rostron's Kama (8st 6lbs ), Flynn The Maharaja of Kashmu's Ballylinch (9st. 4lbs.), Walker Won by 2 lengths, 4 length, 11 lengths. Time.—2 mins 48 4-5 secs. Burdwan Cup. Distance (about) 11 miles ---Mi A Higgins's Carey Dennis (10st 10lbs ). Glennon Mr. C. P. Sherston's Tetramarte (10st. 3lbs.). Owner The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Avanti (11st

3lbs.), Regan

(10st. 3lbs ), Ermer

Time. -3 mins. 24 4-5 secs.

The Maharaja of Kashinn's Le Commissaire

Won by 21 lengths, 3 lengths, 11 lengths.

King Emperor's Cup. Distance (about)  1 mile —	Mrs W L Fonseka's Khazal Beg (7st. 11lbs), White
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Ethics (9st. 3lbs.). Morris 1	Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Favik (9st 3lbs). Wairen
Mr A. Higgins's Tel Asui (9st. 3lbs.), Raffaele	Won by 2 lengths, 11 lengths Time 1 min 25 3-5 secs
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pongatchev (9st 3lbs), A.C. Walker 3	Horn Club Cup. Distance 1 mile
Mr. A. Hoyt's Play On (9st 3lbs), M Hoyt 4	Capt F Fenwick's Dickdeadeye (9st 10lbs.). Fielden 1
Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, 11 lengths Time 1 min. 41 secs	Mr A E de Silva's Silent Man (11st 10lbs.), Capt. Barnes
Harrington Hurdle Plate. Distance (about) 2 miles-	Mr A C Abdeen's Red Knight (10st-13lbs.), Calughton 3
Messrs Poddar and Somany's Old Time (9st 13lbs), Baker	Messrs M K Malik's and S D Singh's Hamid (11st 8lbs), Muttukumaraswamy 4
Mrs. V. H. Rennick's Derryargan (10st 7lbs), Hardrastle	Won by short head Time—1 min and 45 1-5 secs
Mr. C. P. Sherson's Tetramarte (12st. 7lb <sup>2</sup> ), Ringstead	Robert's Cup Distance 1 mile -
Mr R M. Sassoon's Espiga (10st 11lbs), Ermer 4	Messrs Bert and Brooke's Shah (7st 3lbs), H Black . 1
Won by 4 lengths, 6 lengths, 34 lengths Time—3 mins 37 3-5 secs.	Mrs A Selvaratnam's Manshad (7st 10lbs.), Roberts 2
January Hurdle Plate Distance 14 miles J O'Hara Murray and C. B. Farrar Boy	Capt Fenwick's Sea King (9st 8lbs), Davison
(9st), Howard	Won by a head, ½ length. Time -1 min 52 2-5 sees
non C P. Sherston Tetramarte (11st 8lbs.),	Bandaranaike Cup, Distance 5 furlongs,
Owner	23 yards — Mrs. Coral's Moozever (7st. 2lbs.), Baker 1
Won by 30 lengths Time , 3 mins 20 2/5 secs.	Capt F. Fenwick's Talant (7st. 9lbs.). Davison
Imperial Cup Distance about 11 miles—	Mr Eli de Soysa's Zeebar (8st 8lbs)
Mrs. G Anthony's Girdle (8st 8lbs), Batlam	Mr H. Tamavl's Labjar (7st. 6lbs).
Mis Alex A Apear Ji 's Pludias (7st 11lbs ), cd. (8st. 1lb.), Bond . 2	Rosen 4 Won by 1 length, a neck. Time.—1 min.
Mi Victor's Mignabo (7st 71bs), ed (7st 12lbs), Dhobie . 3	8 3-5 sees.
Mr. H. M. Thaddens's Holygran (8st. 21bs.), ed. (8st. 41bs.), Jones	Colombo Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs — Mr. Douglas's Kormloff (9st.), Ward 1
Won by a head, i a length, a head Time — 6 mms 5 secs.	Mr Rasallan's Gallant Knight (8st 12lbs.)
Dommons Cup Distance about 11 miles—	Davison
Mr J Thompson's Duncan Stewart (7st 6lbs), Bartlam 1	Burgess
Mr W. Hayhoe's Battling Boy (8st. 1lb.), Southey	Rankin
Mis. A. H. C. Rostion's Winter Galety (9st 3lbs.), Flynn	24 2-5 secs
Salmon (9st. 5lbs ), Emer 4	Galle Cup. Distance 14 miles —
Won by 2 lengths, 1 lengths and 1 length. Time- 2 mms, 8 3-5 secs.	Mr. Fellowes's Sorcerer (8st.), Burn 1 Mr. M. G. Subbiah's Kudos (8st. 11lbs.).
a	Spackman
Colombo.	Major F. J. S. Turner's Invino (9st.), J. Rosen
Aden Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs —	Rosen
Mr. Abu's Bahnood (8st 10lbs.), Kingston. 1 Mr. S. A. Ghaffar's Bussad (8st. 9lbs.),	Won by 3 lengths, 7 lengths. Time.—2
Black 2	mins, 34 3-5 secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.-Mr. P. R. Subbier's Mahalakshmi (9st. 3lbs), Marrs Mr. C. A. Laing's Silverton (9st. 3lbs), Townsend .. Mrs. W. B. Bartlet's Calragorm (9st. 3lbs ), Burn Mr G. L Lyon's Comprise (9st 3lbs), Warren Won by 1 length, 24 lengths. Time.-2 mins, 34 4-5 sees. Manning Cup Distance 1 mile -

Messrs R C. Boustead and C. B. Colison's Mount Alice (7st 9lbs ), Ward ... Mr (' A. Laing's Silverton (8st. 6lbs), Burn Mr. W. B Bartlet's Anisced (7st.), White . 3

Mr G L. Lyon's Comprise (9st 4lbs), Warren Won by 4 lengths, 1 length. Time--1 min.

# Karachi.

40 2-5 secs

Club Cup Distance 5 furlongs - . Mr B N Khana's Blue River (9st 8lbs ), Roxburgh Mr and Mis Walter Turner's Marigold (8st. 3lbs.), R. Bell . . . Won by a neck, a head, 4 lengths. Time -1mm 4 secs.

## Kolhapur.

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance 11 miles,-('hiet of Miraj Jr's Jalal (8st. 10lbs), Meekings Mr. A. R. Obaid's Rolls Royce (8st, 3lbs.), Obaid Miss Lilavathi Bhosle's Rubdan Pasha (9st 1lb.), Harding. . Mr. Ahmed Bin Mahmood's Azdashir (7st.) Graham Won by short head, 3 length, 3 length. Time -2 mins 26 1/5 secs. Maharaja Cup Distance 11 miles. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zorawar (9st. 1lb), Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk (8st. 9lbs), Nawab of Bhopal's Inducement (7st. 12lbs) Meckings Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Winoock Bunker (7 st 11lbs), Blimrao ... Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length. Time. -2 mns. 16 3/5 secs. Stewards' Plate. Distance 1 mile .--Mr. B. Rustomjee's Last Adventure (7st 11lbs.), Brace

Mr. Kelso's De Beers II (9st, 2lbs.), Blyth . . 2

Mr. L. V. Goves's Hatless (7st. 7lbs.), Graham \_ \_ Mr. Darbari Lal's Over (7st 5lbs.), Black . . . Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length. Time.—I minute 42 2/5 secs. S. Akka Saheb Maharaj Cup. Distanc 11 miles -Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (10st. 7lbs.), Obaid Mr G. McCelligott's Dun Laoghaire (8st 2lbs.), Dall Acqua ... . . . . Mr H. M. Dharmsey's Navroz Charm (7st 6lbs ), H. McQuade Lt -Col Zorawar Singh and Mr Kapılrai Mehta's Devaka (7st 9lbs.) B McQuade. Won by a neck, ½ length, 3 lengths. Time.— 2mins, 15 secs, Shri Aaisaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance 1 miles -Mr D D (hawan's Baharnooi (7st. 6lbs.), H McQuade Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Virkumar (7st. 11lbs), Whiteside . . . . Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mutashar (9st.). Obaid Chief of Miraj Ji 's Khumayssa (8st 1lb.). Harding Won by 2 length, 1 length, 1 length. Time. -2mins, 25 1-5 secs. R R S. Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .-Mı K. Nazzıruddın's Philip Sidney (9st. 4lbs ) Brace . . Mr R U. Gove's Hatless (7st. 4lbs.), Graham . . .. .. . . Mr Byramji Rustomji Ji 's Last Adventure (7st 8lbs ), Stokes Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Lecester Lady (9st. 1lb), Whiteside Won by 1 length, a neck, 1 length. Time. -1mm, 16 1-5 secs Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile.-Mr. C. Temulji's Sky Hawk (8st 3lbs.), Brace Mr. Darbarilal's Witch Music (7st 13lbs.), S. Black The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt. Col. Zorawarsingh's Zorawar (8st. 12lbs.), The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon (7st. 2 lbs ), Stokes . . . . Won by a neck, a neck, I length. Time.-1min. 43 3-5 secs. Shri Shivajı Maharaja Commemoration Cup. Distance 1 mile.--Mr. Byramjec Rustomjec's Pomagne (10st. 2lbs.), Brace Mr. G. McElligott's Dun Laoghaire (8st. 3lbs.), Dall Acqua ... Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Navroz Charm (7st. 8lbs.), H. McQuade H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-

water (10st 12lbs.), Obaid

Time.-1min. 46 1-5 secs.

Won by 11 lengths, a short head, 11 lengths.

. .

Shri Yuvraj of Dewas Cup. Distance 5 fur-
longs.—
Akka Saheb Maharaj's Irish Right (7st. 7lbs.), Whiteside
Mr. M.C Patel's Cavern (8st.11lbs.), Brace 2
Mr E S Fodfrey's Clairette (7st. 12lbs.), Meckings
Mr G. McElligott's Bismarck II (8st. 9lbs.), Dall Acqua
Won by I length, 1 length, 1 length Time.— 1min. 3 secs.

## Lahore.

Woodward Plate, Distance (about) 1½ miles.—
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Mudlool (8st. 7lbs.) Balfour
Mr. N. M. Mubarak's Abhoor (8st. 11lbs.), Leeson
Mr. R. P. Sukla's Aman (10st. 8lbs.), Purtoosingh
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Unwan (7st.), Ghasita . 4 Won by short head, 3 lengths, 2 lengths. Time—2 mins, 58 2-5 secs
New Year Chase Distance (about) 2 miles —
Capt. P. J. Hilliard's Just Cause (12st), Owner
Mr. C E. D Cooper's Bloomsbury Square
(11st. 7lbs.), Capt L. M. H. Benn
Mr. F. L. Cundell 3
Mr. I. C. Tetley's Donore (12st. 7lbs), 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2½ lenths. Time4 mins. 7 3-5 secs.
Gold Cup (Dlv. 1). Distance (about) 7 turlongs —
Major D. Vanrenen's Her Ladyship (8st. 1lb.), F. R. Brooks
Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (8st.), Balfour
Messrs. Raja Mohan Manucha and Kashi Charan's Troubadour (8st. 11lbs.), J. J.
Walace 3
Mrs. K. R. Mehra's Bhutnath (8st. 5lbs.), F. Black
Won by 14 lengths, I length, neck. Time.— 1 min. 29 2-5 secs.
Punjab Commission Cup (Div. 1). Distance (about) 7 furlongs.—
Mr. R. G. Saulez's Last Post (8st 11lbs), F. R. Brooks
Mrs E. Zozoli's Alta Romeo (9st. 8lbs.),
Balfour 2 Mrs. J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st.
10lbs.), F. Black
Mr. Kashi Charan's Alan Boy (9st. 6lbs.), J. J. Wallace
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 28 2-5 secs.

```
Punjab Commission Cup (Div. 11). Distance
 (about) 7 furlongs ---
 Mr. Rang Bahadur's Motopo (8st 10lbs.),
   E. Roxburgh .. ..
 Sir Henry Craik's Favourite Fault (8st. 5lbs )
   Mr. Taj Mohd. Khan's Southern Glow
   (7st. 12lbs.), Leeson .
 Mr. S. Khanna's Privilege (8st 4lbs),
   Purtoosingh .. .. .. 4
 Won by 1 length, 1 length, 4 lengths Time-
 1 min. 30 secs.
Punjab Hurdles. Distance about 2 miles .-
 Major C. K Day's Offence (10st. 7lbs.),
   Mi J L. Dalzell .. .. ..
 Major George Barnett and Capt. R K.
   Garrow's Balaklava (11st.), cair. (11st
   1lb), Bunnetta .. .. ..
 Mis G. Dudley Mathew's Le Maure (10st.
   Mr G. R. D. Fitzpatrick's Antaeus (11st.),
   Owner
                . .. .. .. 1
  Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 12 lengths.
   Time.-3 mins, 51 secs.
C. & M. G Cup Distance about 1 mile, 1
 furlong -
  Mi F. R Scully's Branhope (9st, 8lbs, car
   9st, 13lbs ), Mr. R. C. Hulbert . . . 1
 Capt L. M. H Benn's Hollywood Star
   (11st. 13lbs.). Owner . . . .
 Major J. J. Clune's Lochena (10st. 21bs.),
   F.-I.t. Gore . . . . . .
 Major E. J. Fulton's Curragh Rose (11st.
   21bs ), Capt. A. M Bernard . . . 4
  Won by length, length, length. Time .-
   2 mms 4-5 secs.
Governor's Cup. Distance about 11 miles. -
  Messis, Raja Mohan Manycha's and Kashi
   Charan's Philroe (7st ), J. J. Wallace.. 1
  Capt. J. M. W Martin's and Mr. C. P.
   Mrs. D. B Shaw's Little Welsh (7st. 13lbs ),
   E Roxburgh .. .. 3
  Mr Raza Molid, Khan's Merry Pass (8st.
   9lbs ), Balfour .. . . . . 4
  Won by 2 lengths, half length, 4 lengths.
   Time,-2 mins, 9 3-5 sees
Merchant's Cup Distance about 5 furlongs .--
  Mr. Ranga Bahadur's Sweet Fragment
    (8st. 9lbs ), E Roxburgh .. .. 2
  Mr. S. C. Woodward's Arch Lady (9st. 12lbs.), Ashwood .. ..
  Mis. G Dudley Matthews's Little White
    Lies (7st 2lbs.), J Donnelly .. .. 4
  Won by 4 lengths, short head, short head.
Time.—1min. 2 3-5 secs.
```

Indian Griffins Plate Distance about 6 furlongs .--Mr. F R. Scully's Spring Lamb (8st. 7lbs.), J. Donnelley Mr. Mohd. Akbar's Kangaroo (8st 11lbs), Ashwood Mr C A. Todd's Anne Boleyn (8st 13lbs ). E Roxburgh Mr Walter Turner's Peg-O-My-Heart (8st 11lbs), Tymon Won by short head, short head Time .-1 min 20 3-6 sees The Kalat Plate Distance about 1 mile -Mr S C Woodward's Mudlool) (8st 2lbs ), Balfour Dead Raizada Indei Sam's Hollywood Heat 1 (7st. 4lbs ), Tymon Mr. R P Sukla's Aman (10st 5lbs), Purtoosingh Mr. A H J Daloo's Mosul Queen (8st 2lbs ), Owner Won by dead heat, & length, short head Time - 1 min 55 1-5 sees. Lahore Produce Cup Distance about 6 Messis B Jagjit Singh and S Bhagat Singh's Bah (9st 11b.), Purtoosingh 1 Lt-Col T. Burndge and Messrs C Tosh, D. H. Peel Vates and J. C. Davidsons' Catinka (8st ), Rylands Sh Hemy Ciaik and Capt R G Saulez's Young Minx (8st 12bs), F. R Brooks Mi Permanand Seligal's Sedge Moor (8st. 12lbs.), J Donnolly Won by a neck, 1 length, 11 lengths. Time ---1 min 17 3-5 sees. Indian Grand National. Distance 3 miles.— Major (' M. Stewart's Her last (12st. 5lbs.). Mr F L. Candell Capt P. J. Hilliard's Just Cause (12st 1lb.), Owner Lt -Col Burridge and Mr H N Naclaurin's Half Note (10st.), Mr J. L. Dalzell Mr. R. P. P. Smyly's Lucky Mac (12st, 6lbs.), Mi P A, A Henekei . . Won by 4 lengths, 31 lengths, 8 lengths. Time,—6 mins 24 2-5 secs. Steward's Cup. Distance about 1 mile .-Mr. R G. Saulez's Last Post (7st. 12lbs.), F. R Brooks Mrs J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st. 2lbs ), F. Black Mr K. B Faj Mohd. Khan's Parchment II (8st 7 lbs.), Leeson 3 Dr. Desial Shaima's Sunbow (7st. 5lbs), Purtoosingh Won by a head, neck, 1 length. Time -1 min 41 2-5 secs. Jammu Cup. Distance about 11 miles.— Capt. L M. H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st. 6lbs.), F. Black .. 1 ٠. Mr. E. Thorpe's Silver Stand (8st. 7lbs.), .. ..

Mr. Kashi Charan's Truthiul (8st. 6lbs.), J. J. Wallace . . Major J. J Clune's Queen of the Harem (8st, 7lbs ), Tymon Won by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 1 length. Time.—2 mms. 10 2-5 secs

### Lucknow.

Mr. R. P. Shukla's Aman (10st 6lbs).

Mr. J. Thompson's Florio (7st 4 lbs , cd,

Miss E Dudley Mathew's Babel (8st. 7lbs ),

Amtree Chase Distance (about) 2 miles,

Indersam's

Hollywood

3 lengths, 1 length

Arab Cup Distance 11 miles

Purtoosingh

Balfom

5 furlongs ---

Raizada

(7st, 8lbs.), Tymon

(7st 6 lbs.), R Alfoad

Won by 1 length, 3 leng Time-2 mins 28 4-5 secs.

Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 1 lb ), Cundell Mr. C. P. Sherston's Varplum (9st. 6lbs., cd. 10st 11b), Owner . Mi. I. C. Tetley's Donoie (12st. 7lbs), Owner Won by distance, distance Time-5 mins. 33 secs. Services' Plate. Distance 1 mile, 1 turlong-Capt. L M H. Benn's Hollywood Star (9st. 13 lbs ), Owner Mi, C E. D. Cooper's Bloomsbury Squire (10st, 5lbs ), Owner Lt -Col T. Burndge's Kenya (10st 7lbs), Flight-Lieut, Gore . Capt C. B Harvey and Major B O Hutchinson Cold Day (9st 10lbs.), Capt. Harver Won by 6 lengths, a neck, 1 length Time-1 mm, 58 1-5 secs. Lucknow Grand National. Distance about 2 miles, 5 turlongs-Mr. S. C. Tetley's Donore (12st.), Owner ... Mr C. P. Sherston's Cleopas (9st.), Khamahlal Mr. R. P P Smyly's Lucky Mack (11st. 9lbs ), Capt. Moseley Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st ), Owner... Won by 6 lengths, 12 lengths Distance, Time- 5 mins. 36 secs. Civil Service Cup. Distance 7 furlongs-Mr. R. S. Aulez's Last Post (7st 8lbs.), Bartlam Messrs. N. D. Bagree and S. R. Varma's Passed (9st, 2lbs ), Morris Mr. T. Zorzoli's Alia Romeo (8st. 1lb), Balfour

. .

. .

Christie

Mrs J. Thompson's A La Violette (8st. 3lbs.).

. .

Won by ½ length, length, head. Time—1min. 26 3-5 secs.

Harcourt Butler Cup. Distance 5 furlongs-Mr. S. Khanna's Catinka (7st ), Christie Mr. Raza Mohd Khan's Merry Pass (9st. 12lbs.), Balfour Mrs G Dudley Mathews' Little White Lies (9st, 9lbs.), Capt. Bernard . Messra Kachicharan and Rajamohan Manucha's Philroe (8st. 10lbs ), Raffaele 4 Won by 1 length, neck, 1 length Time--1min 2 2-5secs. Jehangirabad Cup Distance 7 furlongs-Capt T G Atherton's Mmistrel Boy (8st. 4lbs.), Christie Mt. C. P. Sherston and Capt J W Martin's Show Boat (8st. 12lbs.), Dead · Heat Souther Miss E Dudley Mathews' Nelson (7st.), Mr. Cashi Caran and Raja Mohan Manchua's Philipe (8st 9lbs.), Raffacle Won by 1 length, dead heat, head Time- . 1mm 31 secs Governor's Cup Distance 5 furlongs ---Mr. J. O'Hara Murray and Major C' B Farrai's Boy (6st 10lbs.), Ghasita Mi Kashi Charan's Alan Boy (7st. 2lbs ), (74t, 5 lbs.), Wallace Mi J M Judah's Ukrame (8st, 6lbs), Southey Mi. R. G. Sanlez's Last Post (7st.), car (7st 4lbs), Bartlam Won by 2 lengths, length, 3 length Time--1mm | 1 2-5 secs Lucknow Hudles | Distance about 2 miles Major C K Davy's Offence (10st 10lbs), car (10st 12lbs), Capt, Moselev Mis, R. H., Remick's Deiry Aigan (10st 10lbs.), Alford Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (10st 4lbs), Owner Mr. G. W. R. Fitzpatrick's Antaeus (10st 11lbs ), Barne Won by 1 length, length, 13 lengths 3mm 51 secs Time\_\_

#### Madras.

Sivaganga Cup Distance 6 furlongs,

Mrs Clarke's Fauciful (7st, 9lbs.), Taylor Mi Visyanath Chanticleer (8st Hill Mrs Wallace Savoy's (8st 2 lbs.) Gethin The Earl of Shannon's Ctesonnic (7st. 4lbs car 7st 5lbs), Little Won by 1 length, ½ length, a neck Time:— 1 min. 19 1-5 secs. Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Memorial Plate. Distance 1 nule Mr ('habildas' Nassat (8st 11 lbs.), Rook. , 1 Messrs Rupchand and Jamad Mohomed's English Star (8st 6lbs ), Hill Mr Lookmann's Mherab (9st 2lbs), Wright 3 Mr. Chabildas' Zarı (8st. 13lbs.), 8 Black Won by 4 length, 1 length, a neck. Time,-1 mln. 57secs.

1019 The R. C. T Cup-Distance 11 miles. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (8st. 10lbs.), Forsyth Mr. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st. 13lbs.), Pinkstone ... Dewan Bahadur Murugappa Chettiar's Irish Star (7st. 8lbs.), Roberts Mr Mohomed Oomer's Golden Yew (8st. 3lbs.) Thompson Won by 14 lengths, 14 lengths, 3 length Time 2 mts, 9 3/5 seconds The Mysore Cup---Distance 1 mile Major Nimbalkar's Prince Shivari, (9st 3lbs.), Forsyth Mr. Lalvani's Tetford (7st. 6lbs ), B McQuade Mis Clarke's Fanciful (8st, 11b), Tayloi . Sir Annamalar Cherriar's Brutus (9st. 1lbs.), Meckings Won by 11 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths Time 1 min 45 1/5 seconds. Venkatagiri Cup - Distance 6 turlongs Messis Wahab and Hamad Mohamed's Mahoot (8st 2lbs), Rook Mr. Sion of Nassim's Copper King H 7-4 car (7st 4lbs Meekings The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Maharam (80 car 8st, 21bs ), Forsyth Mr Ahmed's Scholia (8st 11lbs.), Wright Won by a neck, a short head, I length Time 1 min 22 4 5 seconds, Kirlampudi Cup-- Distance 6 fm longs The Maharaja of Mysore's Roitop (7st 11lbs.), S Black Mr. Walles Guadalquir (8st., 6lbs.), B. Rosen. 2 Mr. Wallace's Arran Comrade (7-9 car ) 7st . 11 lbs.) Taylor Mr Walles' Movala (9st 6lbs ), Aldridge .. 4 Won by a neck, 11 length, 1 length Time: 1 min 15 2 5 seconds. Trades ('up-Distance 11 miles Messis Maitland Jones, Nugent Grant and W C Jones' Melilot (8st 11b), Rook Mi Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (9st 4lbs ), Gethm The Raja of Bobbih Rex (9st ), Forsyth Mr. Lamg's Star of the South (7st 11lb.), Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, ¾ length Time: 2 mins 93,5 seconds NIZAM's Cup-Distance 1 mile. Mr. Soma Sundram's Fors Abbey 12lbs ), Prikstone . The Maharaja of Mysore's Maya (9st 1lb), S Black Mr Wallace's Airan Comrade (7st 7lbs.), B. McQuade The Mahaiam of Venkatagiri's Frosty Bill ( 8-7 car 7st. (10lbs ), Gethm Won by 1 length, 1 length, a head. Time--1 min. 41 2-5 secs.

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile Stewards' ('up (Div. 11). Distance 6 furlongs. Messrs Wahab and Hamad Mohamed's Mahoot (9st. 2lbs.), Rook Mr. Lookmani's High Flier (8st. 1lbs.), Moore Messis, Wahab and Hamad Mohamed's English Star (8st, 9lbs), Thompson Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Copper King II (8st. 31bs.), Meckings Won by 1 length, 21 lengths, 11 head. Time--1 min. 52 4-5 secs. Belvedere Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlong. Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sin (7st. 13lbs ), Gethin Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st.), Meek-Messrs Patel and Raymond Solomon's Scal (7st. 13lbs ), H. Black Mr. Laing's Silverton (9st. 4lbs), B. Rosen Won by # length, 1 length, 1 length. Time 1 mm. 54 2-6 secs. Governor's Cup. R C. and Distance, The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sin (8st. 3lbs.), Gethin Mr. Govindaraj and Capt. D'Arcy's Helen's Glory 7-7 car(7st. 8lbs), Meckings Mr Mohomed Oomes's Golden Yew (7-1 cr 7st 6lbs ), H. McQuade Mrs. Clarke's Reell (8st. 10lbs , Wright .. 4 Won by neck, 11 lengths, 11 lengths Time '2 mins 50 15 secs. NEW YEAR PLATE. - Distance 7 furlongs. Mrs. Walles' Carslae Croft (9st), B. Rosen 1 Mr Lamg's Star of the South (7-7), cd. 7st. 9lbs ). Gethin Mr Govindaraj and Capt D'Arcy's Mallick (9st. 4lbs ), Meckings Mr McElligott's Beautiful Star ( 7-4 cr. (7st. 5lbs ), H. Black Won by length, 3 length, 4 lengths, Time · 1 min, 29 secs Parlakimedi Cup Distance 11 miles --Messrs, Wahab and Hamad Mohamed's English Star (7st. 4lbs.), R. Rosen Mr. Haji Abdulla Mana's Murat (7-9 cd. (7st. 10 lbs ), Rook Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel (7st. 11lbs.), 8 Black Mr. Imamdin's Abrash (7st. 4lbs.), Bhimrao, 4 Won by 3½ lengths, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths, Time,—2 mins, 22 2-5 sees. Stewards' Cup (Div I). Distance 6 furlongs. The Maharaja of Mysore's Lignan (9 t. S. Black The Raja of Parlakimedi's Good Biz (7st. 9lbs), Roberts The Maharaja of (8st. 1lb.), Forsyth Kolhapur's Former Mr. Walles' Moyola (8st. 10lbs ), B Rosen . . 4 Won by a neck, a head, # length. Time--1 mm, 15 secs.

M1. Franclin's Dorinda (8st. 11lbs.), B. Rosen Mr. Wallace's Arran Comrade (8st. 7lbs.), Taylor . . Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettair's Solingen (9st. 4lbs.), Forsyth Mr. Govindaraj and Capt. D'Arcy's Helen's Glory (9st.), Meekings . . Won by 2 lengths, a short head, 11 lengths. Time,-1 min 151 secs. Maharani of Venkatagiri Cup. Distance 7 furlongs. Mrs. Clarke's Fanciful (8st.), Taylor Raia Khaja Pershad's Chantry (9st. 6lbs.), Forsyth Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Brutus (9st ), Meckings ... The Earl of Shannon's Ctesonue (7st. 4lbs ), More .. .. .. Won by 2 lengths, 21 lengths, 21 lengths. Time 1 mmute, 30 2-5 seconds. Ramnad Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong-Messrs. Maitland-Jones, Nugent-Grant and W. E. Jone's Melilot, (8st. 13lbs.), Look. Mr. Laing's Star of the South (8st. 10lbs ). Marrs The Raja of Parlakimed's Invercloy (8-t. 8lbs.), Pinkstone ... Mr. Moosa I Hossam's Bachelor's Be-s (7-4cd. 7st. 5lbs ), B. McQuade ... Won by 1 length, 2 length, a head Time-1 minute, 56 2-5 seconds. Willingdon Plate. Distance 13 mile. Mrs. Koelman's Mars (7-6, car. 7st 7lbs ), H. McQnade Mr. Syed Ali Bir's Zarı (8st 9lbs ), Rook . Mr. Al Haji Hassoun's Nickel (9st. 4lbs.), Gethin Shamlan Sabhanoor (7-6 car Mг. (7st 8lbs.)S. Black Won by 2 length, a short head, 2 length Time—3 mins. 26 3-5 secs. Ceylon Cup Distance 1 mile. Mr. Govindarai's Rahmderry (7st. 13lbs.). Meekings The Rajah of Dhanrajgir's Nefertiti (9st.), Moore Mrs. Clarke The Right Man (8st. 8lbs.), Taylor . . The Nawab Mahdi Jung Bahadur's Galavale (9st. 4lbs.), Forsyth Won by a head, 11 lengths, 1 length. Time—1 min. 42 3-5 secs. Irwin Plate. Distance 7 furlongs -Mrs. Walles's Carslace Croft (7st. 10lbs.), H. Black Mr. Walles's Guada Iquivir (9st. 6lbs.), Marr-Selvaratnam's Sathiavan, H. McQnade The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Frosty Bill (8st. 1lb.), Gethin ... . . Won by a head, ½ length, ½ length. Time—1 min 28 3-45 secs.

Mcrchants' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sin (9st 4lbs), Gethin The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Ignam (7st. 7lbs.), H. Black .. . . The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st. 3lbs.), Mr. S. A. A. Annamali Chettiar's Solingen (7st. 12lbs ), Roberts Won by 1 length, a short head, a head. Time-1min. 552 secs. Cochin Cup. Distance 11 miles. Messis Gramany and Shunmugam's Gazi (7st. 11lbs ), Black Mr. Shunmugam's Hawal (8st 7lbs.), Marris 2 Messrs, Mashal and Kishandas's Abaris (9st 4lbs.), Thompson Mr Mashal's Abbadee (7st, 4lbs., cd. 7st. 5lbs), White Won by 4 lengths, a short head, 1 length. Time-3mins. Calcutta Plate. Distance 11 miles. Major Nimbalkar's Pratapsmha (8st. 3lbs.), Forsyth . . Mr. Govindaraj and Capt. D'Arcy's hish Love (8st. 3lbs.), Meckings Mr. Shantidas Askuram's Condescend (7st. 8lbs.), B McQuade.. Rajah of Parlakimedr's Invercloy (8st. 8lbs.), Pinkston

Won by 2 lengths, 21 lengths, 1 length Time—not taken Mysore. Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Cup Distance 1 mile, 2½ furlongs. -Messrs S V. Stokes and Mane's Al Mandoob (7st 7lbs.), Evans . Mr. Munusamy Naidu's Zari (8st. 7lbs ), Mr Jassim M Ismail's Dhubooh (8st 7lbs.), Dillon Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (8st. 8lbs), Morris Won by 1 length, a neck, 11 lengths Time-2 mins, 32 1-5 secs. Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile, 21 furlongs -Mr Lookmanji's Breach (7st. 2lbs.), W. McCarthy ... Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel (8st 1lb), Evans The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi (8st 5lbs.), Jones Mr A. C. Ardeshir's Buick (9st 4lbs), Dillon Won by 1 length, ½ length. Time --2mins. Steward's Cup (Div. I). Distance 6 furlongs .-The Maharaja of Mysore's Lignan (8st. Mr A. E. Wanker's Her Highness (7st. 12lbs.), Dillon , ,

1021 Mr. W Evans' Bismarck II (7st 12lbs.), Evans . . . . Mrs. Apcar and Mr Esson's Snoops (8st. 51bs ). Bond Won by I length, 1 length and 1 length. True,--1 min and 13-1-5 sees. R C T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 21 furlongs -Messrs. Patel and Raymond's Solomon's Seal (8st. 10lbs.), Dillon The Maharaja Venkatagur's Frosty Bill (8st 12lbs ), Dall Acqua ... Mi Govind Raj and Capt. Darcy's Mallick (9st 3lbs.), Meekings .. Mr Ah Hasker's Domremy (9st 1lb.), Obaid Won by 1 length, 1 length and 1 length Time. - 2 mins, 17 sees. Steward's Cup (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs -Mr Somasundram's Eothen (8st. 3lbs.), Rosen Mr Govindiaj and Capt Daicy's Wenny (7st. 12lbs.), Meckings The Maharaja of Mysore's Maya (9st 1lb), Hill Mi W Hayhoe's Green Aloc (8st 2lbs.), Southey Won by 11 length, head and I length Time. 1 min 15 secs Yuvaraja of Mysoic Cup Distance 1 mile, 21 fm longs Mis Lalithamba's Chanson (8st 6lbs), Mr. Annamalai Chettiar's Brutus (9st. 4lbs.), M: Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 8lbs.), Dillon Dewan Bahadur A M Chettian's Cherry Boy (7st 11lbs ), J McCanthy . . Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths and 1 length Tune 2 mm and 18 secs Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance I mile, 21 turlongs -The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (8st 5lbs ), Jones The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (7st 5lbs., ed 7st 71bs ), Meckings Mr N Begmahomed's Chivalresque (9st 2lbs.) Morus The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st 9lbs.), Won by 1 length, ½ length and 1 length Time -2 mins, and 15 secs. Sir Hajee Plate Distance 1 mile -Mr. Ismail Hap Mahomed's Mumrih (9st. 3lbs ), Obaid Mr. Chengelroya Naidu's Permacil (7st 4lbs ), Graham . . Mis Keolman's Brokei (8st 2lbs.), Thompson .. Messrs, G Ramany and Shunmugam's Jinny (7st 5 lbs ), W McCarthy . . . Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, ½ length. Time, -1 min, 49 4-5 secs,

Distance 6 furlongs .-Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee's Draughtsman (8st 11lbs.), Dillon . . Mr Annamalai Chettiai's Broadway Joe (8st. 5lbs ), Rosen ... The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcoi (7st 4lbs ), Mendoza Mr W. Evans's Bismarck II (8st 7lbs ), Evans . . . . . Won by 1 length, \(\frac{1}{4}\) length, \(\frac{1}{4}\) length. Time.-1min, 15 secs. Trial Plate Distance 7 fm longs -Mr A Higgins's Rimmon (9st 5lbs.), Monis

Mr Govindaraj's Rehinderry (8st 2lbs ), Mis Apcar's Leminive (8st 12lbs.), Bond Mr M R Patel's Love Parade (7st 3lbs), J McCarthy

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length Time --- 1 min 29 4-5 sees.

Ootacamund. The Sir Mahomed Usman Cup Distance 11 mules Mr Hedeshizada's Goolab (9st 7lbs), Spackman . 1lb), Shamlan's Sabhanoor (9st Marland Mr Mohomed's Fury (7st 8lbs.) McQuade H II the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vortex (7st 6lbs), H McQuade Won by 14 lengths, 2 lengths, neck Time— 2 mms 30 sees Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlougs -Dewan Bahadur A M M Chettar's Irish Star (8st. 3lbs.), Moore The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon (9st 4lbs), S Black Mr Sultan Chinoy's Butterfly (9st 2lbs), Harding H E Sir George Stanley's Corviglia (7st 12lbs ), Mendoz Won 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 lengths Time -2mins 23 2-5 secs Stewards' Plate - Distance 6 furlongs ---Mr. Ali Asker's Douceur (8st. 2lbs.) Rosen. . 1 Mr. Ruthford's Cyclax (7st, 4lbs.), Moore Mr. Paul's Rosenante II (9st 10lbs.), Spackman .. . . Mr Summer's Dios (8st ), Harding ... Won by a neck, 1 length. Time,-I min 17 2-5secs The Sivaganga Cup Distance 1 mile .-The Earl of Shannon's Land of Hope (7st 4lbs ), Moore Mr. Summer's Dios (7st 10lbs ), Hardinge Mr Evans's Galactic (9st 2lbs ), Spackman Mr. Ali Asker's Johblond (7st. 4lbs.), Rosen 4 Won by 1 length, 2 length, 11 length

Time -- 1 min 50 secs

Late Colonel Desaraj Urs Memorial Plate The Willingdon Plate. Distance 6 furlongs. Mr. Ali Asker's Pamela Mary (8st. 8lbs.), Rosen Mr. McElligotti's Bismark II (9st.), Spackman .. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Va Vite (7st, 12lbs ), Bhimrao Won by 3½ lengths, 2½ lengths, Time.—
1 min 20 2-5 secs.

#### Poone.

The Willingdon Cup. Distance 11 mile-Mr Eve's Knight at Arms (8st 2lbs.), Marrable H. E. the Viceroy's Honeydew (9st, 2lbs), Walker Mr Eve's Rosette (9st, 2 lb), Brace H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st, 1lb ), Obaid Also ran :--------------------------------(9st 2lb.) Won by 1½ lengths, 3½ lengths ½ length Time—2 mins , 40 2-5 seconds, The Ebor Handicap Distance 11 miles Mr A I Begmahomed's Crusty (8st 10lbs), Bowley Mr. Eve's Superlative (7st. 11lb.), Brace H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Winnock Bunker (7st ), Graham Mr Diamond's Galloping Major (7st 10lbs ). Raffaele Won by short-head, 4 lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 min 8 1-5 sees. The Newbury Plate Distance I mile,— H H the Maharaja of Kashmu's Ballylmch (7st 9lbs), Dillon Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot (8st. 13lbs.), Stead Mehta's Thracian Prince (7st 7lbs), Little Mr Gem's Buland (9st 7lbs ), C Hoyt Won by I length I length, short head Time -1 min 43 3-5 sees The Dullingham Handicap Distance furlongs -H H the Maharam Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's (9st 2lbs ), Stead . II. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's (8st 3 lba), Obaid Mr. A. Lookmanns' Golden Trail (7st. 12lbs.), Mr W Evans' Bismarck II (8st. 9lbs), Evans Won by 3 length, 4 length, 13 lengths, Time—1 min, 15 sees The Aga Khan's Cup Distance 11 miles -Mrs L Musry's Bucentaur (8st. 7lbs), H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Corcy (8st. 7lbs.), Stead Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond (9st.), Northmore ... Mrs. J. E Malone's Bray Beau (9st.), Thompson Won by head, 5 lengths, short-head. Time—2 min, 34 1-5 secs.

The Governor's Cup. Distance R. C and distance --r A R Taha's Bushboos (7st 9lbs.), W McCarthy H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jar Bhawani 11 (7st. 13lbs , cd 8st. ), Forsyth Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan (7st 11lbs), Mr. A C Ardeshir's Sarsam (7st 13lbs.). Won by head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths. Time-3 min. 5 2-15 secs. The Aga Shamshuddin Plate, Distance 6 turlongs. -Mr. J. Crawford's Vamos (8st. 7lbs.), Walker, 1 Mr A. Hoyt's Private Scal (8st 11lbs). C Hoyt Mr Eve's Heritage (6st. 2lbs , cd 7st ) H H, the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (7st 4 lbs), Bhinnao Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, 3 lengths Time--1 min 13 2-5 secs The St Leger Plate Distance R, C and distance. -Mt A. Higgins' Alientst (7st. 2lbs.), J O'Neale Mr P B. Avasias' Sabrino(7st 6lb ) Stead Mr C Temoolji's Sky Hawk (6st 12lbs) Graham Mrs. L Musry's Bucentaur (8st. 9lbs). Obaid Won by neck, short head, neck. Time-2 mins 49 2-5 sees The Indian Breeders Stakes, Distance 11 nules -H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmur's Truro (9st 5lbs). M. Hoyt . . . Mr. Eve's knight at Arms (9st. 1lb). Brace H. H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle (8st 5lbs ), B McQuade H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st, 13st ), Obaid . Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths. Time—2 mms 17 1-5 secs. The Trial Plate Distance 1 mile,-Mr. A C. Ardeshu's Ethics (9st. 2lbs.), H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street (8st 7lbs ), Selby Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Tai Kasta (9st. 21bs ) Raffaele Messis, S. C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga (8st 7lbs.), Obaid Won by head, 11 lengths, 2 lengths. Time-1 min 41 1-5 secs. te Visitors' Plate Distance 1 mile .--Mr. Gem's Achieve (7st.), R Bell .. 1 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Heyday (8st. 1lb.), Dillon ... Mr. Kelso's Moti Koh (8st.), Manable .. 3

Mahataj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shahpir (9st. 10lbs ), Northmore .. Won by ½ length, ¾ length, short head Time—1 mm, 44 2-5 secs. The Western India Stakes. Distance 11 miles .--Mr. P B Ayasia's Garcon (7st 9lbs.). Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 7lb), Walker. 2 Mi J. Crawford's Private Scal (8st 7lbs), C. Hoyt Mrs. J. E Malone's Bray Beau (8st 4lbs), Thompson ... Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 4 lengths, Time—2 mins 10 2-5 sees H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Distance 11 miles -Mr. Ynssuft Taha's Karam Allah (8st. 4lbs ). Obaid Mr. Avub Asad's Legion of Honour (7st. 4lbs.), Whiteside Mi. D D Chawan's Baharnoor (7st 4lbs ), H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Amn Akhlak (7st. 11lbs ), Stead Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length Time - 2 mins 24 sees 3 The Creterion Distance 7 furlongs. Mr. P B Avasia's Dr Strabismus (8st 2lbs ), Mr O Randall's Lady Brendan (8st. 3lbs.), Kelso's Aurangzebe (7st Marrable Mersrs A C Ardeshn's and P D Bolton's Castleton (8st 2lbs ), Raffaele Won by 11 lengths, 11 lengths, short head. Time -1 min 28 secs The Ganeshkhind Plate. Distance 6 hirlorgs -Mr A Higgins's Tel Asii (9st Raffacle Mi A Hoyt's Private Scal (8st M Hoyt 5lbs ), Mr A C Ardeshu's Ethics (9st Evans Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 5lbs ), Walker Won by short head, 1 length, 21 lengths, Time,-1 mm, 12 3-5 sees The Dealers' New Plate. Distance 11 miles -Mr. k Ardeshn's Abdul Malik (8st), Dillon H H, the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi (8st.), Selby Mr. Alı Hajı Hassonn's Nickel (8st. 3lbs.), A Clarke Mr. D D Chawan's Baharnoor (8st.), Samdan Won by 11 lengths, 4 lengths, neck. Time-

2 mins. 24 2-5 secs.

The Poona Alab Stakes. Distance 1½ inites – Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (8st.), Whiteside
Mrs. P. C. Daver's Kurdi (8st. 12lbs), Brace
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz (7st. 10lbs.), Raffaele
Mr Saleh Moosa's Jinanar (8st. 7lbs.), Dillon
Won by 1½ lengths, 4 length, head. Time.— 2 mins, 57 3-5 secs.
The Doncaster Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgath's Shaphir (8st 12lbs.), Northmore
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty (9st. 2lbs.), Bowley
Mr A. Higgms's Carey Dennis (8st. 3lbs.), Dillon
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Corcy (9st. 2lbs.), Stead

# Rangoon.

# Secunderabad.

Calcutta Plate. D'stance 7 furlongs
Mr. Syed Bin Oomer's Money Order (8st. 6lbs), Dillon
Mr. Raghavan's Capitol (8st. 10lbs.), Hill 2
Mr. Basheer Mohamed's Farhan Pasha (8st 9lbs), Subeya
Mr. Kering's Nayib-ul-Mulnk (8st.),
Evans
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, a neck. Time— 1 min. 36 2-5 secs.
Fakhrulmulk Cup (Div. II). Distance 5 furlongs
Mr. Byramji Rustomji's Junior Sarha Khanun (9st. 4lbs ), Dillon 1
Mr. Kering's Salma (7st. 13lbs.), McQuade 2
Mr. Sayid Mohamed's Anis Beg (8st. 8lbs.), Suheya
Mr. G. N. Musry's Tai Saud (8st. 13lbs.), Stead
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length, Time - 1 min. 9 sees.
Fakhrulmulk Cup (Div. I). Distance 5 furlongs 4
Mr. R. Fraidoon's Packard (8st. 12lbs.), Jones

```
M1. A. K. S. Raghavan Capitol (9st 4 lbs.),
    Hill
              .. .. ..
  Mr. Aziz Mohamed Khalil (8st. 6lbs.),
    Obaid
              .. .. ..
  Mr. H. N. Oswad's Colombo (8st. 13lbs.),
   Jabbar
  Won by 2 lengths, \frac{1}{2} length, \frac{1}{2} length, Time.—1 min. 9 1-5 secs.
Raja Khaja Pershad Cup. Distance 6 furlongs-
  Mr P. R. Kering's Insaf (8st. 4lbs.),
             .. . . .. ..
  Mr Shamlal's Malster (8st.), Jones . .
  Mr. Hussain Gazari's Ginger (7st. 3lbs.),
J McCarthy
  Mrs. Mackenzie's Desert Queen (7st.),
W. McCarthy
  Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
    Time -1 min. 24 1-5 secs
Moinuddowla Cup. Distance 6 furlongs ---
  Mr. R Faidoon's Tea Dance (8st. 9lbs.),
    Bowley .. . ..
  Earl of Shannon's Ctesonnue (9st.), Evans . . 2
  Messrs Rozario and Byramji Rustomji's
    Cruiser (9st, 4 lbs.), Dillon
  Mr U G. Rangilla's Magnetic (8st. 10lbs),
    Obaid
                           . .
  Won by 1 length, 1 length and short head.
Time -- 1 min, 17 secs.
Hill Fort Cup Distance 1 mile,-
  Mr Syed bin Oomer's Money Order (9st.
    8lbs.), Dillon .. ..
  Messrs Sorabkhan and Khodabux's Isfan
    (9st-2lbs.), Jabbar
  Nawabzada Fakr-ul-Mulk's Hamdoon (8st.
    7lbs ), Stead . . .
  Mr Begmohamed's Bill Agil (8st. 1lbs.),
    Harding
  Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and 1 length.
    Time. -1min. 53 2-5 sees.
Shahyar Jung Memorial Cup. Distance 5 fur-
  longs,-
  Mr John York's Sly Abbot (7st 13lbs),
    Dillon
  Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galavale (9st. 6lbs ),
    Obaid
  Mr Patel's Love Parade (7st. 7lbs.), J.
    McCarthy
  Mr Talreza's Chapel (7st. 12lbs.), W.
     McCarthy .. ..
  Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 min. 1 1-5 sees.
Heir Apparent's Cup. Distance 10 furlongs .-
  Mr. Lookmanji's Mherab (8st. 8lbs.), Obaid . 1
  Mrs. Mackenzie's Desert Queen (7st. 3 lbs.),
    McCarthy .. ..
  Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara (9st.
    4lbs.) Dillon . .
  The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (8st. 7lbs), J. McCarthy
  Won by a short head, a neck, 1 length.
     Time.—2 mins. 18 secs.
```

Nizam Cup Distance 10 furlongs,-Maharaj Mansingh Jaswantgarh's Shapir (9st 12lbs), Stead Mr. A. M. M. Chettier's Irish Star (7st 12lbs.), Evans Mr Gem's Essexbrook (7st 10lbs), W. McCarthy Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galavale (8st. 4lbs), Obaid Won by I length, I length, a short head.

Clark

Mr A M M Chettiar's Land of Hope (8st. 11lbs ), Evans . . Nawab Mahdi Jung's Magle Runner (9st 3lbs ), Obaid . . Nawab Mahdi Jung's Shver Fir (9st 4lbs ), Won by a short head, { length, a short head. Time.- 1 mm 42 1-5 secs.

Doncaster Plate Distance 1 mile -

Mrs Malone's Meredian (9st.), Stead

# CRICKET.

# Ahmedabad.

Championship of India --

Time -2 mins, 3 4-5 sees,

Bombay beat Gujerat on the first innings Bombay 231 and 300 for 7. Gujerat 106 and 166 for 4.

## Amritsar.

Amutsar ---

Championship of India Northern India beat Central India by 4 wickets - Central India 192 and 195. Northern India 145 and 243 for 6.

Championship of India -

Northern India beat Southern Punjab by 91 runs.

Northern India 142 and 106 Southern Punjab 135 and 22.

# Bombay.

Bombay Quadrangular, (Fmal)-Mushins beat Hindus by 91 runs

Scores

Mushins, 209 and 198 Hindus, 189 and 127

Hindus beat Europeans by an innings and 32 runs

Scores '--

Hindus, 299

Europeans, 121 and 146.

Mushins beat Parsis by an innings and 1 run. Scores : --

Muslims, 334.

Parsic 101 and 232.

Championship of India --

Bombay beat Western India States by 146

Bombay 377 and 164. W | States 154 and 241.

Championship of India final-

Bombay beat Northern India by 208 runs. Bombay 266 and 300.

Northern India 219 and 139.

Purshottam Hindu Championship Shield. Orient Cricketers 228 and 340. Bombay Cricketers 289 and 391.

# Delhi.

Festival Match- -

Cricket Club of India beat Bombay by minings

Bombay 105 and 205

Cricket Club of India 449

### Karachi.

Sınd Pentangular -

Hindus beat Muslims on first innings.

Scores .

Mushus, 184 and 216 Hindus, 233 and 85 for 3.

Inter-Provincial Championship -

Northern India beat Smd by 30 runs. Scores --Northern India, (1st linnings), 146

Northern India. (2nd Immgs), 153; Smd (1st Innings), 114; Sind (2nd Innings) 155.

Championship of India-

Western India States beat Sind by 4 wickets

Sind 125 and 210, Western India States, 219 and 118 for 6.

### Lahore.

Championship of India-

Northern India beat Army by an innings and 52 runs.

Scores --

Army in India, 203 and 204

Northern India, 459 for 7 declared.

# Nagpur.

Championship of India —

Central India beat Central Provinces by 10 wickets.

Scores. -- Central Provinces, 155 and 194 Central India, 237 and 79 for 0.

C. P. and Berai Quadrangular-

Hindus beat Parsis by 10 runs.

Scores -- Hindus, 184 and 115; Parsis, 155 and 134.

C. P Quadrangular-

Parsis beat Mushins by 184 runs.

Scores -- Parsis, 186 and 212; Muslims, 83 and 131.

#### Poona.

Championship of India ---

Bombay beat Maharashtra on the first minings. Bombay 286 and 172 for 7

Maharashtia 260 and 72 for 1.

Bombay-Poona Match Drawn-

Scores .- Bombay 283, Poona 174 for 6.

# Rajkot.

Western India States' Quadrangular— Halar beat Gobelwar by 6 wickets

Scores-

Galichwar, 80 and 69 Halar 82 and 199 for 4

# Secunderabad.

Mom-nd-Dowlah Gold Cup -

Retnevers beat Freelooters by 3 wickets.

Scores

Freelooters 125 and 233. Retrievers 181 and 180 for 7.

Championship of India —

Hydeinbad beat Madras

Hyderabad 256 and 227

Madras 301 and 169

# TENNIS.

### Allahabad.

All-India Championships — Wen's Doubles (Final) Kukuljevic and Schaffer beat Brooke Edwards and Krislmaswamy 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 2-6, 7-5

Mixed Doubles (Final)

Krishnaswamy and Miss Sandison beat Sawhney and Miss Stebbing 4-6, 7-5, 6-2

Women's Doubles (Final)

Miss Sandison and Miss Harvey Johnstone beat Mis, Parrott and Miss Woodcock 6-4, 6-0,

Men's Singles (Final)

Pallada beat Puncec 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2

Markers' Event (Final)

Ram Sewak beat Mohmedays 3-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.

Women's Singles (Fmal)

Miss Sandison beat Miss Parrott 6-2, 6-3.

#### Bandra.

Bandra Championships---

Men's Doubles Final --Tew and Pitt beat Charampva and Rambir Singh, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3 Mixed Doubles Final --Wagle and Miss

L Row beat Pitt and Mrs Bell, 7-5, 6-2 Men's Singles Final;—Charanjiya beat Ranbij

Singh, 7-5, 6-4. Women's Singles Final —Miss L Row beat

Mrs Vakil, 6-0, 6-0

Women's Doubles Fmal:—Mrs Row and Miss Row beat Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Snow, 6-0, 6-2.

# Bombay.

Hard Court Championships -

Women's Doubles—Final:—Miss Leela Row and Mrs K Row beat Mrs. H. B Clayton and Miss Tyriell 6-1, 6-0.

Men's Singles—Final —E. V. Bobb beat S A. Azim 6-3, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles—Final —Miss Leela Row and E. V. Bobb beat Mrs Bell and J. E. Tew, 6-3, 6-1. Markers' Singles -Fmal --Sarjoo Prasad beat Kathimoin, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6

Men's Doubles -Final ---E V Bobb and A C. Perelia beat Krishna Prasada and Ranbii Singh, 6-3, 12-10

Women's Singles -Final —Miss Leela Row beat Mis S M, Captain, 6-0, 6-0.

Exhibition Matches -

J Charanjiva and Krishna Prasada beat J Brugnon and C Boussus, 6-2, 6-3.

J Brugnon and C. Boussus beat J. E. Tew and A. M. D Pitt, 6-3, 6-3, C. Boussus beat E V. Bobb, 6-0.

Pat Hughes rs Azım, 6-2, 5-7.

Hinghes and Miss Jale es A. M. D. Pitt and Miss Dearman, 6-2, 3-6

Miss Leela Row beat Miss Nancy Lyle, 6-3, 6-0. Parsi Gyurkhana Tournament—

Men's Singles -Final --E, V Bobb beat A, M, D Pitt 6-1, 3-6, 6-2

Mixed Doubles—Final—Miss Leela Row and E. V. Bobb beat Mis. Bell and A. M. D. Pitt 6-2, 6-2,

Men's Donbles—Final—J Charanjiva and Kirshna Prasada beat E V Bobb and Sohan Lal 6-2, 6-3

Women's Doubles—Final—Mrs K Row and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs Crongreve and Mrs Griffith 6-2, 6-2,

Women's Singles-Final-Miss Leela Row beat Mrs S. M. Captam 6-0, 6-0

Y M C.A Open Tourney-

Men's Singles—(Final) — J. Charanjiva beat E. V. Bobb. 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Men's Doubles (Final) -E. V. Bobb and A C Pereira beat N. R. Suvama and A. G. Gupte, 6-1, 6-2

Mixed Doubles—(Final) —Miss Leela Row E V. Bobb beat Miss O. Stebbing and J. Charanjiva, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3.

Women's Singles—(Final) —Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. A. R. Acott, 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles- (Fmal).—Mrs. K. Row and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. Congreve and Mrs. Griffiths, 6-2, 6-2. Western India Championships-

Men's Doubles Final —F Punce and J Palada beat F Kukuljevic and N Kushnaswami, 7-5, 11-9.

Women's Singles Final :- -Miss Jenny Sandison beat Miss Leela Row, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4

Men's Singles Final J Palada beat F Puncec, 6-4, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles Final - Miss O Stebbing and L. Brooke-Edwards beat Miss J Sandison and A M D Pitt, 6-4, 7-5

Women's Doubles Final —Miss J. Sandison and Miss O. Stebbing walk over Miss L. Row and Mis. K. Row

Women's Tournament

Women's Doubles Final —Mrs A R Acott and Mrs G Johnstone beat Mrs A D. Walwyn and Mrs Sully 6-3, 4-6, 6-4

Women's Singles- Final --Mis N M Levien beat Mis G Johnstone, 9-7, 6-3,

International Match-

Yugoslavia beat India

Results -

E V Bobb beat F Kukullevic, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4

J. Palada beat S. A. Azim, 6-3, 6-2

J Charanjiva and N Krishnaswami beat F Puncee and F Knknljevic, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3

F Puncec beat Sohan Lal, 6-0, 5-7 6-4

J. Pulada beat E. V. Bobb, 6-3, 7-5

J Charanjiya and N Krishnaswann ve F Puncec and F Kukuljevic, 9-7, 7-8

### Calcutta.

Hard Court Championship-

Sohan Lal beat L Brooke Edwards 6-4, 6-4

Men's Donbles - (Final) — Sohan Lal and R K. De bent L. Brooke Edwards and W. H S. Michelmore, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4

Women's Singles -(Final) - Miss M. Woodcock beat Miss Harvey Johnstone, 9-7-6-2

Mixed Doubles — R. G. Maclines and Miss Edeen Homan beat Solian Lal and Miss Harvey Johnstone, 2-6, 6-4-6-3

Exhibition Match-

Ramillon (France), beat F Princec, (Yugo-slavia), 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5

Bengal Championships-

Men's Singles- (Final) D A Hodges beat W. H S Michelmore 7-5 7-9, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0

Women's Singles (Final) -Miss Jenny Sandison beat Miss L. Row 6-3, 6-3

Women's Doubles -(Final) - Miss Sandison and Mis Graham beat Mrs McKenna Baker and Miss Parrott, 6-4 6-1.

Men's Doubles—(Final) - L Brooke-Edwards and W H S Michelmore beat D Hodges and R G Maclimes, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 5-7, 6-1

Mixed Doubles—(Final) —D A Hodges and Mrs. McKenna Baker beat R G MacInnes and Miss E. Homan, 7-5, 6-4,

International Match-

Yugoslavin beat India,

Results —F Kukuljevic and F. Schaffer (Yugoslavla) beat 8 t Sawhinev and D. A Hodges 6-1, 3-6, 9-7, 7-9, 6-4 J Pallada (Yugoslavla) beat W H 8 Michelmore 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 F Kukuljevic (Yugoslavla) beat Ranbhr Shigh 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

### Karachi.

Sind Championships --

Men's Singles (Final) - B T Blake beat R C, Daryanam, 7-5, 6-1

Men's Doubles- (Final) -R S Hiranandani and D W, Bhojwam beat M P Dastur and P Dinshaw, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles (Final) - M. P. Dastur and P. G. Dinshaw beat B. T. Blake and Miss Dubash, 0-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Women's Singles—(Final) — Miss P G, Dinshaw beat Miss M H Dinshaw, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4

Women's Doubles -Mrs Mawes and Mrs. Whistler beat Mrs. Helps and Mrs Hanson, 8-6, 3-6-6-4

North West India Championships -

Results -

Men's Single (Final) B. T. Blake beat Sohan Lal, 6-2, 9-7

Women's Singles (Final) - -Miss Dubash beat Miss P. G. Dinshaw, 6-4, 6-2

Men's Doubles (Final) B. T. Blake and Ranbu Singh beat Sohan Lal and Shamsher Singh, 6-2, 6-2

Mixed Doubles -Final -Miss Dubash and Blake heat Miss P. G. Dinshaw and M. P. Dastur, 6-2, 6-3.

# Lahore.

Army Championships -

Army Singles Final Mulla beat Clynton-Reed (scores mutilated)

Army Doubles Final Clyton-Reed and Russel-Roberts bent Minchin and Wright 6-1, 6-0; 6-2

Punjab Championshipss--

Veterans Dombles Final Kanwai Dalip Singh and Sundai Singh beat Condon and Hemsley 7-5, 6-2

Men's Singles | Final - Pinicec beat Pallada 6-2, 6-4 6-3

Men's Donbles Final - Puncee and Pallada beat Kukuljevic and Schaffer 6-4, 12-10, 6-1

Women's Singles Final -Miss Seymour beat Miss Stebbing 6-1, 6-1

Mixed Doubles -Final --Kulkuljevic and Miss Bredie beat Sleem and Miss Seymour 8-6, 2-6, 6-3,

1028	Tennis,
Women's Doubles (Final — Miss Stebbing beating Mr Addison 2-6, 7-5, 6-4.	
Exhibition Matches	
Puncec beat Ranbhirsingh 6	i-2, 6-2
Pallada beat Sohanlal, 6-2, 8	3-6.
Lucknow.	
Oudh Gymkhana Tournament	:
Mixed Doubles (Final) — Miss Bredee w.o. Jasbi Persee.	Kulkuljevic and rsingh and Mrs
Men's Singles (Final) — Pun 6-3, 7-5, 6-1	cevic beat Pallada
Women's Singles (Final.)—— Mrs. Canning 6-2, 6-2.	Miss Bredee beat
Men's Doubles (Final) – K Brooke Edwards beat I lada 6-4, 9-7.	
	носі
Bombay	
Aga Khan Cup	
Bombay Customs	1 goal
St Patrick's Karachi .	, $Nd$ .
Gwalior Cup →	
Knkee Umted'A'	1 goal,
G I. P. Railway .	Nil
Jepsen Cup	
Times of India .	Nd

Shaiba Shield ---Result :--

Kaivan Cup-Telegraph R. C. Armenians ...

Lakshmibilas Cup-Jhansi Heroes

St. Peter's Hoscel . Times of India Cummins Cup -Result ---

Replay.

## Madras.

Madras United Club Tourney :---

Result ---

Men's Singles (Final) Puncee beat Pallada 6-4, 6-1, 8-6.

S I A A Championships-

Mixed Doubles-- (Final) -- Miss Stebbing and Arishnaswamy beat Miss Parrott and Islam Ahmad, 6-2, 7-5.

Women's Doubles-(Final) - Miss Stebbing and Miss Pairott beat Miss Harvey Johnstone and Miss Bonjour, 7-5, 9-7

Men's Singles+(Final) - Islam Ahmad beat Rachappa, 6-0, 8-6, 6-0,

Men's Doubles - (Final) - Narayan Rao and Rama Rao beat Bhujunga Rao and Partha-sarathi Rao, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5

Women's Singles- (Final) :-- Mess Leela Row beat Miss Harvey Johnstone, 6-3-6-2

## CKEY.

Bombay		New Delhi.
ga Khan Cup — Bombay Customs St. Patrick's Karachi walior Cup — Kukee United 'A'	1 goal Nd. 1 goal,	Inter-Railway Tournament —  E. I. Railway 2 goals  M. & S. M. Railway
G I. P. Railway .	Nil	Karachi.
epsen Cup—  Times of India St. Peter's Hostel	Nd Nd	Inter-Communal Journey         —           Gorns
St. Peter's Hoscel	3 goals 1 goal	Kirkee Kirkee Islam Tournament —
'umnins Cup — Result B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment. Essex Regiment (Nasnabad)	2 goals Nd	Kirkee Ordnance S C 3 goals Kirkee Sportsmen 1 goal  Lahore.
shaiba Shield Result '		Hot Weather Tournament—  N W Railway (Loco) 2 goals.
"A" Coy. 3rd/1st. Punjab Regiment "B" Coy 3rd/1st Punjab Regi-	3 goals,	Punjab Rifles Nd.
ment	1 goal	Madras.  Mudrus United Club Tourney—  Medical College 2 goals.
Beighton Cup— Calcutta Rangers	2 goals,	Medical College 2 goals.  Telegraph R C Nil.  South Indian Athletic Assn Tournament—
East Indian Railway Lakshmibilas Cup—	Nd.	Jhansi Heroes 3 goals.
Jhansi Heroes Mahommed Young Men's Assn Allahabad	2 goals Nd.	Muslim United Club Nul.  Secunderabad.
Kaivan Cup— Telegraph R. C	1 goal. Nul.	Fatch Maidan Gymkhana Tournament— Royal West Kents 3 goals. North Staffords

## FOOTBALL.

Bombay.  Rovers Cup—  Sherwood Foresters 6 goals York and Lanes 1 goal  Nadkarm Cup— Colaba United 2 goals Bombay Portuguese Assn, 2 goals  Replay Bombay Portuguese Assn, 1 goal	League Championship—— Mahomedan Sporting (Winners.) Dalhousie and Mohan Bagan (Runners-up.) Calcutta (Second Division) — E. B. Railway and Sporting Union (tie.) I. F. A. Shield — Durbam Light Infantry 2 goals, King's Royal Rifles 2 goals The teams refused to fulfil the replay.
Colaba United Nd  Harwood League, (Crollan Section)—  B B & C I Radway . Winners  Bombay Gyinkhana Runners-up  Harwood League, (2nd Division)—	International Match
Texaco Club Winners Customs Runners-up Harwood League, (Military Section)— Royal Artillery (Bombay) Runners-up Gossage Cup— B B & C I Railway 6 goals Y M.C A	Lahore.  Hot Weather Tommament— Islamia College, Lahore 4 goals, East Surrey Regt . 2 goals.  Lucknow.  Keelan Cup— E I Railway Loco Shops 2 goals.
Essex Regt (Nasirabad) 3 goals Sherwood Foresters (Bombay) 1 goal Exhibition Matches — India South Africa team 1 goal Bombay Indians	Murree.  Murree.  Murree Brewery Tournament— Leicesters . 3 goals Argyll and Sitherland Highlanders B' Team . Nd.
Calcutta.  International Match = India 1 goal Great Britain A d	Simla.  Dinand Cup - "B" Corps Signals 3 goals  Algyll and Sutherland Highlanders 1 goal.

## RUGBY.

Bombay.  Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cupment Gloucesters (Mhow) Prince of Wales Volunteers (Allahabad) The Teams held the Cup jointly  Calcutta.  All-India Championship— (alcutta—2 goals (1 penalty goal, 1 try)	Tourna- Nd Nd	Presidency and Assam Tourney—  Duke of Wellington's Regt,—13 points (2 goals, 1 try)  East Yorks—6 points (1 try, 1 penalty goal).  Madras.  Madras Tournament—  Madras Gynkhana—11 points (1 goal, 2 tries).
1 try)	6 points. 3 points.	Matrial 2 marte /1 tru)

## GOLF.

## Bombay.

Bombay Amateur Championship-

G. P. Packenham-Walsh beat G. C. Sharpe, 4 and 3.

Merchants and Bankers' Cup -

The following are the scores: -

	Scores
Bombay Port Trust	234
Imperial Bank of India	236
B B & C 1 Rulway	237
Standard Vacuum Oil Cov 's " A "	. 238
G I P Railway	238
James Finlay & Cov., Ltd	250
National Bank of Indua Ltd	251
National City Bank of New York	254
P Chrystal & Cov	255
Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd	256
Ralli Bros	261
Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies	267
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Cov	271
" Times of India "	272
Swedish Match Cov	275
Standard Vacuum Oil Cov.'s " B "	288

## Calcutta.

Amateur Championship of India---

H. Graham Smith (Royal Calentta Club) bent I S Malik, 8 up and 7 to play (36 holes)

Merchant's Cup --

#### FINAL RUSTLES (DIVISION I.)

Jardine Skinner & Co. "A." (W. F. H. Arnndell 83) 518. Brid & Co. (K. Amshe 80) 533. Birmadi-Shell Oil Co. (G. D. Foriester 74) 536. Balmer Lawrie & Co. "A." (H. C. W. Bishop, 94) 541. James Finlay & Co. Lid. (C. M. Thorman, 95) 549. Andrew Vule & Co. Lid. "V." (T. Longfield 89) 552. MacNoll & Co. (L. C. Barclay 91) 563. Kilburn & Co. (104) 566. Bengal Pilot Service. "A." (P. Collinson, 99) 570. Imperial Bank of India (A. M. Walker, 93) 572. Shaw Wallace & Co. (A. P. Charabint 99) 595. Gillanders Arbithmot & Co. (H. K. Jackson, 85) 580. Imperial Chemical Indistries (D. J. Cumming 95) 582. McLeod & Co. (114) 585. Imperial Tobatoco Co. (107) 609. East. Indian. Railway. (105) 613. Port. Commissioner's. "A." (106) 620. Thos. Duff & Co. (G. M. Garrie, 83) 621. Plate Siddou's & Gongh (148) 622. Normans Ross. & Co. (E. H. Shuftleworth, 95) 635

#### Division II.

Chartered Bank (W. G. M. Anderson (91) 563; Calcutta Electric Supply "A" (100) 567; Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd. (E Carrol 95) 570; Mackingon Mackenzie & Co. (L. P. S. Bourne 96) 571; Sinclam Murray

& Co. (B. C. Owers 94) 586. National Bank of India Ltd (J. R. Cunnison 89) 598. Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (J. Harvey 98) 598. Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (J. Harvey 98) 598. Berg Dunlop & Co. Ltd (124) 600. Llovds Bank 4td (104) 609. Hongkong and Sbanghal Bank (105) 611. Mere-attle Bank of India, Ltd. (W. T. Dougal 88) 613. Bengal Nagpun Railway (117) 613. J. Thomas & Co. (112) 620. Martin & Co. (104) 621. Andrew Vulc & Co. Ltd. "B." (R. Savage 98) 624. Geo. Henderson & Co. (104) 627. "The Statesman Ltd." (115) 627. Physic Chapman & Co. (125) 647. Port Commissioner's "B." (J. Yuille 97) 653. Moran & Co. (140) 666. Eastern Bengal Railway (137) 700

#### DIVISION III.

Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd. (W. E. Mitchellmnes 82) 569, William Magor & Co. (G. H. Vinlle 83) 577, Lovelock & Lewes (Jas. Orr 96) 585. Gramophone Co. Ltd. (E. Thomisson 92) 605, Ralli Bros. Ltd. (114) 612. Barry & Co. (113) 615, Price Waterhouse Peat. & Co. (8. L. Jones 98) 617, Burn & Co. (122) 619, Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd. (10) 624, Jandine Skinner & Co. "B." (W. W. Hinton 91) 629; Jesop & Co. Ltd. "B." (100) 612, Calcutta Electric Supply "B." (105) 653, Bengal Pilot Service. "B." (104) 659, Mackenzie Landl. & Co. (G. C. D. Wilck. 98) 8663, Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. "C." (108) 672, [P. & O. Bank (128) 674, Mackinzie Landl. (12) 674, Bengal Chamber of Commerce (P. Perry 95) 685, Octavias Steel & Co. (115) 707, Gladstone Wyllie & Co. (127) 725

Women's Championship of India- -

Mis C C Angwin beat Mis A A Maii 1 np (18 holes)

## Colombo.

Cevlon Amateur Championship -

J M Robertson beat B J Lallyet 11 and 9 (36 holes)

## Nasik.

Western India Championship—

Becher beat Ridland 3 and 2

Captam's Cup-

Scott beat Reynolds (+7 strokes) 2 up Club Cup---

Porritt beat Ruffin 2 and 1

Bombay Bangle -

Mrs. Cardwell (-36) beat Mrs Merr (-4) 2 and 1.

Ladies' Bogey Competition -

Mrs Inglis (Poona) (-14) 3 down,

Mrs. Kerr (Bombay) (-4) 8 down,

Danga ore,		Luckiow.			
Bangalore Open Handicap Tourney- Royal Deccan Horse	— 6 goals	Lucknow Spring Tournament Cup-	15th Hussars		
2nd Hyderabad Lancers	5 goals	10th Hussars Subalterns 10th Hussars 'A' (+1 goal)	. 4 goals.		
Junioi Handicap Tourney—		Tota massars A (   1 goar)	. 3 goals		
Venkatagni .	8 goals	New Delhi.			
Royal Decean Horse	2 goals				
Bombay.		Prince of Wales' Commemor	ation Tomna-		
Western India Championship -		Jaipui	to goals		
Kashmu .	6 goals.	Leo Diables	2 goals.		
Bhopal	3 goals	Poona.			
Jumor Tomnament -					
Poona Hotse	6 goals	Poona Open Handicap Towney =	-		
17th/21st/Lancets .	5 goals	Reval Decem Horse .	. 8 goals		
Calcutta.		Public Enemies (2 goals) Subsidiary Tournament –	7 goals		
Carmichael Cup-		Racketeers .	01.		
Black Watch	6 goals	1	3 goals		
Assam	3 goals	Royal Engineers .	. 2½ goals.		
Hyderabad.		Rawalpindi.			
Inter-Regimental Tournament -		Murree Brewery Tournament			
2nd Imperial Lancers	9 goals.	Strawboaters	5 goals.		
3rd Golconda Lancers (1 goal) .	3 goals	P. A. V O. Cavalry "A" .	0		

#### WATER POLO.

## Bombay.

International	Match							
Parsis					• •	 		3 goals
Europeans			• •	••	••	 ••		2 goals.

## BOXING.

## Bangalore.

Challenge contest for Middleweight Championships of India , -

Arthur Snares (11st 6lbs) drew with Gunbout Jack (10st 6lbs)

Tom Sheppard (8-2) (Kolai) beat George Cowsell (8-4) (Bombay) on points

## Bombay.

Bombny Presidency Amateur Championships Results.---

Flyweight Championship -L P Clarkson (Onfferm Old Cadets' Association) beat H. A. Johnson (Y.M.C.A.) on points

Bantamweight Championship K B Misa (Z. P C League) beat Sig A Cowan (Durlams) in the fourth round the referee stopping the fight after Cowan had gone down to a count of nine.

Featherweight Championship Sig W Warburton ("A" Corps Signals, Karachi) beat K. C. Sidhwa on points

Lightweight Championship – J. C. Pithawalla (Z. P. C. League) beat D. C. Lomas (G. I. P. Railway) on points

Welterweight Championship - L /Cpl T Aston (Gloucesters) beat Pte T Wales (Durhams) on points

Middleweight Championship —D H Chatterton (G. 1 P Railway) k o Pte Redpath (Durhams) in the second round.

Special Three-Round Contest -J Rodd-Lino (N.N.H.) k.o. L./Cpl Atkinson (Royal Warwicks) in the flist round

Laght-Heavyweight Championship Ptc. Wilkinson (Duthams) beat C E. Dutham (G. I P Railway) in the second round, the latter motioning to the referee that he could not carry on.

Heavyweight Championship —R McMillan (B. B & C. I. Railway) beat J. Haycein (Edsu Sports Club) on points

Bombay Presidency Amatem Semoi and Jumoi Championships.

The following were the results .--

### NOVICES.

Junior Final 6st, 7lbs and under —B Ramdayal (Sassoon's Inst ) beat A Pagdiwala (Bharda New High School) on points. Jumor Final 7st, and inder —S. D'Sonza (Nagpada House) beat Cadet Starr (" Duiierm") on points

Final Junior 8st and under:—Cadet Shanker ("Dufferm") beat B Patel (Bharda New High School) on points,

#### NOVICE INTERMEDIATE.

Final Jumor 6st and under - J Shrilal (Sassoon's Inst) beat M K Gupte (Bharda New High School) on points, An excellent contest

Final Junior 7st, 7lbs and under - Gopal Gaupat (Sassoon's 1nst ) beat A. Abranche (Nagpada House) on points

Final Junior 8st 7lbs and under --E Ezekiel (Nagpada House) beat D Shroff (Zoroastrian League) on points

Final Junior 10st (ilbs and under -- Cadet Curry ("Dufferm") beat M Warden (Bharda New High School), the referee stopping the light in the first round.

#### NOVICE OPEN

Final Junior 8st and under -- M Jacob (Nagpada House) beat L. Hanumant (Nagpada House) on points

Final Senior Novice Bantamweights - Pto. Curtwright (Green Howards) beat J. Santos (Nagpad) House) in the second round, the referee stopping the fight.

Final Senior Novice Featherweights —Pte. Collins (Green Howards) beat Pte Cook (Warwicks) on points

#### SENIOR INTERMEDIATES.

Final Semor Featherweights: —R J Lino (Nagpada House) beat Pte Brown (Sherwoods) on points Brown was dropped twice in the third round

Final Semor Welterweights -Pte Whittingham (Green Howards) beat E. Sassoon (Nagpada House) on points.

#### JUNIOR NOVICES.

Final 5st 7lbs, and under — D. Abdulla (Sassoon Inst.) beat M Siddick (Petit Gym.) on points.

Final 7st 7lbs and under - Cadet E Martyres ("Dufferm") beat H. Mistry (Zoroastrian League) on points

Final 8st 7 lbs and under.—Cadet Mody ("Dufferm") beat E. Devitre (Zoroastran League) on points.

Final 9st. and under:—Cadet C. Mc-Gready ("Dufferm") beat C. Contractor (Zoroastrian League) on points.

#### SENIOR NOVICES.

- Final Flyweight Pte W Thomas (Green Howards) beat M Malmood (Y M C A) in the fourth round. The reteree stopping the fight. Malmood took a lot of punishment in very plucky fashion. Thomas was much the better boxer possessing a good left hand.
- Final Lightweights :-- Pte Hodkinson (Sherwoods) beat d Sutaria (Zoronstran League) on Doutts.
- Final Welterweights —Pte Harries (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) beat L //pl. Briggs (Sherwoods) the latter being disqualified for lutting his man when down in the second round

#### SENIOR INTERMEDIATES

- Final Flyweight -N Dhandidadina (Zoroastran League) beat D. Panday (Zoroastran League) on points.
- Final Middleweights —Pte, Cook (Sherwoods) beat Pte, Double (Green Howards), the medical officer intervening at the end of the second round

#### SENIOR OPEN

- Final Flyweights -E Joseph (Nagpada Honse) beat Pte Smith (Sheiwoods) on points, a fast bout in which both men took punishment
- Final Bantainweight Pte Criddias (Green Howards) beat M. Dilwash (Nagpada Honse) on points. A scrappy scrumbling bont in which Dilwash was unfucky to lose the decision.

## Calcutta.

- Battling Jimmy James (Poona) beat Robin Neil (Calcutta) on points,
- Army beat Civilians by 21 points to 17 Results—
  - Featherweight --A L Mackerton (Civilians), beat L-Cpl Brooke (Devous) on points L-Cpl Thompson (Black Watch), beat A Thaddeus (Civilians on points J. J., Rutherford (Civilians), beat Pte Roberts (Black Watch) on points
  - Flyweight: -Cpl Grav (Black Watch), beat F D Santos (Civihaus) on points
  - Bantamweight Pte Smith (Black Watch), beat A Isanes (Civilians) on points L-Cpl Khilen (East Yorks), beat P Stapleton (Civilians) on points
  - Lightweight , E C H Reid (Civilians) beat Pte Calcott (Devons) on points
  - Muddleweight :--1, -Cpl. Wardrop (Black Watch), beat Nilson (Cythaus) on points L Carr (Cythians), beat L -Cpl. Garnlam (Devons) on points
  - Welterweight —Pte Malvale (Devous), beat T. Nicholas (Cynlaus) on points Pte Davis (Black Watch), beat J. H. Marley (Cyrllians) on points Pte Bates (Black Watch), got a wo his opponent failing to turn up.
  - Light-Heavyweight:—A. A. Arratoon (Civilians), beat Ptc. Alexander (Black Watch) on points.

- All-India Inter-Railway Team Championship :— EIR beat (G.1.P) Railway.
- Results ---
  - Flyweight —N Sackett (EIR) bent C. Rocque (GIP) on points,
  - Bantaniweight J Cardoza (GTP) beat Let'Estrange (ETR) on points,
  - Featherweight -R Haiding (ETR) beat A Jones (GTP) on points
  - Lightweight D Louis (GTP) knocked out T Mason (ETR) on points
  - Welterweight S Boyett (EIR) beat H, Stewart (GIP) on points
  - Middleweight -1 Carr (E I R) beat W Carr (G.I P.) the referee stopping the fight in the second round.
  - Light-Heavyweight D H Chatterton (G 1 P) beat W Smith (E 1 R) on points
  - Heavyweight :- P Rocque (G I P) beat T, Cahoon (E I R) on points
  - Special Fights Miller (B. N.) beat H. Green (N. W.) on points
  - D. McDermott (N.W.) beat D. Brambely (M.S.M.) on points
  - V Carr (N R ) beat L Nunis (M S.M.)

## Jubbulpore.

Gunbort Jack beat Fali Merchant on points.

#### Lahore.

- Army and Air Force Individual Championships -
  - Fixweight Pte E Wainer (1st Bn. Nortolk Rgt.), beat Pte P Furell (2nd Bu. P. of W. Vols.) on points
  - Bantanweight L.-Cpl R Lewis (1st Bn, K S L.1) the holder, beat Fus F Thompson (2nd Bn Lancestane Fusthers). The referee disqualified Thompson in the third round for holding.
  - Featherweight -Pte E Earl (1st Bu, Lenestersbue Rgt), beat Six, W. Warburton ("A" Corps Signals) on points
  - Lightweight Pte R Thomas (1st Bn. K S L 1), beat Cpl W Walters (1st Bn. Leicesteishne Rgt.) The latter retried in the third round owing to an impired eve
  - Welterweight Ptc W Silhs (1st Bn Someret L.I.), beat Ptc T. Oridge (2nd, Bn K O S B.) on points
  - Middleweight.-- L.-Cpl. E. Dibol<sup>1</sup> (1st. Bn. East Surrey Rgt.), beat Pte. H. Brookes (2nd Bn. P. of W. Vols.) on points
  - Light-Heavyweight.—-Pte. J. Morris (1st Bn. Somerset, L. I.), knocked out L.-('pl. Lappin (2nd Bn. Welch Rgt.) in the second round.

- Heavyweight -P-L-Bdi J McKenzie ("N" Bittery, R.H.A.), best L-Cpl Lattleboy (2nd Bn Welch Rgt.) on points
- Officers' Welterweight. Lieut A. L. Gruney Richmond (1st. Bi. K.S.L.I.), beat 2nd Lieut R. P. Young (1st. Bi. Loyal Rgt.) the referee stopping the light in the third found.
- Officers' Light-Heavyweight Lieut D. J. P. Weld (1st Bn. Cheshrie Rgt.) best P-O. A. J. Kennedy (20th V.C. R. V.F.) on points

## Mussoorie.

Army and An Force Individual Championships - -

#### Results-

- Flyweight -Pte Farial (Prince of Wales Volunteers), beat Pte James (Hampshire Regt) on points
- Bantanrweight - L Cpt Lewis (K.S.L.I.), ko - Pte Walker (East Yorkshire Regt) in the first round
- Featherweight Le-Cpl Kriehn (East Yorks), bert L-Cpl Aldridge (Beds and Herts) on points
- Lightweight -Cpl. Scollick (East Yorkshine Regt), beat Ptc Dmt (k S L I) on points.
- Welterweight -L-Cpl Wardrop (Black Watch), beat Tpr Dragoons) on points
- Middleweight Pte Coleman (k S L I ), beat L -Cpl Dibboll (East Surreys) on points
- Light Henvyweight L-Cpi Lapping (The Welch Regt), beat Dnii Redfern (East Surreys) on points
- Heavyweight. Ptc Ansell (Beds and Herts), ko L-Cpl Littleboy (The Welch Regt), in the third round
- Army and Air Force Term Championships East Suriey Regt, beat the Royal Diagoons by 8 bouts to 3

#### Results-

- Bantamweight, Pte Smith, (East Surreys) beat Tpi Gatland, (Royal Diagoons), the referee stopping the fight in the second round.
- Featherweight Pte Jackson, (East Smreys) best Cpl McCarthy, (Royal Diagoons) on points
- Lightweight (Fust String) Pte Buckle, (East Surreys) beit L Cpl Jackson, (Royal Diagoons) on points
- Lightweight—(Second String)—Ptc Undler (East Surievs) beat Tpr Coles, (Royal Dragoons) on points
- Lightweight (Third String) Dmr Manger, (East Surreys) beat Tpr. Runkmore (Royal Dragoons) on points.

- Welterweight—(Second String)—Cpl Wilson, (Royal Diagoons) ko-Pte Aldridge (East Surreys) in the first round
- Welterweight -- (Third String) -- Cpl Jones (Royal Diagoons), beat Pte O'Sulfivan, (East Surievs) on points
- Middleweight-- (Frist String) L/Cpl Diboll (East Surreys) beat L/Cpl Chandy on points
- Middleweight (Second String) Jun, Redfein, (East Surievs), beat Tpi McNeilin (Royal Diagoons), the referee stopping the bont in the first round.
- Hervyweight -Pte Dinling, (East Surreys) bent Sgt Biniston, (Royal Diagoons) on points
- Welterweight First Stimg) -Tpi Fitzhugh, (Royal Dragoons) beat Pte, Scotting, (East Surievs) on points

## Nagpur.

Welterweight Title --Gunbort Jack (holder) beat Battling Kid James on points,

## Rangoon.

- Kid D'Silva (9st 11b), (featherweight Champion of Burma) beat Fah Billimoria (9st, 4 lbs.) (Mody Belt holder) on points.
- Nicky Sullivan (8st 12lbs) (Bantaniweight Champion of Malaya) K. O. Young Gondie (8st 13 lbs) in the second round

## Robert sonpet.

- Welterweight Championship of India \*--
  - Welterweight (Junboat Jack (holder) beat Batting Kid James (Poona) on points,

## Secunderabad.

- Welterweight Championship of India .—
  - Gunboat Jack, (10st 6lbs), beat Battling Kal James, (10st 10lbs), the latter's seconds throwing in the towel in the minth round
  - Amboat Jack (holder) K. O. Kid Joe Bergh (South Africa) in the third round,
- Middleweight Championship of India:---
  - Gunboat Jack (10st 4 lbs) beat Fah Merchant (11st) on points
  - Gunboat Jack beat Kid Charlie, the latter retning at the end of the sixth round
- Middleweight Championship of South India --
  - Arthur Suares (11st. 4 lbs.) beat Fali Merchant (11st.) on points,
  - Gunboat Jack beat Arthur Suares on points.

## ATHLETICS.

## Bombay

The following were the placings -

15 Mile Cycle Race - 1 B Malcolm (B E S T), 2 A K Bastam (Sassiman Wheelers), 3 W Timeri Christ Chinch Old Boys), 4 S J Shroff (Sassiman Wheelers), 5 F P Pedder (Bombay Amatem Athletic Chib), 6 S M, Sayed (Bombay Amatem Athletic Chib), Time : 37 mms 8 secs

The lap prizes were won by Malcolm and J Guard

50 Mile Cycle Race -1, A B Malcolm, 2 K, Gerrard

Tata Schools Shield-

Open Events

100 Yards | 1 G Walsh 2 W Gartely , 3 P Sentos

120 Yards Hurdles | 1 P. Santos , 2 W. Garfely , 3 B. Rodrigues Quarter Mile | -1 S. Rose , 2 R. Garrick , 3 G. Walsh

One Mile = 1. S. D'Souza , 2. J. Annes , 3. D. Joseph

Cycle Race -1. K K Patel, 2 B N Syed 3 A Patterson

High Jump 1, O Stanley , 2 Hyas Khan 3 P Santos

Long Jump 1. G. Walsh, 2 P. Santos, 3. 1 Percua

Pole Jump (1) J. D'Silva, (2) P. Santos , (3) L. Misqiith

Throwing the Cucket Ball | 1 G Walsh, 2, P Rodugues, 3 W Gerrard

Under 16 Events -

100 Yards - 1 H Charles , 2 V Smith , 3, C Meyer

120 Yards Hindles | 1 C, Stanley 2 G Mistry 3 V Smith

Quarter Mile -- 1, C. Hearn, 2 R. Shore, 3, D. Claudius

Half Mile - 1 J Vaz , 2, R Shore , 3, A Hussem

High Jump | 1 G | Reid | 2 R | Whyte | 3 G | Mistry

100 Yards 1 A Khairaz, 2 M Morton, 3, D Wadia

220 Yards - J. Gabriel Canto , 2, G. Douglas , 3, M. Chiran

100 Yards - 1, H. Roach , 2, Fakruddin , 3, M. Curran

Tug-of-Wai (Open) —Bharda New High School. Champion School - St. Mary's High School. Individual Championship G. Walsh, (Christ Church High School)

Medalists —G Walsh (Long Jimp), H Roach, (100 Vards under 12), Clifferd Stanley, (120 Yards Hurdles under 16)

Women's One-Mile Cycle Race - 1 Miss R. Beaden, 2 Miss Webster, 3 Miss Bhammati Gokuldas Time 3 mins 54 2-5 sees

Inter Collegiate Championship -

The following were the results --

10 Miles Walk --1 S H Kutai (G M), 2, R R Deshpande (W), 3 D D Junglewala, (W), Time 4 hour, 40 mins

Boxing 120 lbs and under --1 V Sequena (G M), 2 J E D'Sa (St X)

 $\frac{140~{\rm Hs}}{2}$  and under -1 F W. Pars (St. A.),  $\frac{2~{\rm C}}{2}$  C. S. Krishnamurti (G.M.)

42 Miles Cross Country Run = 1 V R Bastur (GA), 2 C S Krishnammitt (GA), 3, F V Lawrence (8t N) Time 18 mins, 17 2 5 secs New Record

30 Miles Cycle Race - 1, R. J. Mistry (St. X.), 2, D. T. Daboo (St. X.), 3, B. M. Pastakin (E. C. & R.I.S.). Time - 1 hour, 13 mins 50 secs. New Record

Wrestling, 120 lbs and under 1, R 8° Sarmalkar (W), 2 B M Pujari (G M)

140 lbs and under 1 F M Shroff (W); 2 D G Gadre (G M).

Over 140 lbs | 1 | A | A | Agarlar (St | X ), | 2. | M | N | Nanavatr (S )

50 Yards Swim - 1 P. M. Bharucha (St. X.), 2 R. H. M. Colah (S.), 3 V. R. Bastin (G.M.), Time - 31 4/5 sers. New Record

Halt Mile Swim | 1 | P | Bharucha (St. X.), | 2 | V | R | Basim (G.M.) | 3 | N. C. Mehta (I.), | Time | 13 mms | 41.2 5 sees. New Record

200 Yards Swim (Relay) -1, 8t Anviers, 2, Grant Medical, Time 2 mins 21 2/5 sees, New Records

Halt Wife Run = 1, J. Jameson (1) 2 V. R. Basim (G.W.) 3 H. Riberio (St.X.), Time 2 mins 16 4 5 secs

100 Yards - 1. H. Riberio (Sf. V.), 2. J. Jameson (L.), 3. T. C. D'Costa (S.), Time; 10.2-5 sees

High Jump -1, J. Jameson (1), 2, K. J. Jacob (6 M.), 3, T. C. D'Costa (8), Height 5 feet 2 inches

120 Yards Hindles - I. J. Jameson (I), 2. H. Ribeno (St. X), 3. K. V. Bhandarkar Time, not taken,

- Ladles' 75 Yards :—1. Miss M. A. Corea (St. X.), 2. Miss L. D'Costa (St. X.), 3. Miss Y. Coelho (St. X.).
- 220 Yards 1. H. Riberia (St. X.), 2. J. Jameson (U), 3. T. K. Chandy (G.M.). Time 24 2/5 secs.
- Long Jump. 1. J. Jameson (1), 2. H. Riberio (St. X.), 3. K. V. Bhandarkar (G.M.). Distance -20 feet 4 mehes. New Record.
- Hop, Step and Jump -1, J. Jameson (I), 2, H. Riberio (St. X.), 3, E. J. Smith (W.) Distance—41 feet 13 inches. New Record.
- 440 Yards 1 J. Jameson (1), 2, K. V. Bhandarkar (G.M.), 3, H. Riberio (St. X.).
- 300 Vards Ladies' Relay -1. St Navier's College Time 45 1/5 sees
- One Mile 1 V R Basiur (G M), 2, A. Menezes (8t X), 3, C, S Krishnamurti (G,M) Time: 4 minutes 58 2/5 secs New Record.
- Putting the Shot -1. J Jameson (I), 2. K Jacob (GM), 3, S J, Mugaseth (St X) Distance -30 feet 3 inches
- One Mile Relay -1 Grant Medical College Time 4 mins 4 sees
- Tug-o-War -Grant Medical College
- Individual Championship -J. Jameson
- Champion Collège > -St Naviers
- G. M. Grant Medical St. X. St. Xaviers, W. Wilson, I. Ismail, S. Sydenham, E. C. & R. I.S. - Elphinstone and Royal Institute of Science.
- Open Amateur Athletic Meeting --

#### Results ---

- 100 Yards -1. J. Castellino, 2. G W Seager, 3. P. Sweeney. Time 10 1/5 secs
- High Jimp -1. G J Conto. 2. D B Puthian, 3. F. A. Diwson Distance -5 it 5 ins
- 120 Yards Huidles 1, L. Romei, 2, C. N. Milne, Time, 16/3/5 sees.
- Putting the Shot 4. J R Scott, 2. H S Lynn, 3. N Priestley Distance —34 H + 9 ms
- 220 Yards -1, P Sweeney, 2, Heredia, 3, G, W Seager Time; 23 1/5 sees
- Women's 75 Yards Ruce -1, Pearl Abraham and Florrie Manashi (dead-heat), 3, Shella Finan, Time 10 2 5 secs.
- Long Jump 1. F. A. Dawson, 2. F. C. Woodcock, 3. P. Sweeney Distance -19 it 94 ms.
- One Mile Walk --1. R. G. Nan., 2, M. R. A. Tyer, 3, D. R. Muster. Time 8 mins, 5 secs.
- 440 Yards 1. B J Gardner, 2. Heredia; 3. 4. Romei Tune, 54 secs.
- Pole Vault —1 G H Jones, 2. A Miskieth 3. G. K. Kunder. Distance—8 ft. 6 ms.

- Women's Cycle Race Half Mile.-1. N. K. Mistry, 2. P Vanfdar.
- One Mile —1 B David, 2. A Corderoi, 3. T V Ramchandra Rao, Time: 4 mins, 1/5 secs
- One Mile Cycle Race --1, B Malcolni, 2, A K Bistani, 3 I, K, Jimmy Time, 2 mms 52 1/5 secs,
- Women's 300 Yards Relay —1. Sir Jacob Sissoon Jewish School, Time 44 sees
- One Mile Medley Relay -1. Customs, 2 G + P Railway, 3. Bombay City Police.
- The women's 75 yard race, which resulted in a dead-heat between Pearl Abiaham and Florite Menashi, was rim oft again, Miss Menashi wining this (rine
- Three Mile —1. Mendoner, 2. P. R. Ghatkar 3. P. B. Vaidva Time 17 mins 12 sees.
- Half Mile 1 R Davis 2, Ramehandra Tukaram, 3 R N. Uchil Time 2 mins, 8 4/5 secs

## Lahore.

- Punjab Amatem Championships : -
- Pole Vault k A Shufi I, Distance 11 ft. 3½ ms Juniors R k Singha I, Distance 8 ft 45 ms
- One Mile -Mangarsingh 1 Time; 4 mins,  $40.7/10~{\rm secs}$ ,
- Shot Putt Zahur Ahmad 1 Distance 401t.
- 100 Yards (Heats) J. Hart (1st. Bn. Cheshires) created a new provincial record, his time being 9.8/10 sees.
- 100 Yards (Juniors) -Akbar Khan 1 Time:
- 440 Yards (Junors) —Prithipalsingh 1. Time 56-4 sees
- Long Jump —Tehlsingh 1. Distance 21 ft. 10½ ms.
- High Jump (Women)—Lena Myers 1. Distance 3 ft 8½ ms
- Hammer Throw ---Fraser 1.---Distance 162 ft 85 ms
- Javehn Throw (Women) —N Baxter 1 Distance 68 it ½ mch
- Javelm Tbrow (Jumor) Mancharlal 1. Distance 143 teet
- Long Jump (Jumois): Manohalal 1. Distance 16 feet 7½ inches High Jump —K A Shafi 1 Height 5 feet
- 51 mohes)
- 120 Vards Hurdles , Jennings 1, Time: 16-2 sees.
- Half Mile (Juniors) . —Ashhaq Molid, 1. Time: 2 mins 201 secs
- 100 Yards —J Hart (Ambala) 1. Time  $10\text{-}2~\mathrm{sec}^{\mathrm{q}}$
- 50 Yards (Women) —N. Baxter 1 Time: 6 4/5 secs.

440 Yards L. H. Thorpe 1 Time: 531	Javelm Throw: -Razaul Bahman 1. Dis-
sees.	tance 173 ft. 2 2/5 mehes.
50 Yards (Jumors) —Akbar Khan 1. Time 6 sees	220 Yards — E Whiteside 1 Time: 22 7-10 secs.
440 Vards —Dial Singh Brai 1 Time 60-8 sees.	Discus Throw (Women):M. Lewis 1. Distance 48 if § inch
Three Miles - Rinnaq Singh 1. Time 15 mins 3 7/10 secs	880 Vards — Hazma Singh 1 Time 2 mins, 3 7-10 secs
100 Yards (Women) —N Baxter 1 Time   12-6 sees	86 Yards Hurdles (Women) V Mathews 1. Time , 15-9 sees,

## PIGSTICKING.

Meerut.

| Light weight - -

Meerut.	Light weight
Kadir Cup	Captam Harvey's "Spider" and Captain
Hon J Hamilton Russell's "Lindy Loo", Winner,	Atherton's "Refuge" Dead heat; Mr. Longdon's "Red Cherry"
Mr. A. M. Teacher's "Guntoaster", Runner-up.	_
Heavy weight Hog Hunters Cup -	Poona.
Mrs. Whitehelds' "Milk Pinich," Captain Harvey's "Battler," Mr. Norman's "Kha- zipin."	Bhnua Cup — Lt M B Turner, R, A , on "Golden Shred."
ARMY RIFL	E SHOOTING.
NON-CENTRAL MATCHES.	THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CUP
The following are the results of the Army	5 Pl 2-14th Punjab Regiment 780
Rifle Association (India) Non-Central matches	1 Pl The Nepal Escort 659
1933 31 -	3 Pl Jind Infantry Bn 645
THE BROOKE BOND CVP.	2 Pl The Nepal Escort 641
2nd Bu The K O V Light Intantry 95	THE PRINCE OF WALES (MALERKOTEA) CUP.
THE NANPARA CUP.	3 Pl 2-15th Punjab Regiment . 284
	1 Pl 2-15th Punjab Regiment . 271
(711 Ditte 11; 17 1 Digite 2 ditter)	Lo 11 1 And David Dagmont 206
1 Pl 2nd K O Y Light Intantry 20: 1 Pl 1st Bn 'The Nortolk Regiment 19:	The third that the sail a Danishar Sill by Int. 958
1 Pl 1st Bn The Buffs . 16	
1 14 18t fat The Duits	THE O'MOORE CREAGH CUP
THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP	1st Rapuder Patiala Lancers 594
2-15th Punjab Regunent 5.53	1
2-14th Punjab Regiment 4,80	The state of the s
2-2nd K. E. O. Gurkha Rifles 4.59	
3-17th Dogra Regnuent . 4.03	(G. Sqdn, 2nd Tp. No. 2 team) 18th K. E.
88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY MEMORIAL	() Cavalry (" A " Sqn 3 Tp ) 384
Сого Сть	THE MO'DUR COUNTRY CUP.
2-15th Punjab Regiment . 2 08	8 M G Coy 2-15th Punjab Regiment 460
2-2nd k E O Ginkha Rifles . 1.59	2 M G Cov 1-7th Rajput Regiment . 451
1.17th Doors Regiment 1.4:	8 M G Coy 4-15th Punjab Regiment 428
3-11th Sikh Reguneut . 1,47	5 M. G Coy 4-5th Mahratta Light Inf 426
THE RAWLINSON TROPHY.	THE FRANCIS MEMORIAL CUP.
HQ Wing 2-15th Punjab Regiment 1,38	No I team 2-15th Punjab Regiment . 805
from A 441 December 1 29	no No. 1 team 2-2nd K. E. O. Gurkha Rilles 701
O Core 1 54b D. Card be Reflect 1 22	20 No. 1 team 3-17th Dogra Regiment 744
A. Coy. 1-5th R. Gurkha Rifles 1,2	6 No. 1 team 3-11th Sikh Regiment 739
A. Coj. 1-but at. Walking account.	

No. 1 team P Co. 2-9th Girkha Rifles   262   No. 1 team T Co. 1-4th PWO Girkha Rifles   242   No. 1 team T Co. 1-2nd KEO Girkha Rifles   234   No. 1 team T Co. 1-2nd KEO Girkha Rifles   2-34   No. 1 team 2-15th Phinjab Regiment   779   The Millitaka Advisers Cup   No. 1 team 3-17th Dogra Regiment   779   Additional Regiment   784   No. 1 team 3-2-nd KEO Girkha Rifles   754   No. 1 team 3-1th Sikh Regiment   654   4th M 8 Gwalior Intantry   1	
No. 1 team 10-15th Pinijab Regiment   986   Maripari Dett Dehra Dim Contingent   No. 1 team 10-7th Raipint Regiment   941   A Co 2nd M & S M Ry Rifles, A F I	
No. 1 team 10-7th Rajput Regiment     941   A Co 2nd M & S M Ry Rifles, A F I   No. 1 team 10-1st Punjab Regiment     767   L M P Allahabad Contingent, A F I     THE GURKHA CUP   THE SIMLA RIPLES CUP.	267
No. 1 team 10-1st Punjab Regiment	265
THE GURKHA CUP  No. 1 team D Co 10-13th F, F Rifles No. 1 team P Co 2-9th Gurkha Rifles No. 1 team T Go 1-4th PWO Gurkha Rifl No. 1 team T Co, 1-2nd KEO Gurkha Rif.  88th Carrante Infantry B O Gold Cup No. 1 team 2-15th Punjab Regiment No. 1 team 2-15th Punjab Regiment No. 1 team 3-17th Dogia Regiment No. 1 team 3-17th Sikh Regiment No. 1 team 3-11th Sikh Regiment	257
No. 1 team D Co 10-13th F. F. Rifles No. 1 team P Co 2-9th Gurkha Rifles No. 1 team T Co 1-4th PWO Gurkha Rifles No. 1 team T Co, 1-2nd KEO Gurkha Rit, 88th Carnatic Infantry B O Gold Cup No. 1 team 2-15th Punjab Regiment No. 1 team 3-17th Dogra Regiment No. 1 team 3-17th Dogra Regiment No. 1 team 3-11th Sikh Regiment	250
No.   1 team   P.   Co.   2-9th   Gurkha   Rifles   No.   1 team   T.   Co.   1-2nd   KEO   Gurkha   Rifles   242   No.   1 team   T.   Co.   1-2nd   KEO   Gurkha   Rifles   234   No.   1 team   2-15th   Punjab   Regiment     779   No.   1 team   2-15th   Punjab   Regiment     778   No.   1 team   2-2nd   KEO   Gurkha   Rifles     754   No.   1 team   3-17th   Sikh   Regiment       3   Jodhpur   Sardar   Intantry       1   Rifles       1   Rifles           1   Rifles	
No 1 team P Co 2-9th Gurkha Riles   262   No. 1 team T Co 1-4th PWO Gurkha Riles   242   No. 1 team T Co 1-2th PWO Gurkha Riles   242   No. 1 team T Co 1-2th Pwopab Regument   248   No. 1 team 2-15th Pwopab Regument   779   The Military Advisers Cup   No. 1 team 2-2nd KEO Gurkha Riles   754   No 1 team 3-17th Sikh Regument   654   4th M S Gwaltor Intantry   1   4th M S Gwaltor Intantry   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	182
No. 1 team T Co. 1-2nd KEO Gurkha Rit.   242   "D" Coy 1st G 1 P Ry Regt	181
No. 1 team 3-11th Sikh Regiment   Co. 1 - 2nd KEO Gurkha Rit.   2.54   Co. Co. 2nd R. 1   P. Ry Regt	171
88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY B. O. GOLD CUP           No. 1 team 2-15th Punjab Regiment         779         THE MILITARY ADVISERS CUP           No. 1 team 3-17th Dogna Regiment         768         Jodhpur Sardar Rissala         1           No. 1 team 2-2nd KEO Gurkha Bitles         754         Jodhpur Sardar Intantry         1           No. 1 team 3-11th Sikh Regiment         654         4th M. S. Gwalion Intantry         1           Physical Subrayla Disparter         1	165
No. 1 team 3-17th Dorm Regiment	
No. 1 team 2-2nd KEO Gurkha Rifles	
No 1 team 3-11th Sikh Regiment 654 4th M S Gwallor Intantry 1	,73:
Dhornal Sulturain Intentity 1	,49:
THE MADRAS GUARDS DIAMOND JUBILEE   Bhopal Sultania Infantry 1	,422
(Inches)	,158
SHIELD THE SCINDIA CUP	
Allahabad Contingent, A. F. I. 2 607 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry, Regt., A. F. I. 2,435 A. Cov. Jind Infantiv	,163
	,160
and the last the second	,08
The Diffine renter, as to the contract of the	.078
THE A F I, CUP.	,,,,,
No 1 team 1st G I P Ry Regt, A F I. 790 1 T. F PROVINCIAL BATTALIONS MATCH.	
No 1 team Allahabad Contingent, A F I 764 B Cov 11-18th R Garhwal Rifles	400
No. 1 team Campore, A. F. I	378
No. 1 team 1st M. and S. M. Rv. Rifles . 689 C Coy 11-6th Rappitana Rifles	368
THE READING CUP. A Coy 11-6th Rajputana Rifles	363
No. 1 Team Allahabad Contingent, 819 I. T. Urban and U. T. C. Matches	
No. 1 feam The Smila Bifles 780 A Cov 4th (U.P.) Urban Infantry	44
No 1 team A Cov 2nd M and S M. Rv. B Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry .	301
Rifles	270
No. 1 team, A Coy The Punjab Rifles . 7.22 B Cov. (Burma) Bn. U. T. C	
SWIMMING	23.

## Bengal.

# Provincial Championships -

Results -

100 Metres - 1 Rajarant Salioo, (Central), 2 R Sadhukhan, (Central). Time -1 min 8 3-5 sees (Indian record)

400 Metres — 1 N C Mahk. (National); 2 Sukumai Ghosh (Bagh Bazar United), Time - 6 mms 3 4-5 sees

200 Metres - (Breast Stroke) -- 1 P. Chowdhury, (Bowbazar Bayam Samity), 2 P K Banerjee, (National) Time - 3 mms 49 1-5 sees

160 Metres- (Back Stroke) - 1 N C Mahk (National); 2 Rajarani Sahoo, (Central) Time-2 mins 304-5 sees,

200 Metres — 1 Sukumar Ghosh, (Baghbazai, Unifed), 2 S. K. Bose, (National), — Time— 2 mins, 52 3-5 secs,

50 Metres: Breast Stroke, (Women) - Won by Miss Nirupama Scal (National) in 52 2-5 secs.

#### SWIMMING.

Medley Relay --Won by National who were represented by P. Sarkar, N. C. Malik, S. Bose and S. Dey. Time 7 mins 30–3-5 Sees

Diving 1 Susil Ghose, (National); 2 H. L. Blond (Taltolla Institute)

Water Polo --Bowbazar Bayam Samity beat Central in the final by 4 goals to 1.

## Bombay.

Results -

Ladies' One Length —1 Miss Joan Soundy, (Time 21 3-5 secs); 2 Miss Yvonne Fabron (Time—22 secs.), 3 Miss Sheila Ardagh (Time—24 2-5 secs.)

Ardagn (Time—24 2-5 secs.)

Merchants' Team Race - 4 Burmah-Shell,

W.R. T. Scott. J. E. Field, S. A. Seddon
and J. E. Binston (Time—1 min. 16 secs.),

2. Bombay Company, (D. W. McChimpha,

J. E. Tew, J. F. H. Goodwin and H. G. Wastie, Time—1 mm 17½ sees , 3 Texas Company, R M E White, C D Ford F. W Power and R. Brown. (Time—1 mm. 20 1-5 secs )

Men's Open Diving -1 J L Riordan, 1107 points, 2 H P Waegeh, 1088 points, 3 H. Brown, 97.9 points.

Mixed Relay Race (Handicap) --1 Miss Yvonne Fabron and H. J. Wastle, (Time --2 sees), 2 Miss Maureen Bellamy and G. MacDonald (Time-3 sees), 3 Miss Fonda Guderian and Guderian, (Time-14 sees), 4 Miss Joan Soundy and D. W. McClumpha (Scratch)

Services Relay —1 Green Howards, (Time— 1 min 162-5 sees.), 2 14th Heavy Battery, R A, "A" (Time—1 min 163-5 sees.), 3 2nd Bn., Sherwood Foresters, "A" Company: 4 2nd Bn., Sherwood Foresters HQ Wing.

Western India Quarter Mile, Champiouship (Hammond Cup) - 1 Jack Flower, Cathedral Old Boys (Time 6 mins 3 4-5 secs.), 2 H Bund, Bombay Gynikhana (Time - 6 mins 6 4-5 secs.), 3 M Hillel, Zionists. (Time -6 mins 44 secs.)

## Lahore.

Punjab Olympic Championships :---

One Mile —Sydney Joseph Willis (Time—35 mins 17½ sees)

50 Yards Free Style,—I Dennis Holman; 2 Shamsher Ali, 3 Robert Sparrow. (Time —281 secs.)

-28½ secs ) 100 Yards Free Style -1 Dennis Holman ; 2 Robert Sparrow (Time-1 mln, 6 3-5

sees) 440 Yards Free Style -- Dennis Holman, (Tune -6 mms 25 3-5 sees)

100 Yards Back Stroke —1 Thomas Turnbull; 2 Mazhar Ali, 3 Lalit Mohau. (Tunc.— 1 mm 1-10 secs.)

t min 1-10 secs )
Diving —Lalit Mohan, there being only one competitor

220 Yards Breast Stroke - 1 Malimood Ali; 2 E. Lawrie, Smith; 3 P. Chaudhry, (Tune - 3 mms 331 sees.)

Water Polo —

Bengal heat Government College, Lahore
by 7 goals to 4,

## YACHTING.

## Madras.

Colombo es Madras, Annual Competition— Madras beat Colombo by 42 points to 28,

## ROWING.

## Bombay.

Bombay Gymkhana Regatta,—

Results -

Senior Sculls — Slater beat Rude by 1 length Time—3mins 29/3-5 sees

Senior Fours Finals - "D" Crew beat "A" Crew by 1 length Trune -2mms 6 sees

Semor Pans Coulton and Dymcresque beat Slater and Rude by distance

Junior Paus --Kollenberg and Schumacher beat Raw and Levien by ½ length Time,--2 mms 41 sees.

Jumor Sculls —Whalley bent Hutchings easily Time 2mins 35 secs

Serpenting Sculls - Raw beat Binns easily, Time = 2 muis 1 sec

#### Calcutta.

Merchants' Cup ---

Chartered and Allahabad Banks beat Mercantile Bank, Time - 3 mins 2 sees

## Madras.

All-India Regatta -

Challenge Fours Distance (1,025 yds ) --

Bombay Gymkhana J S, Dumeresque (Bow), H S Waters 2, P S Green 3, F T Coulton (Stroke) A W Parker (Cox), Calentia Rowing Club L F Duncan (Bow), F W Monerieff 2, A, J. Peppercorn 3, R, J L Oakley (Stroke), J. S. Harding

Bombay beat Calcutta by 1 length, Time,—3 mins, 38 secs.

Senior Pairs Distance 1, 025 yards -

S A Bindon and I C Bobson (Madras) vs. R J. L Onkley and A. J Peppercorn (Calcutta) Madras won easily, Time,— 3 nms 57 sets

Senior Scalls Distance 1,025 yards —

L F Duncan (Calcutta) beat 8 A Bindon (Madras) by 3 lengths. Time -4 mins, 3 sets.

Hot Weather Regatta -

Madras Colombo Challenge Fours Cup. Madras heat Colombo by 3½ lengths. Time— 3 mms 42 sees

Summons Cup (Challenge Pairs) —

Distance 1,025 yards 8 A Bindon and J R. Pearce (Machas) beat J R H, Breadon and H S M Boarce (Colombo) by 5 lengths Time - 4 mms 6 sees.

Cup for Junior Pairs --

J W Comming and S M Martiz (Madras) beat E H Fry and A Vassic (Madras) by two lengths in 3 mins 42 secs

Clinker Coxless Pans, -

F. H. Wilson and D. N. Stephens peat J. L. Anderson and F. C. Cross by six lengths in 2 mms 37 secs.

Bambridge Cup for Sculls -

E H Fry beat S. M. Martiz by lengths.

Lors sona' Kasara

Army won from S. P. M. R., who, coming up fast, fouled and were disqualified.

Challenge Sculls Cup,-

J. R. Pierce beat J. O Cochrane by 2½ lengths, Time.—4 mins, 11 3-5 secs.

## DOG SHOWS.

## Bombay.

The following are the principal awards:-

## CHALLENGE CUPS

- o 1 For best exhibit in Show —Lt-Col G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dogdey Poll" No 1 Golden Favour of Dingley Dell
- No. 2. For best exhibit in Show of opposite sex to the winner of No 1 -Miss P. Wright's Cocker " Leading String of Wate"
- No. 3. For best exhibit Bied in India— Lt-Col G H Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch, Cinderella of Dingley Dell"
- No 4. For best exhibit Bied in India, opposite sex to winner of No 3 —Miss P Wiight's Cocker "Wembley Wanderer"
- o. 5. For best Puppy in Shoe Sii Dinshaw Petit's Great Dane "Olaf Ivanoft,"
- No. 6. For best Puppy in Show, opposite sev-to winner of No. 5 --Miss D Small's Smooth Fox Terrier " Upto Jinks"
- For best exhibit in Show, born in the Bombay Presidency, under 18 months old -Sir Dinshaw Petit's "Olaf Iyanoff"
- No. 8. For best Terrier in Show —Lt -Col G. H. Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No. 9. For best exhibit in Show, other than Terrier Miss P. Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No. 10. For best exhibit in Show, born in Bombay Presidency and owned by a Member. -- lt J D, Kothawala's Cocker "Bestpul Bluecoat."
- No. 11. For best Terrier, born in Bombay Presidency and owned by a Member .—Miss D. Small's "Upto Jinks"

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB SPECIAL PRIZES

- The following special prizes were confined to members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel
- No 12. A Cup presented by H E the Governor of Bombay for best exhibit in Show -Lt-Col G H. Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell."
- No 13. A Cup for best exhibit in Show of opposite sex to winner of No 12 —Miss P Wright's "Leading String of Wate"
- No. 14 A Cup for best exhibit in Show bred in India;—Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's "Cin-derella of Dingley Dell"
- No 15. A Cup for best exhibit in Show, bred in India of opposite sex to winner of No. 14. Miss P. Wright's "Wembley Wanderer"
- No 16. A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Dog owned by a lady Member.—Miss E. MacPherson's "Ch. Lanarth Passing Cloud."
- No. 17. The Times of India Jubilee Comme-moration Cup for the best exhibit under 2 years:—Mrs. Watson's Scottish Terrier "Appin Robin."

- No. 18. A Cup for best exhibit under 2 year of opposite sex to winer of No. 17.—M. R. H. Fido's Smooth Fox Terrier "Foxtrotte of the Forces."
- o. 19 A Cup for best exhibit in Show, bra in India, under 18 months.—Mrs. H. V. Fido's Scottish Terrier "Sporty Chiettain"
- o 20 A Cup for best Puppy owned by Member Su' Dushaw Petit's "A Ivanoft" Petit's "OL

#### SPECIAL PRIZES OPEN TO ALL

- A Cup for the best Borzous, Saluki o Gree hound -Mrs M Sara's Borzors "M the Martushka"
- o 22 A Cup for the best Great Dane —Si Diishaw Petit's "Salma of Gammaton"
- o 23 A Cup for the best Alsatian —Dr L C Smith's " Krieger Voin Haus Schutting,"
- No 24. A Cup for the best Alsatian, opposite sex to the winner of No. 23 -Mrs. L. C. Smith's "Tridel Vom Wiegerfelsen o Maresquel "
- No. 25. A Cup for the best Labrador Retrievel or English Springer Spaniel -Lt -Col S, Shamshere Jang Bahadur Runa's Labrador " Laimd Leviner "
- o 26 A Cup for the best Golden Retriever or Irish Setter - Mr. D. G. Davic's Golden Retriever " Bielengler Rorysun of Nutwood,
- No. 27. A Cup for the best Bulldog, Chow Chow or Dalmatian '—Mr. W Pedler's Bulldog "Oakville Premier."
- A Cup for the best Japanese Boston Terrier of Yorkshine Terrier - Capt, Flander's Boston Terrier " Dot of Wow."
- o. 29. A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Mrs P Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No. 30. A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel of opposite sex to the winner of No. 29— Lt. J. D. Kothawala's "Bestpal Delight of Merok"
- o 31. A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Bred in India —Miss P. Wright's "Wembley Wanderer." No. 31.
- o 32. A Cup for the best Bull Terrier Mrs. A G. Granville's "Fragan Duchess." No 32,
- No. 33. A Cup for the best Airedale or Ilish Terrier —Mrs Awdrey's Airedale "Seacot Statesman"
- No 34. A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier .- Mi. A. Wright's "Ch. Clinker of Yootha" Yootha '
- No 35. A Cnp for the best Smooth Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No. 34.—Mr R. H. Fido's "Cradley Radiance."
- A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier :--Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell."

- No. 37 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No. 36 Mrs. N. J. Hamilton's "Crackley Statesman."
- No. 38 A Cup for the best Scottish Terrier: Mrs. C. M. Watson's "Appin Robin"
- No 39 A Cup for the best Scottish Terrier Puppy - Mrs. H V Palo's 'Sporty Chieftam''
- No. 40 A Cup for the best Chain Terner Mrs. E. M. Vance's "Bracker of Hemmstord"
- No. 41 A Cup for the best Scalyham Terrier Sn. Dinshaw Petit's "Third Knight Errant"
- No. 42. A Cup for the best Sydney Silkie Mrs. A. M. Stewart's "Pilkki"
- No. 43 A Cup for the best Dachshund Mrs J I, Guthije's "Bestle Dune Dessy"
- No. 44 A. Cup for the best. Daschund of opposite sex to the winner of No. 43 Mrs. Noel Paton's "Saxelov Hildegarde"
- No. 45 A Cup for the best Pomeranian Miss Sarah John's "Misty Boy"
- No. 46 A Cup for the best Politeraman of opposite sex to the winner of No. 45 Mr. E. D. Edward's "Misfire"
- No. 47 A Cup for the best Pekingese Mrs. V. MacDonell's "Ch. Wu-Tr of Clauborne"
- No. 48 A Cup for the best Pekingese of opposite sex to the winner of No. 47 — Mrs. V. Mac-Donell's "Vatsi Fu of Clauborne"
- No. 49 A Cup tor the best Pekingese Puppy Mrs. V. MacDonell's " Yatsi Fu of Claribotne"
- No. 50 A Cup for the best Rhodesian Ridgeback, Thibetan Terrier, Thibetan hoofeah or Maltese — Mrs. Dan Carb Je's Rhodesian Ridgeback ' Russet T'Satisi Pad '
- No. 51 A Spoon for the best Wire Pox Periki whose owner has never won a Challenge Certificate in the breed "Capt Lawrence Archer's "Hunstreet Fusiker"
- No. 52. A Cup for the best exhibit shown for the first time and owned by an Exhibitor for the first time. - Miss Sarah John's. "Misty Boy."
- No. 53 A Cup for the best Litter —Wiss D Small's Smooth Fox Terrier
- No. 54 A Cup to: the best Soldier's Dog -Sgt Framyston's "Nipper," 2, Guiner Thomas "Peggie."
  - KENNEL CLUB OF INDIA SPECIAL
- Lt -Col. G. H. Chamber's "Cinderella of Dingley Dell."
  - ALSATIAN CLUB OF INDIA SPECIALS.
- Best Imported -Dr L C Smith's "Kileger-Vom Haus Schutting"
- Best Opposite Sex Mrs. L. C. Smith's "Trudel Vom Wiegerfelsen of Marcsquel,"
- Best Bred in India .-- L, Cpt, W. Quick's "Kimmeth."

### Simla.

- 14th Smila Championship Show ---
- The following is the list of winners of special trophies and challenge cups in the 14th Simla Championship Dog Show
- Then Excellences the Vaccov and the Countess of Willingdon's Cup to the best dog in the Show, Mr. R. H. Fido's Smooth Fox Terrier 'Solns Minted Gold' Reserve H. H. Maharaja Dharaj of Patala's English Springer Spainel 'Coronet of Malwa'
- Challenge Cup for best exhibit in the Show Mr R H Fido's Smooth Fey Terrici "Solis Minted Gold" Reserve H H the Maharaja Dhinaj of Patiala" Coronet of Malya"
- Challenge Cup to) best exhibit in the Show, opposite see Mi. J. Fraser's Scottish Terner, 'Glenramne Charity', Reserve. Mrs. V. E. Lloyd's Datchshind,' Friwisdom,'
- Challenge Cup for the best exhibit bred by exhibitor and Challenge Cup for the best country bred exhibit H H Maharaja Dhiraj of Putada's English Sjiringer Sprincl (Coronet of Malwa Reserve Wis & C Webb's Pekingese Chin Chin in Both)
- Challenge Cup to "the best puppy, bred in India Delhi Hunt Club's Fox Hound - Nonumation 1 - Reserve II II the Maharaja Dhiruj of Patula Labrador - Refriever Barbarian of Malwa
- The Kennel Club of India Special for the best exhibit consel by a member of an Associate II II Maharaja Dhinaj of Patiala (Coronet et Malwi) Reserve Mrs A/S Kukwood Blick and Tan Terrici (Cabra Hali Moon Twilight)
- U. P. Kennel Club Cup for best exhibit bred by a member. Mrs. P. Penn's Great Dane "Blaze of Fairlight". Reserve. Same owner's "Vendetta of Fairlight".
- Lhassa and Tibetian Terrier Association Challenge Cup for best of either breed. Miss M. Hubble's Lhassa terrier. Phoche Assahl."
- Spained Club of India Cup for the best sporting dog which has not won a Spained Club Special this season, owned by a member 41–44 the Maharaja Dhiraj of Pitriba "Coronet of Malwa" Reserve Miss K II Whenthey "Selection of Bhadur"
- "Maximbliant" Cup for the best Puppy in the Show, the property of a member of the G. D. C. F. Mrs. P. Penn. Vendetta of Fairhight."
- "Tanora Tiger" Cup, presented by H. H. Princess India of Kapurthala for the best exhibit in the show. The property of a member of the G. D. C. L., Mrs. P. Penn. "Blaze of Fairlight."
- "Bushby" Cup, presented by Lady Nethersole for the best exhibit by a member of the G. D. C. I.—Mis. P. Penn "Blaze of Fairbight"
- "Kanika" Cup, for the best race bred in India by a member of the G. D. C. I. Mrs. P. Penn "Blaze of Fairlight" and "Vendetta of Fairlight."

- "Sweyn Breeders" Cup for the best Great | Cup for the best Labrador Retriever H Dane owned by a member of the G. D. C. I. Mrs. P. Penn. 'Vendit of Fairlight."
- H II the Raja of Fandkot's Cup for the best "Fire Raga of Fadurots via Foreign opposite sex Mis N E Lloyd's Dachshund
  "Firensdom" Reserve Mi J Fraser's
  Scottish Terrier "Glencanne Charity"
- Cup for best dog owned by a Resident of Simla Mrs M M Gordon-Docks' Pomeraman "Sun-set Flashaway" Reserve Mr P C T. Falue's Dalmatian "Warrior"
- H E the Commander-m-Chief's Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Mrs M Steef's "Joeson of Malwa", Reserve Mrs, N Brigg's "Sparkl-ing Dorcen"
- H. E. the Governor of the Punjab's Cup for the Gold "Reserve Miss E M McPherson "Ch Lanarth Passing Cloud"
- H. H. the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala's Cup for the best Gim Dog Lieut K B L David-son's Tish Setter "Mirrfagh of Adeach" Reserve Mis B Sells' Labrador Retriever "Wrlikles of Belgrave."
- H the Maharaja Dhiraj Kuman of Darbhauga's Cup for the best Llussa or Thi-betiau terrier Miss M Hubble's 'Poete Assahl'' Reserve Miss M Hobble's 'Poete of Assahl "Reserve Miss M. Hubble's "Agay Cup for the best Great Dane Mrs. k. R. 1 Assahl "Reserve Miss M. Hubble's "Day on the best Great Dane Mrs. k. R. 1

- the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala's Labrac Retriever "Jaffa" Reserve Mrs B Se Wrinkles of Belgrave
- Cup for the best Puppy in the Show Mrs M Gordon-Decks Pomeraman "Sun-Flashaway" Reserve Dellii Hunt Chil Fox Hounds Nomination 1
- Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Puppy M E L Woolndge's Wife Fox Terrier "Simo Commission,"
- Cup for the best Alsatian bred in India M. C. A. Disney's "Bettitia von Laborinstein"
- Cup for the best Terrier of Scotland Mrs Hudson's "Cabra Inverdure Stont Fella,"
- Cup for the best Retriever other than Labrado Major M. Thoms' Golden Retriever. "Di Rutus"
- Cup for the best Toy including Pekingese ar Pomeranian Mrs. A S Kirkwood's Bla and Tan terrier "Cabra Half Moon Twilight
- Cup to the best Fox Terrier Mr R H Fide Solus Minted Gold
- Hassan's "Plantagenet of Stonehurt

### BILLIARDS.

#### Calcutta.

All-India Amateur Championship---

Protyush Deb (holder) beat M. M. Begg by 1,095 points to 781

All-India Professional Championship --

Results ---

Mike Elias (holder) beat Erme Monk by 1.0. points to 1,025

#### WEIGHT LIFTING.

## Calcutta.

All-India Championships --

- 8 Stone Class -K K Bose (Howiah) two lands unlitary press (115 pounds), two hands snatch (135 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (170 pounds). Total 420 pounds
- 9 Stone Class B Das (Calcutta) two hands military press (130 pounds), two lends spitch (135 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (180 pounds). Total 445 pounds,
- 10 Stone Class A M Bharatam (Madras) two hands nulitary press (150 pounds), two hands snatch (165 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (170 pounds). Total 420 pounds.

- 11 Stone Class A. Kunhikannon (Madra two hands military press (170 pounds), tv hands snatch (170 pointds), two hand clean and jerk (230 pointds). Total 37 pounds.
- 12 Stone Class -- Zaw Werk (Burma) tw hands military press (180 pounds), two hands suntch (200 pounds), two hand clean and jerk (250 pounds). Total 6: pounds.
- Heavy weight Zaw Weik (Birma) tw hands inhthiry press (190 pounds), two hands snatch (270 pounds), two hand clean and jerk (280 pounds). Total 68 pounds.
- Weight per weight was won by A. M. Bhs ratam (Madras) with 112 pounds.

## POLICE SPORTS.

### Poona.

The results were as follows --

- Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics won by Belgaum
- The Pogson Memorial Cup for Semot Hockey was won by Belgaum Ahmednagar were the runners-up
- The Guilder Cup for Jumor Hockey was wonby the B-B and C-I Railway, Runnersup - G-I, P-Railway
- The Kennedy Cup for Tug-of-War was won by Ratnagiri Dharwar the rimners-up, received the Sir Maurice Hayward's Cup
- The Sit Francis Griffith Cup for Cross-Country was won by Belgaum
- The Rao Bahadur Kokje Cup for Wiestling was won by Allabux Khadu of Bijapur Second prize to Daniu Bluman of Nasik.
- The Lord Sydenham Cup for Physical Traming was won by Sholapur Runners-up Satara,
- The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup for the best all round man was won by Mahomed Hamit of Belgaum, who also won a gold medal
- The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum

## | Individual Prizes -

- 100 Yards 1 Mahomed Hanit (Belgaum). 2. Jhala (P. T. School) , 3 Tapiraui Siikhatani (West Khandesh)
- Quarter Mile 1 Mahomed Hami (Belgaum); 2 Parashyam Yellapa (Belgaum); 3, James John (Dharwar)
- Half Mile—1, Kasha Dastaya (West Khandesh), 2 Garpat Balaji (Bombay City); 3, Dawood Ajam (Belgaum)
- Obstacle Race 1. Ramchandra Balwant (Bourbay), 2 Hannant Yeshwant (Belgaum)
- Relay Race 1, Belganm , 2, Poona
- The MacDonald Challenge Cup for Sub-Inspectors' Shooting Competition was won by Maheshwarsingh Gokulsingh of Ahmedabad.
- Rao Saheb B M Rane's Cup for H Q Subfuspectors 100 yards was won by Haroonkhan Kadarkhan of Sholapur

Indian Officers' Events

- Beatty Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting was won by Mr W. L. K. Harapath
- The Souter Cup for Revolver Snapshooting was won by Mr. P. M. Stewarf
- I P Officers' Rifle Shooting Cup was won by Mi D W B Carnaghan
- Mi D Healy's Cup for Misket Snapshooting was won by Mi U N Rana
- The Kennedy Challenge Cup to: the best aggregate score in Officers' events was won by Mi. P. M. Stewart
- Officers' 100 Yards Prizes presented by H. E. the Governor - 1 Mr. W. L. K. Herapath , 2, Mr. Paddon-Row

## Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th April 1930 -

- Governor-General and Vicerov of India
- Governors of Presidencies and Provinces within their respective charges.
- Bengal.
- Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.
- Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.
- 7. Chief Justice of Bengal,
- 8. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
- 9. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
  - 10. President of the Council of State
  - 11. President of the Legislative Assembly.
- 12. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
- 13. Agents to the Governor-General, Raj-13. Agents to the Governorstencial, nap-putana, Central India, Baluchstan, Punjab States and States of Western India; Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontia Province, Commissioner in Sind, Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors\*, Political Resident in the Persian Gull, Resident and Commanderin-Clief at Aden, and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore within their respective charges
- 14. Chief Commissioner of Railways, General Officers Commanding, Northern, Sonthern, Eastern and Western Commands , and Officers of the rank of General.
- 15. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.\*
- 16 Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa,\*
- 17. Agents to the Governor-General, Ray-Putana, Central India, Baluchistan, Pinjab States and States of Western India, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
- 18. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, Central Provinces and Assam.\* Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, North-West Frontier Province.
- 19. Presidents of Legislative Conneils within their respective Provinces.
- 20. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Puisne Judges of High Courts.
  - 21. Lieutenant-Generals.
- 22. Auditor-General, Chairman of Public Service Commission, and Chief Com-sioner with the Government of India; & missioner of Delhi, when within his charge

- 23. Air Officer Commanding Royal Force in India, Flag Officer Commanding Director, Royal Indian Marine; Members of Railway Board, Railway Financial Comisioner, Secretaries to the Government of Inc. and Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agri faund Research.
- Additional Secretaires and Joint Sc 3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and tancs to the Government of India, Commission in Sind, Controller of Civil Accounts; Finan Adviser, Military Finance; Judges of C Courts, Members of the Central Board Revenue, and Resident and Commander Chief at Aden.
  - 25. Chief Commissioner of the Andai and Nicobar Islands, when within his char and Chief Secretaires to the Governments Madras, Bombay and Bengal,
  - Commissioners of Revenue and C missioner of Excise, Bombay: Consul Engineer to the Government of India: Deve ment Commissioner, Burma, Director of Deve ment, Bombay, Director-General, Indian Med Service, Ducctor-General of Posts and Financial Commissioners, Judi graphs. Commissioners of the Central Provinces, & and North-West Prontier Provinces, Ma Generals; Members of a Board of Reven Members of the Public Service Commission ; Surgeons-General.
  - Chairman of the Madras Services Co mission. Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Unive
  - Agents of State Railways; Contic 28 Agents of State (aniways; Confident of the Chitency, Additional Judicial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioners of Divisioners of the 2nd Class, Deputy Audit General in India, Revenue and Divisioners, North-West Frontier Provi within their respective charges,
  - 29. Members of the Indian Civil Service 30 years' standing, whose position but for 1 Article would not be lower than Article 34.
    - 30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
    - 31. Advocates-General, Madras and Boml 32. Chief Secretaries to Governments of
  - than those of Madias, Bombay, Bengal : Assam.
  - 33 Accountants-General, Class I; Air Fo Officer Commanding, Aden; Brigadiers, Cen Commissioner for India; Chief Controller Stores, Indian Stores Department; Commission Northern India Salt Revenue; Director-Gene of Archeology in India, Director of the Geol-cal Survey; Director, Intelligence Burer Director of Ordnance Factories and Manuactu Director of Railway Audit, Educational Co missioner with the Government of Ind His Majesty's Senior Trade Commission Calcutta, Inspector-General of Forests, Milit Accountant-General, Public Health Comm Surveyor-General of India.

The Vice-President of the Council appointed under section 48 of the Government of In Act ranks in the same article of the Wariant but senior to his colleagues on the Council,

- Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar of Mines, Commissioners of Police in the Presi-Islands; Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Chief dency Towns and Rangoon; and Settlement Secretary to the Government of Assam; Chief Commissioners.

  Secretary to the Government of the North-West

  41. Collectors of Customs Collectors and Frontier Province; Commissioners of Division; Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Salt RevJudicial Commissioner, Western India States
  Agoncy; and Residents of the 2nd Class;
  Revenue and Division; Revenue, Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of the Commissioner of Class of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Commissioner of Casterna Cas
- taries to Local Governments.
- 36. Accountants-General other than Class I, Chief Accounts Officer, East Indian Railway; Chief Anditor of State Railways, Chief Com-mercial Managers of State Railways, Chief mercial managers of State Radiways, Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers. Florests, Chief Engineers, Telegraphs, Chief Operating Superintendents of State Radiways, Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Radiways, Chief Stores, Department; Director of Public Information Mining Engineer, Railway Board; Colonels, tion, Government of India, Director of Punic Information of Command Controllers of Military Accounts; and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay. Director, Regulations and Forms in the Army Directors of Agriculture; Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa; Director of Army Department, Secretary to the Imperial Council Audit; Director of the Botanical Survey of India; of Agricultural Research, Secretary, Public Director of Civil Aviation in India, Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments; Director, Class within their respective charges, Instruction under Local Governments; Director, Class widin their respective onarges.
  Military Lands and Cantonments; Director, 13. Director, Central Research Institute, Railway Board; Directors of the Survey of India; Director, Zoological Survey, Expert Advisors, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Financial Advisor, Posts and Telestoners an graphs, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Ene The Bombay and Calcutta; Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North-West Frontier Province; Inspectors-General of Prisons under Local Governments; Master of Security Press, Nasik, Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years' civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, President of the Forest College and Research Institute; Provincial Directors of Public Health, and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.
  - 37. Military Secretary to the Viccioy.
- 38. Solicitor to the Government of India and Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Bengal.
- 39. Presidency Senior Chaptains of the Church of Scotland.
- 40. Chairmen of Port Trusts and of Improve-

Additional Judicial Commissioners; Chief Rangoon, within their charges, Chief Inspector

- Agoncy; and Residents of the Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, North-West Frontier Province. Calcutta, Commissioners of Distrets, Deputy 35. Non-Official Presidents of Municipal Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Corporations in Presidency Towns and Rangoon, District and Sessions Judges (inclinding the within their tespective municipal jurisdictions, Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpun, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; and Secretary Political Agents and Superinfendents, and tarries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretary (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class), Commissioners of Income Tax: Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments
  - 42 Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Deputy Secretaries to the Government Director, Regulations and Forms in the Army Department . Establishment Officer in the Army Service Commission, Secretary to the Railway Board , and Secretaires to Residents of the First

  - 44. Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests; Budget Officer, Finance Department; Government of India , Chief Electrical Engineers; Civilian Superintendents of Clothing Factories; Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, Comptroller, Assam; Conservators of Forests, Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Controller of Marine Accounts; Controller, Royal An Force Accounts, Deputy Agents, Deputy Trathe Managers, and Officers\* of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office; Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Deputy Director, Ordnance Factores and Manniacture (if a crythan); Deputy Inspectors-General of Police; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Director, Medical Research; Directors of the Persian Gulf ment Trusts of the Presidency Towns, Rangoon Medical Research; Directors of the Persian Gulf and Karachi; Chief Executive Officers of the Section and of the Persian Section of the Indo-Municipalities of the Presidency Towns and European Telegraph Department; Directors of

\* Present incumbents of the other of Chief Engineer who have ranked in entry 33 of the Warrant of 1898 will rank in entry 33 of this Warrant until they relinquish their office as

Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotive Department; Superintendents, Carnage and Wagon Department, Controllers of Stores; Sonior Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent, Chief Medical Officer; Deputy Chief Tansportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers, and Deputy Chief Lugineers.

Chief Engineers.

Telegraph Engineering; Director of Wireless; 1st and 2nd Class); Second Assistant Resid District Controllers of Military Accounts, and Protectorate Secretary, Aden; and Set Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Madras Services Commission; Members of the Madras Services Commission; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Political Department of years' standing, Chief Forest Officer, Andam 18 years' civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Postmasters-General; Signal Engineers; and Superintending Engineers.

- 45. Assay Master, Bombay; Deputy Auditors-General, and Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Calcutta and Northern India.
- Actuary to the Government of India; 46. Actuary to the Government of India, Chief Inspectors of Explosives, Chief Judges of Small Cause Conts, Presidency Towns and Rangoon; Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps; Directors of major Laboratories, and Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.
- 47. First Assistant to the Resident at Aden
- and Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
- 49. Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, 49. Gmel Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Cawinpore; Commissioner of Labour, Madras; Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras; Directors of Industies; Directors of Land Records; Directors of Vetermary Services; Excise Commissioners; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governordeneral, Rajputana; Inspectors-General of Registration; Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore Registrate of Co-operative Societies, Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory. Shahiahanpore.
- 50. District Judges not being Sessions Judges, within their own districts.
- First Assistants to the Residents at Baroda and in Kashmir.
- Chairman of the Port Trust, Aden; and Military Secretaries to Governors.
- 53. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.
  - 54. Sheriffs within their own charges
- 55. Collectors of Customs; Collectors and Magnetrates of Districts; Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras & Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Amer-Meiwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Sectetaries to Local Governments; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Judicial Assistant, Aden; Voltical Agents and Supermetendents; Residents (other than those of the

- and Nicobar Islands; Controller of Inspecti Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Departmen Controller of Purchase, Calcutta Cucle, Ind Stores Department; Deputy Directors Purchase, Indian Stores Department; Dep Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Depi Director-General of Archaeology; Depi Director of Industries, United Province Deputy Registrar of Go-operative Society United Provinces; Government Solicitors of than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitors the Government of India; Managing Direct the Government of India; Managing Direct
  Opium Factory, Ghazipur; Officeis of t
  Indian Educational Service and of the Indi
  Institute of Science of 18 years' standin
  Principals of major Government College
  Principal, School of Mines and Geolog
  Registrars to the High Courts; Secretairs
  Lorghlyte Councils. Private Secretaries to Governois, Political Secretaries to Governois, Political Secretary, Aden.

  48. Administrators-General; Chief Presidency Magnstrates; Deputy Directors, Rullway Board; Judicial Assistant, Aden, when within his charge; Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, and Officers in Class I of the General or the University Programment Test House; Superintendent of the Survey of India: Assistant Directors-General of the Survey of India: Assistant Directors-General of the Survey of India: Assistant Directors-General of the Survey of India: Assistant Directors of Forest Divisional Engineers, Telegraph and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraph and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Secretaries Registaries to the high Courtes; Secretaries Registaries to the high Courtes; Secretaries Registaries to the high Courtes; Secretaries Registaries to the high Courtes; Secretaries Registaries Councils; Superintendent of the Survey of India: Assistant Directors-General of the Survey of India: Assis Divisional Engineers and Assistant Division Engineers, Wireless, Executive Engineers of t Indian Service of Engineers holding a char declared to be of not less importance than the of a division, Foiest Engineers, Instruct Wireless, Officers of the Archæological as Whiches, Unicers of the Archeological a other Scientific Departments, Officers of t Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of t Indian Vetermary Service, Officers of the General of the Public Works Last of t Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Officers the Superior List of the Military Account Department, Officers of the Superior Reven Establishment of State Railways who hold t rank of District Officer or a position of simil status, Officers of the 1st Division, Superi Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Departmen Senior Inspector of Mines, Superintenden and Deputy Commissioners of Police; Wirele Research Officers, Officers of the Bengal Pil-Service of 21 years' standing.
  - 57. Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, Deputy Director of Public Inform tion, Government of India; and Under Secr taries to the Government of India.
  - 58. Agent-General in India for the Brite Protectorate in Africa under the administratic of the Colonial Office; Consulting Surveyor the Government of Bombay; Directors Survey, Madras and Bengal, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; Libraria Imperial Library; Public Analyst to the Go ernment of Madras.

Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 bit less than 20 years' standing; and Works Managers of Ordinance Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum; District Factories, Sanitary Electrical and Architectural Specialist officers will take precedence plays of less than 12 years' standing; Divisional maccordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department officers of the corresponding rank.

- 60. Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, Assistant Executive Engineers of 12 years' standing; Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras; Inspector of Clothing Stores, Shahpalampur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 10 years' standing; Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office; Presidency Post masters; Superintendent, Bombay Otto Survey and Land Records, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing, Assistant Collectors of Customs' Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conserva-Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conserval Public Proscention in Bengal and In Sind. tors of Forest, Divisional Engineers, and Assistant Provisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Divisional Engineers, and Assistant Divisional Engineers, and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Companies, Bombay, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Executive Engineers of the Indian Indian Engineers, Executive Engineers of the Indian Indian Engineers, Companies, Bengal; Secretary, Board of Examiners, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Engineers of Engineers bidding a charge declared Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Forest Engineers, Instructor, Witeless, Officers of the Archeological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service, Officers of the Indian Agrentant pay of the time-scale; and Superintendents of Service, Officers of the Indian Vetermany Central Jails and Curl Singeons not belonging Public Works Last of the Indian Adult and Accounts Service, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, I. The entries in the above table apply excluding the Superior Revenue Establishment sincly to the persons entered therein, and while of State Railways who hold the lank of District regulating their relative precedence with each Officer or a position of smular status, Officers other, do not give them any precedence over of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of members of the non-official community resident
- 61. Assistant Commissioners (Senior). Northern India Salt Revenue, Assistant Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Controller of Inspection, Calcutta dence inter se, ac Circle, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Into that number, Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director of Intelligence, Indian

  3 When an of Stores Department; Assistant Directors of tion in the table, he will be entitled to the Purchase, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Dairy Faims; Assistant Directors of Public Health; Assistant Directors, Railway Board; Assistant Financial any number in the table will tank in that num-Adviser, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries bei below permanent incumbents. to the Government of India; Chemical Examiner ancht; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilets in Bengal and Bombay; Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Guif Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chef Inspectors of Factories and Boiler Steamer employed in the Persan Gilli Section in the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Curator of the Burcau of Education, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, toned in this table to take rank according to Adjutant-General's Branch; Deputy C o m general usage, which is to be explained and missioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; determined by the Governor-General in Council

Engineers, whereas, o less than 12 years standing, Emigration Commissioner, Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gull Section of the Indo-Emiropean Telegraph Department; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers of less than 12 years; standing, Flist Assistant Commissioner, Portugues Blan , General Managers, Northern India Salt Revenue : Honorary Presidency Magistrates , Judge of the City Civil Court, Madias, Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals. Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service of 10 years' standing, Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department, Presidency Magistrates; Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration, Calcutta; Protectors of Emigrants; the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Service, Semor Income Tax Officer, Bombay, and Income Tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale; and Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Singeons not belonging

- the Telegraph Department, and Wneless Re-in India, who shall take their place according search officers of 12 years' standing.
  - 2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence inter se, according to the date of entry
  - When an officer holds more than one posihighest position accorded to him.
  - 4. Others who are temporarily officiating in

in case any question shall arise.\* When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italies, provided he holds an appointment in

7. Nothing in the foregoing rules to dispute the existing practice relating to precedence at the Courts of Indian States or on occasions of intercourse with Indians, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

8. The following will take courtesy rank as shown .-

Consuls-General,—Immediately after Article 33, which includes Brigadiers. Consuls--Im-mediately after Article 36 which includes Colonels; Vice-Consuls -- Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors

Consular officers de carriere will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not de carrière

9. The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India --

Peers according to their precedence in England, Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick, Privy Councillors, Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India— Immediately after Members of the Governor-the wives of Members of the Governor-Gene. General's Executive Council, Article 8

\* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or A deacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconly on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows:-Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Chief Justice of Bengal, Articl Bishops of Madras and Boinbay, immediately after Chief Justice of a High Court other t that of Bongal, Article 12

Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Chief Commissic of Delhi, when within his charge, Article 22.

Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown, immediately after Chief Secreta to Governments, other than those of Madias, Bombay, Bengal and Assam, Article 32.

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in Article 33.

Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur, in Article 39.

No of

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland the United Kingdom according to da Patents; Knight Grand Cross of the I Knights Grand Commander of the Star of I Amghts Grand Cross of St. Michael an George; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Commander of Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of Indian Empire; Knights Gr Royal Victoria Order; Knights Grand Cre the Order of the British Empire—Immed. after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article

Knight Commander of the Bath Kn Commander of the Star of India; Kn Commander of St. Michael and St. Geo Knights Commander of the Indian Em knight Commander of the Royal Victoria Order, Knight Commander of the Order o British Empire, Knights Bachelor—Ir diately after the Residents of the 2nd ( Article 28.

10. All ladies, unless by virtue of holdin appointment themselves they are entitled higher position in the table, to take place cording to the rank letten assigned to respective husbands, with the exceptior wives of Peers and of ladus having preced in England independently of their husba and who are not in rank below the daught the rank and the rank below the daught the rank and the rank below the daught the rank and the rank below the side of the side of the rank below the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the sid and who are not in rank below the daugr of Barons, such ladies to take place acc ing to their several ranks, with reference such precedence in England numediately a Executive Council.

#### SALUTES.

Imperial salute Royal salute			••	••	guus. 101 31
Members of the					31
Foreign Sovere		and n	embers	ot	21
Maharajadhirag	a of N	epal			21
Sultan of Canzi	bar	٠.			21
Ambassadors					19
Prime Minister					19
Governor of the India.	Fren	ch Set	llements	ın	17
Governor of Por	rtugne	se Ind	1a		17
Governors of Hi					17
Lieutenant-Gov Colonics.	ernors	oi Ri	s Majest	, 's	15
Maharaja of Bh	utan				15
Plenipotentiario		Envo	·s		15
Governor of Da			, .		9
Governor of Div	1		.,		9

Persons

Occasions on which salute is fired.

When the Sovereign is present in person. On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accessi and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereig the Buthday of the Consort of the Reigni Sovereign; the Buthday of the Que Mother, Proclamation Day.

On arrival at, or departure from, a milita station, or when attending a ceremony.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.		
Viceroy and Governor-General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ecomony.		
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming of relinquishing office whether temporarily of permanently. On occasions of a public atrival at, of departure from, a multiary station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Diribar, or when paying a formal yields a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if despited.		
Residents, 1st Class Agents to the Governor-General Commissioner in Sind Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	13 13 13 13	Same as Governors.		
Residents, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or reluquishing office, and		
Political Agents (b)	11	on occasion of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from a military station.		
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).  Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General	19	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on tornial ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.		
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	••	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K.R.).		
G.Os.C. in C - Commands (d) Major-Generals Commanding Districts	15 13	On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from, a military station		
(d). Major-Generals and Colonel-Commandants Commanding Brigades (d).		within then command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.		
Permanent Salutes	to R	uling Princes and Chiefs.		
Salutes of 21 guns.		Cutch. The Manarao of.		
Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.		Jaipur. The Maharaja of.		

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.

Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of.

Hyderabad. The Nizam of.

Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.

Mysore. The Maharala of

## Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.

Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of.

Kolbapur. The Maharaja of.

Travancore. The Maharaja of.

Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of

#### Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.

Bikaner. The Maharaja of.

Bundi. The Maharao Raja of.

Cochin. The Maharaja of.

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 15 guns

Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of. Dewas (Jumor Branch). The Maharaja of.

Karauli. The Maharaja of,

Patiala. The Maharaja of.

Kotah. The Maharao of.

Rewa. The Maharaja of. Tonk. The Nawab of.

Alwar. The Maharaja of. Bauswara. The Maharawal of.

Bhutan, The Maharaja of.

Datia. The Maharaia of

Dhar. The Maharaja ot.

Idar. The Mahara a of.

Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.

Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.

Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of

<sup>(</sup>c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.
(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Khairpur. The Mir of.
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Rampur. The Nawab of.
Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Sirohi. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of. Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of . Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of. Dhrangadhra. The Maharara of. Jaora. The Nawab of. Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of. Jind. The Maharaia of. Junagadh The Nawab of. Kapurthala. The Maharaja of. Nabha. The Maharaja of. Nawanagar. The Maharam of Palanpur. The Nawab of. Porbandar. The Maharaja of. Raipipla. The Maharaja of, Ratlam. The Maharaja of. Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of. Alirajpur. The Raja of. Baoni. The Nawab of. Barwani. The Rana of. Bijawar. The Maharaja of. Bilaspur. The Raja of. Cambay. The Nawab of. Chamba. The Laja of. Charkhari. The Maharaja of. Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of. Faridkot. The Raja of. Gondal. The Thakur Saheb of. Janjira. The Nawab of. Jhabua. The Raja of. Maler Kotia. The Nawab of. Mandi. The Raja of. Manipur. The Maharaja of. Morvi. The Maharaja of. Narsinggarh. The Raia of Panna. The Maharaja of Pudukkottai. The Raja of. Radhanpur. The Nawab of. Rajgarh The Raja of. Sailana. The Raja of. Samthar. The Rais of. Sirmur. The Maharaja of. Sitamau. The Raja of, Suket. The Raja of, Tchri. The Raja of,

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of. Banganapalle. The Nawab of. Bansda. The Raja of. Baraundha. The Raja of. Bariya. The Raja of. Bhor. The Raja of. Chhota Udepur. The Raja of. Danta. The Maharana of. Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of. Hsipaw. The Sawbwa of. Jawhar. The Raja of. Kalahandi. The Raja of. Kengtung. The Sawbwa of. Khilchipur. The Rao Bahadur of. Limbdi The Thakor Saheb of. Loharu. The Nawab of. Lunawada. The Raja of. Mathar, The Raja of. Mayurbhani. The Maharaja of. Mudhol. The Raja of. Nagod. The Raja of. Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of. Patna. The Maharaja of. Raikot. The Thakor Saheb of. Sachin. The Nawab of. Sangh. The Chief of. Sant. The Raia of. Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of. Shahpura. The Raja of. Sonpur. The Maharaja of. Vankaner. The Rai Saheb of. Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of. Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

#### Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wall of.

#### Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner, Licut.-General His Highness Maharata Sir Gança Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., Maharaja of. Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.

Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidbana, c.i. Maharani of.

Patiala, Licut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahinda Bahadur, G.C.S., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O, G.B.E., A D.C., Maharaja of.

Tonk. H. H. Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhanimad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.. Nawab of.

## Salutes of 17 guns.

Alwar. Colonel His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja Rana of

Orchha His Highness Maharaja Mahendia Sawai Su Piatal Singh Bahadui, 6.081, 6.01E, Maharaja of.

#### Salutes of 15 guns.

Benares. Licutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.O. S.I., G.C.I. E., Maharaja of.

Jind, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaia Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendia Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Junagadh. His Highness Vali Ahad Mohaba Khanji Rasulkhanji, Nawab ot.

Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Manaraja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G. B.E., Maharaja of.

Nawanagar. Colonel His Highness, Maharaja Shri Digvijaysinhiji, Maharaja ot.

## Salutes of 11 guns.

Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, a.c.s.i., a c.i.e., a c.v.o., of Bombay.

Bariya. Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of.

Chitral. His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-u-Mulk, K.C.I E., Mehtar of.

Dharampur, H. H. Mahatana Vijayadevji of, Lunawada, His Highness Maharana Birbhadrasinhji, Raja of.

Sangli, Lt.-Meherban Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiro alias Appa Saleb Patwardhan, kci E., Raja of.

Vankaner. Captain His Highness Raj Sabeb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja Saheb of, Salutes of 9 guns.

Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.

Loharu. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-dun Ahmad Khan
Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ex-Nawab of.

Mong Mit, Ukhin Manng, K.S.M., Sawbwa of.

### Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Bhopal. The Bezam (or Nawab) of. Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently-

Udappur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

## Satute of 19 guns.

Bharatpur. The Maharaia of.

Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharaja of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

#### Salute of 17 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of. Khairpur. The Mir of. (Within the limits of their own territorics permanently.)

#### Salutes of 15 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Jund. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Ratiam. The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories,
permanently.)

#### Salutes of 13 guns.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently,)

## Salutes of 11 guns.

Savantvadi. The Sar Desa; of .. .. Within the limits of his own tenitory, permanently.

#### Salutes of 5 guns.

Abu Dhabi, The Shaikh of		 	Fired by British Ships of War in the Per-
			sian Gulf at the termination of an official
Bunden Abbes The Correra	اه		visit by this Chief.

Muhammerah. Eldest son of the Shaikh of ... Fired on occasions when he visits one of 11s Majesty's ships as his father's representative.

## Salutes of 3 guns.

Ajman The Shalkh of			)
Dibai. The Sharkh of		• •	
Ras-al-Kheima The Shaikh of			sian Gulf at the termination of official
Shargah. The Shaikh ot			visits by these Chiefs.
Umm-ul-Qawain The Sharkh of	• •	••	J

#### TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

#### Salutes of 11 guns.

His Excellency Sharkh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalilah, K.C.I.F., CS I., Sharkh of Bahrain. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

## (TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES.

### Salutes of 17 guns.

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

#### Salutes of 13 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family.

## Salutes of 9 guns,

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Museat when not a member of the ruling family.

#### Salutes of 7 guns.

Bahrain. The Shaikh of. Kuwait. The Shaikh of. Muhammerah. The Shaikh of. Quatr. The Shaikh of.

Salutes of 5 guns.

Pairain. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family.

Kuwait. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family.

Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

## (TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

### Salutes of 13 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.J., Shaikh of Muhammerah. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an officirl visit by this Chief.

Chetwode

The Marquess of Zetland. H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar Baron Lloyd Viscount Lee of Farcham The Earl of Lytton Baron Irwin Sir Harcourt Butler Sir Leslie Wilson Viscount Goschen. Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood The Right Honourable Sii John Allschrook Simon Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur. His Highness The Maharaja of Kolhapin. Viscount Peel Lieut, Col The Right Honourable Sir Francis Sir Edward Maclagan Stanely Jackson. H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal. H. E. Sir William Malcolm Hailoy, H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir. The Right Honourable Sh Frederick Hugh Sykes. Lt -Col The Right Hon'ble Sir George Fredrick Stanley Field Marshal His Exectlency Philip

## Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller Sir Charles Stuart Bayley H. H. Maharaja of Jind Sir George Stuart Forbes H. H. Maharaja of Ratlam Sir Harvey Adamson Nawab of Murshidabad Bir John Ontario Miller Sir Murray Hammick Sir Reginald Henry Craddock Bir James McCrone Douie Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar Sir Benjamin Robertson Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan Sir Elliot Graham Colvin Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne H. H: Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch) Sir M. F. O'Dwyer Sir Michael William Fenton Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar Sir Edward Albert Gait H. H. Nawab of Maler Kotla Sir William Henry Clark Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox Sir Steyning William Edgerley Sir Harrington Verney Lovett Sir Robert Woodburn Gilian Maharaj Sii Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Dalv H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. Younghusband Sir T. Morison Lieut.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick Major-Gen. R C. O. Stuart Sir George Rivers Lowndes

H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser H. H. The Maharaja of Datia H. H. The Maharai Rana of Dholpur Lieut.-General Sir William Raine Marshall Sir William Vincent Sir Thomas Holland Sir James Bennett Brunyate Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowlatt Sir G. Carmichael Dr. Sir M. E. Sadier Major-Gen. Sir Harry Triscott Brooking Major-Gen, Sir George Fletcher MacMunn The Right Hon'ble Lord Southborough Sir George Barnes Sir William Marris Sir N. D. Beatson-Bei! Sir L. J. Kershaw Sir L. Davidson Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honomable Sh Samuel John Gurney Hoare The Right Honomable Sh Frederick Hugh Sykes. Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Raujitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria. Sir Hamilton Grant Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahım Rahimtulla Sir Charles Innes The Maharao of Sirohi H. E. Sir Montagu Butler H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla Sir Frederick Nicholson. II H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur Sir Frederic Whyte The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward Sir Abdur Rahim H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh Sir Basil Blackett Sir Henry Lawrence H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa Sir Bhupendianath Mitra. Sir Chumlal V. Mehta. Sir S. P. O'Donnel. H. E. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson H. E. Sir Eghert Laurie Lucas Hammond Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammar Habibullah Sir William John Keith Nawab Sir Sidiq Mahammad Khan of Bahawalpur H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder H. E. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency Sir James Crerar Sir Jean Ricu Sir George Lambert H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi Sir George Ramy. Sir Ernest Hotson Sir Denve Bray. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee His Highness the Raja of Mandi. Thakor Saheb of Limbeli. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. The Hon'ble Sir George Schuster. The Hon. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Kt. H. H. Maharaja Mahendia Sii Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Panna Major H. H. Raja Narendra Shah, of Tehri. The Hon. Sir John Perronet Thompson. Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers.

H. E.Sir James David Sitton. H. E. Sir Michael Keane. Lieut.-Col. H. E. Su Ralph Griffith. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-1-The Hon'ble Sir Joseph William Bhore. The Hon'ble Sir Harry Harg. The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmed Sald Khan, of Chritan. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Daffield Craik. Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn. Sir Reginald Arthur Mant H. E Sn Herbert William Emerson. H H the Maharaja of Benaics Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah H E Sir Clarendon Gowan H. H. the Maharaja of Mampur. Sli Edward Maynard des Champs Chamier. The Hon'ble Sit Frank Noves H. H. The Raja of Savantyadi The Hon'ble Sn John Ackroyd Woodhead H H The Maharaja of Karauh His Highness Si: Lakshmansingh of Dungarpur. His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar The Hon Mi R D Bell Su M L Gwyer

# Col. Charles Edward Vate.

Henry Aiken Anderson

Lieut-Col, Sir Arthur Henry McMahon. Charles Gerwien Bayne Hartley Kennedy. Wilnam Charles Macpherson Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery Wultam Thomas Hall Richard Townsend Greer Sir Louis William Dane Hermann Michael Kisch Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett Sir Frank Campbell Gates John Mitchell Holms Oscar Theodore Barrow Francis Alexander Slacke Percy Comyn Lyon William Arbuthnot Inglis John Alexander Broun Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron Sir Henry Montague Pakington Maj.-Gen. Hawkes Francis Capel Harrison Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart Norman Goodford Cholmsley Walter Francis Rice Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt Sir John Walter Hose Charles Ernest Vear Goument George Moss Harriott Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh Sir Edward Vere Levinge Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer James Peter Orr lierbert Alexander Casson William Axel Hertz Brevet-Colonel Sir Clive Wigram Herbert Thompson lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay ·tuart Lockwood Maddox r. Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker Lieut.-Col. Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon

Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel Sir John Stuart Donald Henry Montague Segundo Mathews Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang Bahadur Sir Horace Charles Mules Lieut.-Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson John Charles Burnham Col. Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere Lieut.-Col. Charles Mowpray Dallus Edward Henry Scamander Clarke Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose Oswald Campbell Lees Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Woods William Exall Tempest Bennett William Ogilvie Horne William flarrison Moreland Col. Lestock Hamilton Reid Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson Honorary Lieut.-Col. Raja of Lambagraon Lieut.-Col. Donald John Campbell MacNabb Henry Venn Cobb Frederick William Johnston William Henry Lucas Arthur Leslie Saunders Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder Sir Walter Maude Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump Sir William James Reid Walter Gunnell Wood John Cornwallis Godley A. Butterworth Sir Hubert John Maynard Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew Sir Hugh T. Keeling Sir Henry Sharp Sir Robert R. Scott Rear-Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler Laurence Robertson Sir John Ghest Cumming Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lushington Aj lin Sir James Houssemayne Du Boulay Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money T. A. Chalmers R, Burn Sn Godfrey B. H. Fell Major-General Sir W. C. Knight Sir Patrick James Fagan tt.-Col. Lawrence Impey Col. Benjamin William Marlow Lt.-Col. Harold Fenton Jacob Lt.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux Lt.-Col. Stuart George Knox Col. Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry Henry Cecil Ferard Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham Francis Coope French Sir Horatio Norman Bolton Major-General J. C. Rimington Colonel H. R. Hopwood Brig.-General R. H. W. Hughes L. E. Buckley C. H. Bompas M. M. S. Gubbay Major-Gen. J. M. Walter Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson

Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser Major-General L. O. Dunsterville Sir Hugh McPherson Sir Henry Fraser Howard Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux Col Charles Rattray Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell Major-General Sir Felix Fordati Ready Col. Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepeau Lieut -Col Patrick Robert Cadell Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas Richard Meredith Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig Herman Cameron Norman Major-General James Wilton O'Dowda Brevet-Lieut -Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson Colonel (temporary Colonel-on-the-staff) Charles Ernest Graham Norton Captain Wilfrid Nunn Major-General Hubert Isacke Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch Col. Frederick James Moberly Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorsbie Major-Gen William Cross Barratt Temporary Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray Col. (Honorary Brigadier-Gen.) Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison Colonel (temporary Major-Gen.) Frank Ernest Johnson Major-General Robert Archibald Cassels Frederick Campbell Rose Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
Peter William Monie
Major-General Charles Astley Fowler Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby Major-General Edward Arthur Fagan Major-General Herbert William Jackson Lt.-Col. Arthur Leshe Jacob The Hon'ble William Pell Barton C. F. Payne W. J. J. Howle, Sir Bentiam P. Standen Sir John L. Maftey Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen Lt.-Col J. L. R. Gordon, C.B. Colonel C. W. Profeit H. M. R. Hopkins R. A. Grabam Claud Alexander Barron Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke Lieut -Col. D. Donald Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad All Khon Qızilbash Col. G. B M. Sarel Col. D. A. D. McVean Col. H. G. Burrard Col. J. H. Foster Lakin Major General G. A. H. Beatty. Sir Robert Holland C. J. Hallitay Lieut.-General H. F. Cooke Lieut -Col E. M. Proes L. T. Harris Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji Sir Reginald Glancy W. R. Gourlay Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, I. A.

Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das Sn Arthur Rowland Knapp Charles Montagu King Rai Bahadui Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul 5. R. Hignell Major-General S. F. Muspratt W. E Copleston I rederick B. Evans B. C. Allen J. E. Webster Divan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Rain Chandra Rao Avargal Sardar Pahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief of Bugti Tribe Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart. Capt. Dudley Burton Napier North Sir Elward M. Cook, LC 8 Sir Francis Charles Griffith Maharaj Shii Fatch Suigh J. Hullah Sir John F. Campbell J. Milne The Hon'ble Sir James Donald Lt.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor E.S. Lloyd L. F. Morshead Str S. A. Smyth Colonel W. H. Jefferey C. G. Adam Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Gatu Raja Ejaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad D. H. Lees H. P. Tollinton A. W. McNair W. Sutherland Captain Sir E. J. Headlam S. F. Stewart Sir D. T. Chadwick M. E. Couchman F. G. Pratt Sir R. Oakden Major-General Sir T. H. Symons F. Lewisohn W. P. Sangster T. Emerson A. H. Ley Sir E. Burdon A. W. Pim The Hon'ble Mr A. W. Botham L. Birley N. Macmichael Sii A. Y. G. Campbell Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson B Folev A Langley Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Ferrar The Hon'ble Brigadier-General Sh T. H. Keyes R J. S Dodd Major II, G. Vaux. Sir Loonard Reynolds H. G. Stokes Rana Bhagalchand, Raja of Jubbal J. C. Ker Sir M. G. Simpson Lt.-Colonel C C. E. Bruce R. T. Harrison C T. Mullings H. L. Birdwood J. Ghosal

J. H. Field W. H. J. Wilkinson-Guillemard. H. A. Thornton C. J. Irwin J. E. C. Jukes. H. A. B. Vernon. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Couper. Nawab Malik Hayat Khan Nun. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad. H. K. Briscoc. G. Wiles. Sir Charles Tegart. C. Latimer. J. H. Garrett. C. B. Cunningham. T. H. Morony. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr. L. M. Stubbs G. Cunningham. Col. W. H. Evans. G. S. Wilson. Lieut.-Colonel G. D. Ogilvie J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S. Robert Duncan Bell John Tarlton Whitty Henry George Walton, I C S. Sir George Anderson, Kt. Colonel John Philip Cameron, I.M S. David George Mitchell, I.C.S. Douglas Gordon Harris. Brevet-Colonel Frederic Percival Mackie. The Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Gooffrey Lloyd, 1 C S. The Hon'ble Mr. Bertrand James Glancy. The Hon'ble Mr. John Collard Bernard Drake, I.C S. Charles William Aldis Turner, I.C.S. Charles Alexander Souter, I.C.S. The Hou'ble Mr. John Austen Hubback, I.C S. Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman, I.C.S. John Arthur Laing Swan, I.C.S. Atthur Ralph Astbury. H A F. Metcalfe. H Calvert C. B. Cotterel. E. C. Merville. R M Makwell. A H Mackenzie. W. H Lewis. R N. Reid. J. M. Clay. R. H. Thomas. R B. Ewbank. The Hon'ble M G Hallett. G T H. Bracken. C Tallents. H. Beckett. P J Patrick. Gordon. A Stewart. G Clow A Sachse. F Thomas. C Garbett.

# The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign. a Grand Master, forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and forty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 20 nominations in any one year); also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan. 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Govt. in India.

The Insignia are: (3) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, ious flowers, pencocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (fi) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing tom a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple-lice, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Imperial Crown gold; (in) The Badde consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Imperial crown, also gold; (iv) The Mantle is of Imperial nurple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size: (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a oadge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India. Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Viceroy (Viscount Willingdon).

Officers of the Order:—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

# Extra Knight Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

M Lane.

lony Brigadier G. P. Sanders.

## Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

H. E. Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of Mohammerah and Dependencies.

H. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal-al-Saud Sultan of Nejd

and Dependencies.

H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal.

## **Honorary Knights Commanders** (K. C. I. E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin Cavaliere Sir Filippo De'Filippi

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar, General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal

H. 11. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthli bin Ali Sultan of Lahej Sir Alfred Martineau

Commanding General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal

Gen!. Sir Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nopal

H. E. General Sir Yang-tseng-hsin, Chiang Chur and Governor of Hsin Kiang Province General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal.

H H. Saiyıd Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyid Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan, H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabiral Sabab,

Ruler of Kuweit. H. E. Shaikh Hamid Bin'Isa Al. khalifat Shaikh of Bahrain, C.S.I.

#### Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

II. II. The Maharao of Cutch H. H. The Maharaja of Gendal

Lord Ampthili

H. H. The Aga Khan Lord Lamington Sir Walter Lawrence

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner H. H. The Maharao of Kotah

Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parchad

Lord Hardinge Sir Louis Dane

Sir Guy Ficetwood Wilson

H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala Lord Willingdon

The Yuvaraja of Mysore

Sir Charics Stuart Bayley

H. H. the Maharaja of Jind The Marquess of Zetland.

Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

Sir Gulam Muhammad Ail, Prince of Arcot Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox H. H.Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore

Lord Lloyd.

H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar

H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala The Marquess of Reading

Lord Lytton H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra.

The Right Hon'bie Rowland Thomas Baring Earl of Cromer, C v.o.

Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent.

Sir Harcourt Butler

Sir Reginald Craddock, Rt. Hon, Sir Leslie Orme Wilson

Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtat Bahadur of Burdwan Viscount Goschen

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Lord Irwin

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson.

H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey

H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir The Right Hou'ble Sir Frederick Sykes.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal

Marquess of Linlithgow Lt -Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa. His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh.

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir

Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao Sirohi.

Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Palanpur. H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson. H. H. The Maharaja of Datia.

H. E. Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey De Montmorency. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee. His Excellency M. H. E., Baron Brabourne. His Highness the Nawab of Tank.

II. E. John Francis Ashley Lord Erskine
 II. H. The Maharaja of Indore.
 III. H. The Maharaja of Cochin.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. Sir Findlater Stewart.

#### Knights Commanders (K. C. I. E.)

Ex-Nawab of Loharu

Sir Andrew Wingate

Sir Alexander Cunningham Sir James George Scott

Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson Sir Gangadharrav Ganesh, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch)

Brevet-Col. Sir Buchanan Scott

Lieut,-Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband

Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon

Dr. Sir Thomas Henry Holiand

Sir Trevedyn Rashleigh Wynne

Sir Richard Morris Dane Sir Theodore Morison

Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Scallon

Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson

Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover

Cieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly Sir Henry Parsall Burt Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji

Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill H. H. The Nawab of Jaora H. H. The Raja of Sitamau

H. H. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner Rear-Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel H. H. The Maharaja of Bljawar Sir John Twigg Sir George Abraham Grierson Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein Dr. Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne Sir Frank Campbell Gates Sir George Macarthey Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusband Sir Brian Egerton Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani Lieut -Col. Sir John Ramsay Sir William Maxwell Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar Sir John Stuart Donald Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes Sir Edward Vere Levinge The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampai Singh of Luri Sudhauli The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Malık Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaivum Licut.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Urban Keary Sir George Cunningham Buchanan Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon H. H. The Baja of Rajgarh Maharaja of Sonpur Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant Lieut.-Col. Maharaja\* Sir Jai Chand, Lambargaon Rear-Admiral Sir D. St. A. Wake Lieut-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell Licut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell Sir William Sinclair Marris His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk Mehtar of Chitral Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh Sir C. E. Low, I.C.S. H. H. The Maharana of Udalpur Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Aveling Raitt Major-Gen. Sir H. F. E. Freeland Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson 2nd-Lt. Meherban Sir M. V. Raje Ghorpade, Raja of Mudbol Sir W. Maude, I.C.S. Sir C. M. Stevenson Moore, I.C.S. Vajor-Gen, Sir Willfrid Malleson Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir ir J. G. Cumming ir H. J. Maynard

leut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Skeen

The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi Sir H. A. Crump Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew Nawab Sir Khan-I-Zaman Khan, Nawab of Amb Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza Col. Sir W. H. Willcox H. H. The Maharaja of Panna Sir P. J. Fagan Sir Norcot Warren Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendruluvaru of Venkatagiri Siz C. A. Bell. Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. Haig Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim H. H. The Raja of Sangli Sir H. F. Howard Sir A. R. Knapp H. E. Sir H. L. Stephenson Sir R. A. Mant Sir B. N. Mitra The Hon'b'e Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikrampur, U.P. Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad Khan Bahadur Sahib Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sir H. McPherson Sir W. J. Reid Sir E. M. D. Chamier Sir R. E. Holland The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoy Sir G. Rainey Sir C P. Ramaswami Ayyar Sir S. P. O'Donnell Sir B. P. Standen Sir Denys Bray Sir H. N. Bolton Sir M. V. Joshi Sir John Thompson Sir William Barton Sir Frederick William Johnstone Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) Sir Grimwood Mears Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks
The Hon'ble Lieutenant Sir Muhammad Ahmedan Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, U.P. Sir Reginald Glancy Sir Clement Hindley The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Man Sir Fazli Hussain Sir Thomas Middleton The Hon'ble Sir Alan Pim Sir Frederic Gauntlett The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir B. H St. John Sir Alexander M. Stow The Phakur Saheb of Palitana The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Graham Sir Edwin Lutyens The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore Sir Ross Barker Sir Herbert Baker Sir Samuel Stewart

Sir Samuel Smyth

<sup>·</sup> Personal : Hereditary title is Raja.

Lieut.-Col. Gambhir Jung Thapa Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa

Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat H. E. Shikh Abdullah bin Qasim-al-Tbin

Taoyin Chur. Chu-jui-Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kashg

Major Masanosuke Tsunoda His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Kha

Khan Sahib Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo, M.B.

Sheikh Abdulla bin Jalowi, Amir of Hassa

Major Uttam Bikram Rana

Shaikh of Qatar

Nobumiche Sakenobe

Shaukat-ul-Mulk

M. A. J. Van Manen

L. J. A Trip

(), Jeidels

Guruji Hemraj Bada Kazi Marichiman Singh

Army

Rana

Lieut. Richard Beamish Lieut. Francois Pierre Paul Razy Lieut. Col. Bhuban Bikram Rana Lieut. Col. Shamshere Bikram Rana

Lieut.-Col. Dumber Shumshere Thapa

Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basniat

Sir Leonard Reynolds Sir James Sifton The Hon. Sir Archibald Young Glpps Campbell Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell, CSI., CI.E. Sir Osborne Arkell Smith, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson Sir Ceal Hermann Kisch H. H. The Maharawal of Binswara The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Usman Sahbi B thadur. The Hon'ble The Hon'ble Brigadier-General Sir Terence Humphrey Keves The Hon'ble Sir Walter Frank Hudson. The Hon'ble Maj-Genl. Sit John Wallace Dick Megaw. Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga H H, the Raja of Ah Rajpur Sir Shanninkham Chetty Sit James Alexander Ossory Fitz Patrick Sir Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes Su Alexander Norman Ley Cater Sit Harry Alexander Fanshawe Lindsay Sii Vernon Dawson The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-din The Hon'ble Su Edward Blunt Su Ernest Burdon Kt Su James Macdonald Dunnett Rai Bahadui Sii Bisheshwar Das Daga, II Nawab Jalahiddin Khan Bismathulla Khan Babi Nawab of Radhaupin Mahata a Pintap Chundra Bhanja Deo Maharaja of M vimbling Sir APicd Paisons The Hon ble Bartrand Glaney Sit Richard Carter Str Campbell Rhodes The Hon Raja of Bobbih Raja Brijnathsingh of Mathat, C.I. The Hon Mr C Latimer The Hon Mr A J Lame The Hon Mr G Cumingham Major-General E. F. Orton, I A Major-General D. Deane, I A. Sir A. P. Patro L. D. Wakely Honorary Companions (C. I. E., . Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp Dr. Jean Etienne Justin Schneider Haji Mohammad Ali Rais-ut-Tujjar of Muhammerah Sheik Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shaikh of Bahrein Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja-i-Nizam, Dv. Governor of Bandar-Abbas Commanding-Col. Ghana Bhikram Lieut.-Col. Partab Jung Bahadur Rana Major Alfred Paul Jacques Masson

A. Friederich V Champion Dr Yearn Philippe Vogel, Companions (C. I. E.) Thakur Bichu Singh Sir Rayner Childe Barker Sir John Prescott Hewett Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller Edward C. S. George Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar Fazulbhai Visram Charles E. Buckland
Sir Steyning W. Edgerley
Hony. Col. Sir Henry J. Stanyon Francis Erskine Dempster Lieut.-Col. John Shakespear Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbaiyar Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dholu Sir Benjamin Robertson Sir Duncan James Macpherson Henry Cecil Ferard Charles George Palmer Brevet.-Col. Samuel John Thomson Lieut.-Col. A. B. Minchin W. T Van Someren Col. Walter Gawen King Lieut.-Col. Sir Frank Popham Young Edward Louis Caprell George Moss Harriott Henry Marsh Lieut.-Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett Col. John Crimmin Sir William Jameson Soulshy Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine Waddell Mir Ausaf Ali Khan, General Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan Hony. Capt. Subadar Major Yasin Khan, Sarda Bahadur Lieut. Col. Gen. Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese Sidney Preston Sir Murray Hammick Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker Lieut.-Col. John Clibborn Col. George Wingate Col. Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bate Rao Bahadur Sir Pandit Sakdeo Parshad Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser Lieut.-Col. Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Walter Bernard deWinton Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kemball

Edward Giles Lieut -Col. Douglas Donald Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose Raja Sir Sikandar Khan of Nagar Charles Henry Wilson George Huddleston Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas Lieut.-Col.Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman William Bell Edward Henry Scamander Clarke Webster Boyle Gordon Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn George James Perram Sir C. Sankaran Nayar Walter Home Lieut.-Col. C. W. Waddington Lieut.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor Llonel Truninger William Harrison Moreland Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb Sir Hugh William Orange Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer Major Lionel Maling Wynch Major-General William Arthur Watson Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly Lotbiniere Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun Sir Thomas Robert John Ward Major-Genl. Sir Harry Davis Watson Sir Derek William George Keppel Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain Col. William John Daniell Dundee The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Sir Edward Albert Gait Robert Greig Kennedy Col. Henry Thomas Pease Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell Maj.-Genl. Arthur Le Grand Jacob Francis St. George Manners-Smith Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Field-Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood William Herbert Dobbie Raiph Buller Hughes-Buller Lieut.-Col. Francis Frederic Perry Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul Lieut. Col. Stuart Hill Godfrey Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King Col. Francis Raymond Maconochy William Ellis Jardine ir Frederick Loch Halliday Percy Wyndham

Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden Vibert Claude Verrieres Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan nlambar Mukharii kai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh John Newlands teut.-Col. Henry Parkin 11. E. Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler "ut.-Col. Stuart George Knox gar Thurston James Bennett Brunvate "ginald Edward Enthoven ary Venn Cobb unald Hugh Brereton diam Lochiel Berkeley Souter eph John Mullaly Sir John Hubert Marshall

Col. Frank Goodwin Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Chenevix-Trench James Adolpus Guider
Walter Culley Madge
Lieut.-Col. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton Licut -Col. Edward Gelson Gregson Col. Benjamin William Matlow The Hon'ble Licut.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers Sir Henry Sharp Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai Alexander Muirhead Alexander Emanuel English Kaye Edward Robert Blenkinsop Sir George Sanky Hart Col. George Henry Evans Col. Henry Burden William George Knight Rev. Dr. John Anderson Graham Sir Louis James Kershaw William Taylor Cathcart Hugh Murray do Pandit Kadas Narayan Haksar Lieut.-Cel. Ernest Douglas Moncy Lieut.-Col. John McKenzie Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Impey Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji Lieut.-Col. Frederick Fenn Elwes Cecil Archibald Smith Raja Sır Gurbaksh Sıngh Bedl Col. Gilbert Walter Palin Col. Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott Gerald Francis Keatinge Lieut.-Col. John Glennie Greig Brig.-Genl. R. E. T. Hogg C. A. Barron Charles Archibald Walker Rose Lieut.-Col. Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay Pierce Langrishe Moore Sir Alfred Chatterton Major Arthur Abercromby Duff Lt.-Col. John Lawrence William firench-Mulien Albert John Harrison Dr. Sir Prafulla Chunder Roy Major-General Sir William Bernard James Colonel Sir Sydney D'Aguilar Crookshank Sir Edward Denison Ross Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan Col. Reginald O'Bryan Taylor Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul Lieut.-Col. Frederic William Wodehouse Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry James Alexander Blake Shakespear Sir John Hope Simpson Lieut,-Col. William Glen Liston Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin H. de Vere Atkinson Walter Stanley Talbot Frank Adrian Lodge Rony, Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert William Layard Dunlop Raja Hrishi Kesh Laha

Joseph Terence Owen Barnard Alexander Macdonald Rouse Charles Cahill Sheridan Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Lisle Pollard-Lowsley Colonel William Wilfrid Blekford Henry Cuthbert Streatfield Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil Kaye Sir William Foster Col. G. K. Walker Sir Joseph Henry Stone Col. G. S. Crauford Sardar Sir Appali Rao Sitole Anklikar Major W. L. Campbell Hony Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell Abanindra Nath Tagore J. R. Pearson Col. R. J. Blackham Hugh Edward Clerk Dr. Sir Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari Frank Charles Daly James Gargrave Covernton Louis E. B. Cobden-Ramsay The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rangnath Narsingh Mudholkar Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis Col. William Molesworth Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Melita Leonard Birley Frank Frederick Lyall Lt,-Col. Frank Currie Lowis Lewis French Col. Walter Hugh Jeffery Richard Meredith Sir Albert Howard Lieut.-Col. E. D. Wilson Greig Richard Hugh Tickell Francis Samuel Alfred Slocock Lieut.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob Dr. Thomas Summers Kiran Chandra De Sir Frank Willington Carter Charles Montague King Shiekh Raiz Hussain, Khan Bahadur Nawab Berkeley John Byng Stephens Rear-Admiral Walter Lumsden Dewan Bishan Das. Brevot -Col. Sir Samuel Rickard Christophers William Peter Sangster Lieut.-Col. Frederick Marshman Bailey Sahibzada Sir Abdus Samad, Khan of Rampur Cecil Bernard Cotterell Sirdar Sahib Sir Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha Captain George Prideaux Millet Sir Sclwyn Howe Fremantle Dr. Zla-ud-din Ahmed Col. Charles Henry Cowie Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh Sir David Petrie Godfrey Charles Denham Lt.-Col. Charles Joseph Windham Herbert George Chick Col. Charles Henry Dudley Ryder Col. Cecil Lyon John Allanson Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad John Norman Taylor Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan Sir Lionel Linton Tomkins Douglas Marshall Straight Matthew Hunter

John Tariton Whitty

Moses Mordecai Simeon Gubbay Major-General Robert Charles MacWatt George Paris Dick Lieut.-Col. William John Keen Khan Bahadur Sheikh Maqbul Husain Col. George Sim Ogg Capt. M. W. Farewell Lieut.-Col. John Bertram Cunliffe Colonel William Montague Ellis Raja Sir Venganad Vasudeva, Raja Avargal Major-Genl. James Jackson James Anderson Dickson McBain Christopher Addams-Williams Hammett Reginald Clode Hailey Robert Thomas Dundas Reginald George Kilby Robert Egerton Purves Arthur Bradley Kettlewell The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das Hugh Aylmer Thornton Charles Stewart Middlemiss Major Frederick Norman White Sir John Loader Maffey William Nawton Maw John Edward Webster Brevet-Major A. G. J. MacIlwaine Col. T. G. Peacocke Lieut.-Col. E. J. Mollison Thomas Avery Captain E. W. Huddleston Lt.-Col. J. W. B. Merewether Lt.-Col. Ambrose Boxwell Lt.-Col. William Gillitt Major G. B. Power Brig.-General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow Temporary Major R. W. Bullard Lt.-Col. E. L. Bagshawe Charles John Emile Clerici Lt.-Col. A. K. Rawlins Sir William John Keith A. J. W. Kitchin W. R. Gourlay W. S. Coutts Col. Westwood Norman Hav Sir Charles Augustus Tegart H. E. Lieut-Colonel Sir Ralph Griffith Charles Francis Fitch Dr. M. Y. Young Sir P. J. Haitog Col. (Hony. Brig.-Genl.) H. A. Young Col. J. H. Dickson Lt.-Col. W. E. R. Dickson Col. William Edmund Pye Lt.-Col. S. M. Rice Col. C. B. Stokes Major E. S. Gillett Commander E. C. Withers Lieut.-Col. Edmund Walter Duncan William Wilson Francis Sylvester Grimston Capt. Victor Baylev John Dillon Flynn Col. Shafto Longfield Craster Sidney Robert Hignell Henry Phillips Tollinton Sir James MacKenna

**Edward Lister** Lt.-Col. David Waters Sutherland Sir James Crerar Col. Henry Robert Crosthwaite Hony. Lieut. Hilary Lushington Holman-Hunt Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman Paonaskar Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty Lt.-Col. John Anderson Sir Robert Glover Jaquet Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr-Hall Lt.-Col. (Alexander Hiero) Ogilvy Spence Lt.-Col. Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington Lt.-Colonel David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer Lieut.-Col. Harold Hay Thorburn The Hon'ble Major Nawab Muhammad Akbar Hony Capt. Muhi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur Hony, Capt. Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Pooran Singh Sirdar Bahadur Maj.-Gen. Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Col. Haider Alı Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Col. Philip James Griffiths Pipon Tempy. Capt. Cecil Sutherland Waite Air Commodore David Munraro Reverend William Robert Park Brevet-Col. Francis William Pirrie Capt. Hubert Mckenzie Salmond Lt.-Col. Felix Oswald Newton Mell Colone! Harry John Mahon
Hony, Lt.-Col. Seaborns Guthrie Arthur May Col. F. W. Bagshawe
Moens Col. F. E. Geoghegan Moens Col. Bhola Nauth Major Harold Richard Patrick Dickson Major (Tempy, Brlg.-General) Henry Owen Knox Charles Rowlatt Watkins Joseph Murbert Owens Harry St. John Bridger Philby Liout -Col. Lewis Cecil Wagstaff Lieut.-Col. Cyril Penrose Paige Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng Sawbwa of Kengtung The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Herbert Ley Sir Peter Henry Clutterbuck The Hon'ble Sir James Donald William Woodword Hornell Lt.-Col. Bawa Jiwan Singh Arthur William Botham Col. Henry Francis Cleveland Lt.-Col. William Byam Lane liarry Nelson Heseltine Alexander Langley Lt.-Col. Henry Smith Col. Francis William Hallowes Major Henry Coddington Brown Rai Bahadur Pandit Sir Gopinath ihala Sri Mansinghji Suraj Sinhji Kedar Nath Das t.-Col. Roger Lloyd Kennion t.-Col. Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough mut.-Col. Edward William Charles Noel rev.-Colonel C. M. Goodbody ent.-Col. J. G. Goodenough Swan · Col. John Izat

Lieut-Col. William David Henderson Stevenson Major John Gordon Patrick Cameron James Laird Kinloch Alfred James Hughes Sir Claude Fraser de la Fosse Henry Raikes Alexander Irwin William Frederick Holms Sir George Herman Collier Thomas Emerson Jvotsnanath Ghosal Colonel Sir George Henry Willis Licut.-Col. Ernest Alan Robert Newman Edward Charles Ryland Francis William Bain John Desmond Sir John Ernest Jackson Gurnam Singh Sardar Bahadur Kunwar Unkar Singh Sır Nasarwanji Navioji Wadia Brig.-General Robert George Strange Brig. General Robert Montague Poore Brig.-General Cyril Frank Templer Colonel Alfred Joseph Caruana Col. Herbert Austen Smith Lieut.-Col F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S. Sir Arthur Cecil McWatters. Lieut.-('olonel Davis Heron Col. Edmund Tillotson Rich Roderick Korneli Biernacki Hony. Brigadier-General Robert Fox Sorsbie Brig.-General A. B Hawley Drew Colonel Herbert James Barrett Major Harold Whiteman Woodall Lieut.-Col. Herbert Grenville LeMesurier Col. Rollo St. John Gillespie Col. Walter Fellowes Cowan Gilchrist Lieut.-Col. the Lord Belhaven and Stenton Lieut. Col. George McPherson Lieut.-Col. Norman Emil Henry Scott, I.M.S. Lieut.-Col. W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Mowbray Berkeley Lieut.-Col. Guy Sutton Bocquet Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert Vivian Bliss Colin Campbell Garbett Lieut.-Col. Wyndham Madden Pierpoint Wood John Brown Sydney Thubron L. S. Steward O'Malley Sir Provash Chandra Mitter. James George Jennings Sir E. M. Cook. Christian Tindall Arthur Innes Mayhew Austin Low Lieut -Col. Andrew Alexander Irvine Hubert Digby Watson Lieut.-Col. John Telfer Calvert Charles Gilbert Rogers Sir Bernard D'Olier Dariey Thomas Reed Davy Bell Walter Francis Perree Bertram Bercsford Osmaston Lieut.-Col. John Hanna Murray The Rev. Dr. William Skinner Col. Herbert Augustus Iggulden Col. Comdt, Richard Stukeley St. John Brevet-Lieut.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon

Lieut.-Col. Walter Mason William Alfred Rae Wood John Carlos Kennedy Peterson Lieut.-Col. Andrew Louis Charles McCorinick Lieut -Col. J. C. Lamont Capt. Charles James Cope Kendall Muhammad Afzel Khan Lieut.-Col. Sir Ernest Albert Seymour Bell Col. Francis Richard Soutter Gervers Albert Harlow Silver Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Baksh Sardar Lakhamgouda Basava Prabhu Sir Desar Col. W W. Clemesha, I.M.S. Col. Napier George Barras Goodfellow Col. P. Francis Chapman Lieut.-Col. H. J. Crossley Lieut.-Col. (temporary Col.) W. A. Gordon Major-General Su J. D. Graham Col. E. C. Alexander Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hamilton Lieut.-Col. C. A. Sprawson Lieut.-Col. H. C. Prescott Commander J. C. Ward Temporary Major C. F. Macpherson Captain F. C. C. Balfour P. L. Bowers SII H. A. Sams H. F. Forbes Col. C. L. Peart Hony, Brigadier-General H. De C. O'Grady Hon. Brigadier-General J. R. Gausson Major G. B. Murray Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas R. D. Bell Rai Bahadur Rala Ram Lieut.-Col, H. C. Beadon Lt.-Col. H. C. Barnes H. Clayton C. Bevan Petman, Bar-at-Law F. A. M. H. Vincent Sir R. Clarke H. H. Haines R. S. Hole Cursetji Nowroji Wadia E. Teichman Dr. D. Clouston Maharaja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray Col. R. A. Needham J. Crosby Sir Charles Innes P. P J. Wodehouse Captain E. I. M. Barrett Col. P. L. O'Neil Lieut-Col. G. G. Jolly Major A. P. Manning Sir Henry Tyler Col. H. W. R. Senior Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maddox Col. H. W. Bowen Col. J. B. Keogh Col. E. A. Porch Col. A. B. Fry Col. A. V. W. Hope Lieut.-Col. L. E. Gilbert Col. W. D. A. Keys Lieut-Col. W. M. Anderson Lieut-Col. C. do L. Christopher Major F. M. Carpendale Major A. H. Chenevix Trench

Temporary Major L. F. Nalder Lt.-Col. C. G. Llovd Temporary Captain R. Marrs G. Evans S. H. Slater Agha Mirza Muhammad Sir E. Bonham-Carter Col. J. H. Howels Jones Major-General W. E. Wilson-Johnston, Major W. S. R. May W. R. Dockrill G. M. O'Rorke Capt. C. R. Wason Rear-Admiral C Mackenzie. Lieut-Col. J. B. Hanafin Lieut.-Col. M. C. Raymond W. H. J. Wilkinson—Gullemard. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Jameson Lieut -General A. G. Wauchope Col Hon Brig General & F White. Hon, Major R. W. Hildyard-Marris Hon. Lieut. Mehr Mohammad Khan Sirda Bahadur Col. Hon Brig General R. M.Betham. Col. E. R. P. Boileau Col. W. L. J. Carey Sir J. A. Cherry Col. H. R. Cook Col. G. M. Duff Col. E. G. Hall Lieut.-Col. D. R. Hewitt Lieut.-Col. L. Hirsch Col. C. Hodgkinson Lieut -Col. G. Howson Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope Lt.-Col. J. H. Lawrence-Archer Lieut.-Col. C. N. Moberly Col Honorary Brig General H. C. Nanton. E. P. Newnham Sn Louis Stuart Lieut.-Col. J. W. Watson Major-Gen. N. G. Woodyatt Lieut.-Col. H. N. Young Lieut.-Col. E. L. Mackenzie Lieut -Col. C. N. Watney Ressalder Hony, Capt. Khan Sahib Sirda Bahadur Habibur Rahman Khan. Col. Charles Fairlie Dobba Lieut.-Col. George Stuart Doaglas Col. Charles Edward Edward-Cellins Major-Genl Hugh Edward Herdon Major Harold Berridge Major-Genl. M. R. W. Nightingale The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Sunda Singh Maithlia Sir H. Moncrieff Smith Sir F. St. J. Gebbie Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Miai Muhammad S. S. Ayyangar F. W. Woods Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smith R. S. Troup A. Brebner Sir G. Anderson Col. Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh Saiyid Nur-ul-Huda Col. John Anderson Dealy Major-General Sir Harry Christopher Tytler

Major-General A. L. Tarver General Sir Cyril Norman Macmullen Major-General Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird Col. Harry Dixon Packer Temporary Lieut.-Col. John Francis Haswell Col. Henry Charles Swinburne Ward. Lieut -Col. Duncan Ogilvie Sir James Scott Pitkeathly Lt.-Col. Charles Edward Bruce Lieut.-Col. Alexander Frederick Babonau Colonel Campbell Coffin W. C. Renouf Sorabji Bezonji Mehta Lt.-Col. R. Verney E. C. S. Shuttleworth Lt.-Col. C. R. A. Bond C. M. Hutchinson Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys Major F. W. Gerrard R. S. Pearson C. T. Allen C. B. La Touche Col. C. E. E. Francis Kırwan Macquold Capt. E. J. Calveley Hordern John Comyn Higgins John Henry Hutton John Brown Marshall Lieut.-Col. Clendon Turberville Daukes ('ol. H. L. Crosthwait C. Latimer Col E. H. Payne Col. E. E. B. Steele Col. E. C. W. Conway-Gordon Maj-Genl. C. Hudson Col. H. Ross Col. D. M. Watt Ikhal Muhammad Khan, Lieut.-Col. II E. Sir Michael Keane. Preut.-Colonel Philip Sykes Murphy Builton Sir Charles Morgan Webb Sir David Thomas Chadwick Harry William Maclean Ives Charles Maurice Baker The Hon ble Sir Geoffrey Latham Corbett The Hon'ble Lieut,-Col. Edmund Henry Salt John Tudor Gwynn Lieut,-Col. Frederick O'Kinealy Lieut,-Col, William Frederick Harvey Honorary-Col. Lionel Augustus Grimston Wajor-Genl. Sydney Frederick Muspratt Major Henry George Vaux Arthur Charles Rumboll liugh Charles Sampson Doctor Edwin John Butler Mexander Waddell Dods sır Dadıba Merwanji Dalal Varayen Malhar Joshi Hamid Khan or Harry Evan Auguste Cotton he Hon'ble Mr. Frank Herbert Brown olonel Arthur Holroyd Bridges dal.-Genl. Clement Arthur Milward lonel Arthur Hugh Morris 1-Col. Frederick Lawrence Gore Alexander Henderson Burn d. Charles Harold Amys Tuck

olonel Henry George Young
out, Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray

Bievet Colonel Sir Edward Scott Worthington John Edwin Clapham Jukes Alexander Montgomerie Evelyn Robins Abbott James Cowlishaw Smith John Richard Cunningham Stephen Cox Hugh Kynaston Briscoe Major Rivers Nevill Major-General Benjamin Hobbs Dearc Col. Lewis Macclesfield Heath Lieut.-Col. Lionel Edward Lang James Walls Mackison Arthur Lambert Playfair Basil John Gould Francis Pepys Rennie Sir Stewart Blakely Agnew Patterson Lieut,-Col. James Entrican Alexander Carmichael Stewart Adrian James Robert Hope John Willoughby Meares Major Kenneth Oswald Goldie Edward Francis Thomas Edward Luttrell Moysey The Hon'ble, Mr Justice Thomas Stewart Ma cpherson Maung Po Hla Arthur (ampbell Armstrong Sir Horace Williamson Alexander Newmarch Gerard Anstruther Wathen Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur Raja Maniloll Singh Roy Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir Nasarvanji Hormasji Choksy Alexander Marr Lawrence Morley Stubbs Colonel Robert St. John Hickman Lieut.-Col. Michael Lloyd Ferrar Levett Mackenzie Kave Coryton Jonathan Webster Mayne Walter Swain Cyril James Irwin Edwin Lossware Price Horace Mason Haywood Lieut.-Col. the Honourable Piers Walter Lei h Harry Tonkinson Alexander Shirley Montgomery Kunwar Jagdish Prasad Lieut.-Col. Andrew Thomas Gage Col. John Phillip Cameron Frederick Alexander Leete Lieut.-Col. Henry Ross Captain Victor Felix Gamble Major General Alfred Hooton Arnold Albert Musto Abdoor Rahim John Arthur Jones The Reverend Canon Edward Guilford Major Henry Benedict Fox Su Naoroji Bapooji Saklatwala William Stantlall Khan Bahadur Diwan Sir Abdul Hamid Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh W. Alder J. R. Martin Lt.-Col. D. G. Mitchell Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench E. G. B. Peel

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariyar

The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Sladen A. F. L. Brayne C. G. Barnett Lt.-Col. A. Leventon Lt -Col. C. Hunter Sir Robert McCarrison The Hon'ble Sir H. G. Haig Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib R. M. Maxwell J. H. Hechle Major D. P. Johnstone Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammed Hayat Khan Major the Rev. G. D. Barne J. Evershed C. A. H. Townsend E. W. Legh J. C. Ker F. F. Blon P. S. Keelan Colonel W. M. Coldstream C. W. Gwynne R. B. Ewbank Sir B. L. Dhlngra Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar Maulvi Sir Nizam-ud-Din Ahmed Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan P. G. Rogers C. W. Dunn R. E. Gibson Lieut.-Col. (l. H. Russell H. B. Clayton E. W. P. Sims Maung Maung Bya Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh W. T. M. Wright The Rev. E. M. Macphail (ol. Sir G. R. Hearne M. E. W. Jones Major-General R. Heard U. Mojumdar P. E. Percival L. O. Clarke K. N. Knox E. Cornan Smith Major G. C. S. Black Mirza Sir Mohamed Ismail J. M. Ewart Rai Bahadur T. N. Sadhu B. Venkatapathiraju Garu F. Clayton F. Young Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali A. W. Street R. B. Thakur Mangal Singh Sir A. R. L. Tottenham F. C. Turner J. A. L. Swan H. G. Billson Colonel C. H. Bensley T. G. Rutherford Lieut.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie Lieut.-Colonel E. C. G. Maddock F. Anderson G. Cunningham Major C. K. Daly H. Calvert Col. the Revd. W. T. Wright Bai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose Lai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri

Sir W. L. Travers Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahir Singh Bievet-Major Sir Hissam-ud-Din Bahadur Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto Rao Bahadur D. B. Raghubir Singh Lieut-Col. R. P. Wilson G. R. Thomas H. Tireman A. D. Ashdown T H. Morony C W. Lloyd Jones H. A Crouch W. Gaskell D. G. Harris Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hingston Sir R. P. Hadow Lieut.-Col. Sir W. D. Smiles J M Clay Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett Lieut.-Col H. R. Lawrence A. M. MacMillan Khan Bahadur Qazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmad Sir Oscar De Glanville K. B. Sır Behramji Hormasji Nanavati Surendra Nath Mullick J. R D. Glascott Col. S. H. E. Nicholas Kashuath Shriram Jatar Rao Bahadur Sir Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Acharya Avargal G Wiles Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan E R Foy B A Collins Sir R R. Maconachie P Hawkins C. M. King Sir H. W Emerson Sit P. A Kelly B S. Kisch F D Ascoli Licut.-Col. B. R. Reilly H S. Crosthwaite Lieut.-Col. R H. Bot Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar P. Hide F. W. Sudmersen The Rev. A. E. Brown Ramaswami Sriniyasa Sarma Sir E. H. Kealy T. R. S. Venkatarama Sastrigal Sir M. Irving Col. K. V. Kukday A. H. W. Bentinck H. L. L. Allanson G. S. Bajpai W. H. A. Webster Rai Bahadur H. K. Raha J. C. B. Drake Lieut.-Col. T. W. Harley G. Clarke Brevet-Col. D. G. Sandeman H. J. Bhabha Sardar Mir M. A. Khan A. C. Woolner A. L. Covernton P. S. Burrell Sir H. Denning

W. B. Brande G. W. Hatch C. U. Wills H. A. Lane K. H. Framji Col. W. H. Evans G. E. Fawcus F. Armitage Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tancock Col. H. L. Haughton Lieut.-Col. H. D. Marshal H. D. G. Law R. W. Hanson H. R. Wilkinson Lieut.-Col J. W. Cornwal R. D. Anstead D. Milne W. Roch G. K. Devdhar Chaudhari Sir Chhaju Ram Sir John H. R. Fraser Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Leicester C. W. C. Carson J. N. Gupta G. E. Soames H. C. Liddell A. G. Edie Sir Joseph B. G. Smith D. L. Drake-Brockman 1). M. Stewart R. Littlehailes J. A. Baker Lt.-Col. R. W. Macdonald C. S. Whitworth A. B. Briggs Col. L. D.' E. Lenfestey R. J. Hirst
R. J. Hirst
F. P. V. Gompertz
Lieut.-Col. A. G. Tresidder Major A. F. R. Lumby P. L. Orde Rai Bahadur Janak Singh Diwan Bahadur T. K. Mehta H. W. Nicholson A. G. Clow, I.U S. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. A. T. Stowell His Excellency Sir Clarender Gowan, I.C.S. Colonel C. C. Palmer J. Hezlett, I.C.S. G. T. Boag, I.C.S. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S. Lt.-Col. C. L. Dunn, I.M.S. A. R. Astbury J. N. G. Johnson, I.C.S. Lieut.-Col. C. E. T. Erskine Major R. O. Chamier E. H. Berthoud, I.C.S. R. A. Horton W. H. Doshi Sir G. Morgan K. B. Chong F. W. Thomas Durbar Shri V. M. Surag G. G. Dey J. G. Beazley A. E. Gilliat R. H. Beckett

T. B. Copeland

F. G. Arnould C. S. C. Harrison A. H. Mackenzie Col. C. P. Gunter Prof. R. Coupland W. S. Hopkyns. Lt.-Col. W. E. C. Bradfield Lt.-Col. L. Cook Brevet-Col. G. D. Franklin Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) B. R. Will Lt.-Col. J. Cunningham H. A. F. Metcalfe S. D. Smith G. E. C. Wakefield Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka Dr. H. G. Roberts Dr. J. A. Voelcker C. B. Pooley T. M. Lyle Lieut -Colonel H S Strong G. Macworth Young H. A. B. Vernon J F. Dyer William Mayes Lieut.-Colonel C I. Brierly J. M. D. Wrench H. A. R. Delves N. N. Gangulee Lieut -Colonel W. G Neale Lieut -Colonel L. E. L. Burne J R Dain, I C S F. H Fearnley Whittingstall Lieut-Colonel R. E Wright Lieut-Colonel H. H. Broome E. F. Gunter J. A Madan, I C.S. F. W. H. Smith R. S. Finlow W. L. Scott H. T. Holland G. H. Stoker D G. Lal. Lt -Col. H. R. N. Pritchard Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-Din Ahmed Major-General R. W. Anthony P. C. Tallents F. A. Hamilton C. A. Bentley J. Coatman P. W. Marsh J. G. Acheson J. D. V. Hodge Lt.-Col. A. H. Palln Lt.-Col D. Pott F. J. Playmen T. A. L. S. O'Connor F. V. Wylie Captain H. Morland J. McGlashan M. Lea J. Hormasji Rai Bahadur Sk. Ghosh Diwan Bahadur G. N. Chetti Garu Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Heale M. B. Cameron F. A. Sashsa M. G. Hallett A. J. Laine D. J. Boyd J. Clague

Col. G. W. Ross W. S. Jannyavala V. N. Garu T. Sloan R. G. Grieve S. Walker M. Webb H. L. Newman Major-Genl. W. V. Coppinger B. C. Burt Lt.-Col. A. F. Hamilton J. L. Sale W. P. Roberts Lt.-Col. J. C. More 5. B. Teja Singh Malık Mian Mohammed Shah Nawaz R. B. Kesho W. Brahma K. B. Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchanl Major-Genl. G. Tate G. Kaula F. B. P. Lory F. C Pavry F. F. R. Channer Lt.-Col. W. J. Powell D. G. Mackenzie R. R. Sunpson G. T. H. Bracken R. N. Reid F. H. Puckle B R Rau G. R. F Tottenham E W. Peny Lt.-Col H R Dutton Lt.-Col H. H McGann Lt -Col J. J. T. Mackinght Col, C H. Haswell ( W. E Arbuthnot Khan Bahadur Shatkh Abdul Aziz L Mason Lieut,-Col. S P Williams R. M. Statham M. Ratnaswami R. T. Rusell
G. R. Dain
G. S. Hardy
W. Booth-Gravely E. Gordon W. A. Cosgrave G. Г. S. Collins A Cassells J. A. Sweeney Captain H. Boves Lt.-Col. E. E. Doyle W. L. Stampe R. E. L. Wingate Lt.-Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell W. H. Lewis Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyriell M. L. Pasricha F. H. Burkitt F. T. Jones Lt.-Col. H. W. Acton Lt.-Col. H. C. Manders Major T. W. Rees C. F. Strickland Col. G. H. R. Halland Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna G. H. Spencer B. N. De F. C. Isemonger Col. I. M. Macrae

H. Bomford R. H. Williamson J. Master A. B. Brown F. W. Stewart H. V. Braham H. R. Uzielli J A. Dawson G. A. Shillidy G. T. H. Hardinge Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta A. W. W Mackie A. C. Badenoch khan Bahadur Nawab Muzuffar Khan H. R. Pate A. Mc Kerrol C. A. Malcolm Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine J. A. Thorne A. Monro P. C. Bamford Lt -Col F. C Temple Lt -Col H. C. Garbett H. Shanka Rau J. A. Pope Captain H. A. B. Digby-Beste H B Wetherill W S Fraser C. G. Chenevix-Trench L. C Coleman Rai Bahadui P. C. Bose Amii Sheikh Mahmadbhai Abdullabhai U Zaw Pe A. R. Leishman Muhammad Yamin Khan C. C Biswas J. T. Donovan H. R. Gould J. F. Hall S. T. Hollins C. T. Brett B. C. A. Lawther A. C. J. Bailey W. N. P. Jenkin Satish Chandia Gupta Kenneth Samuel Fitze The Hon, Mr. Bijay Kumai Basu Ernest Ferdinand Oppenheim, I.C.S. Dugald Stuart Burn Ghazaniar Alt Khan, I C S. Harold Graham, I.C.S. Frank Burton Leach, I.C S Lieut.-Col. Sherman Gordon Venn Ellis, D.So., Harold Argyll Watson, I.C.S. Henry Abraham Gubbay Alfred Ernest Mathias, I.C.S. John Pierson Buckeley, I.E S. Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts, I.C.S. John William Smyth, I.C S. Olaf Kirkpatrick Caroe Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bajanji Vachha Satyendra Nath Roy, I.C.S. Arthur Beatson Reid, I.C.S. Thomas James Young Roxburgh, I.C.S. Lieut -Col. John Morison, I.M S. Theodore James Tasker, I C S. Captain William Arthur Williams Norman Lindsay Sheldon Edward Charles Stuart Baker, O.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Hasan R. S. Purssell. John Carson Nixon, I.C.S. Lodhi Karim Hyder. Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, I.C.S. Colonel Neil Charles Bannatyne. Alma Latifi, O.B.E., I.C.S. Tom Lister, I.C.S. Claude Henry Gidney. Thomas Joseph Alexander ('raig. Robert Daniel Richmond. Colonel Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, I.M D. Colonel Henry Robert Baynes Reed, D.S.O., M.C., I.A. Edmund James Rowlandson. Roland Graham Gordon, I.C S. John Henry Darwin, I.C.S. Captain Mathew John Clarke. Sam Carter Mould. Gurunath Venkatesh Bewoor. Lieut.-Col. Walter Edwin Beazley Hugh Dow, I.C.s. Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Muhammad Husain. Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya. Dhanjibhai Hormusji Mehta. Allan Macleod, I.C.S. Ram Chandra, I C.S. Maj.-Gonl. William Charles Hughan Forster, 1 M.S. Sao Kine Maung, Sawbwa of Mong Mit State. James Reid Taylor, 1 ° S. (harles Lyall Philip, 1 ° S. (aptain Shor Mohammad Khan. Edmund Nicolas Blandy, I.C.S. Noel James Ranghton, I.C.S. Charles Gerald Ticvor. Colonel John Norman Walker. Lieut.-Col. Robert Bresford Seymour Sewell. Lieut -Col. Arthur Kenry Eyre Mosse. Lieut.-Col. Charles Teronce Chichele-Plowdon Edgar Stuart Roffey. Vivian Augustus Short. William Duncan MacGregor. Lieut,-Col. David Seton Johnston. Harold Riley Roe. Hugh George Rawlinson. John Gordon Cameron Scott. The Rev. William Herbert Greenland Padfield Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetta Prasad Bajpai. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain. Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banarji. David Keith Cunnison. Thakor Saheb Shri Madar Sinhji Vakhatsinhji Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir E. C. Gibson N. N. Anklesaria W. B. Brett C. St. Leger Teyen Col. R. H. Anderson J. H. Adam H. P. Thomas T. P. M. O'Callaghan J. Davidson Captain L. C. E. Crabbe Bt.-Col. J. McPherson J. de Graaff Hunter D. H. C. Drake D. H. C. Drake
A. G. Leach.
D. B. Meek.
Lt.-Col. H. F. E. Childers.
Lt.-Col. E, J. D. Colvin.

Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett. Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara A. M. Green J. N. Duggan A. J. Leech H. M. Shircore. A. S. Hands. Captain T. I. Stevenson. A. J. Raisman J A. Stewart K. L. B. Hamilton H. J. Twynam J. Prasad G. Flassat Col (Temp, Brigadier) G. A. Hate B. N. Rau L. H. Greg. J. R. T. Booth C. G. Chitham L. H. Colson R E. Russell N. Fitzmaurice A. C. Lothian Major G. L. Betham Rai Bahadur Diwan G Nath Major W. P. Hay C. E. S. Fairweather Lt.-Col A. D Stewart Lt.-Col R N. Chopia Major R T Lawrence K. G. Mitchell W. D. Croft Khan Bahadur M N Mehta Khan Bahadur Saakh Wahid uddin Raja Bahadur Jawahu Siigh, Raja of Sorangar Rana Shiri Chhatra Salji, Thakore Kadanah M. L. Darling. H. C. Green field, J. W Kelly. (201 (Temporary Bugadiei) R S Scott Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan, H M Hood S II Covernton. R N Gdehrist F. Canning Capt E H Daughsh J M. Blackwood Stuart P. E Attchrson Lt -Col J A. S Phillips F. T. de Monde W. Mc Rae. Capt A. W. Ibbotson A J. Mainwaring Major G. V B Gillian Brevet-Major H H Johnson Lt -Col H II King A. D. Gordon, E. L. Morriott, S. H. Bigsby. J Matthai, V. A. S. Stow. W. Roberts. A. F. Stuart. Lt.-Col. D. M. Field. C. P. Burton Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahm, Sardar Gangadharao Narayanrao Muzumdar, R. G McDowall. Col. A. J. G. Bird. F. Tymms.

F. J. Waller. M R. Richardson. B. C. Prance. L. G. L. Evans. Mohd, Saleh Akbar Hydari. I M. Stephens.
k. B. Mohd. Abdul Mumin
E. M. Souter. Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha. Lt.-Col E. S. Phipson. Lt. Col. J Powell Lt.-Col (Honorary Col.) A. B. Beddow. C G. Barber Phanindra Nath Mitra. A. D. Crombie, Major H. J. Rice. R. B Maclachlar. J. G. Laithwaite. C. K. Davidson. T. C. Crawford. K. B. Darabshah Edalji Nagarwala. Dewan Bahadur N. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. Malek Jorakarkhan Umarkhan, Talukdar of Varahi C. F. Waterfall J. F. Mitchell Hon, Brigadiei A H R Dodd, Hon Brigadiei D Ogilvy Hon Brigadier H B Tucker. W W Smart, Less. J S Thomson A A Ferguson R M Macdongall. P M Kharegat Major H G Howard. Col C. E. Vines. R Sanderson Col A, H. H. Miur Capt A G Munderell C, M Trivedi R H Hutchings, Manlyr Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Lient-Col B Higham, Lieut-Col R Knowles Lieut-Col G Loch F Williamson Capt. G. F. Hall. R. F. Mudie K. Sanjiva Row. C T Letton s N Gupta Maharaj Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala Capt W. B. Maxwell. R. C. Bustow. J. Fearfield J.A. R. Gner

### The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Tajmuhamedkhan of Badreshi, Nowsbera.

This Order was instituted Jan. 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It cor-sists of the Queen and Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Royal Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India, Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order. HE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen H. M. the Queen of Norway H. R. H. the Princess Victoria H. M. The Queen of Roumania H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice H. R. H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyl) H. I. and R. H. Grand Duchess the Cyril Lady Patricia Ramsay H. H. the Princess Marie-Louise Baroness Kinloss Lady Jane Emma Crichton Dowager Countess of Lytton Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava H. H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar H. H. Rani Sahib of Gondal Lady George Hamilton Amelia Maria, Lady White Baroness Ampthill Countess of Minto Marchioness of Crewe France Charlotte, Lady Chelmsford The Lady Willingdon The Lady Irwin Countess of Lytton Viscountess Goschen Lady Birdwood Lady Ali Shah. Viscountess of Halifax,

H. H. The Maharani Regent of Travancore II. H The Maharani of Bikaner. The Lady Stanley.

Distinctive Badges .- An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Baha-dur', 'Khan Sahib', Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regula-tions in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neek by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914 states;—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian title

should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kalser-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII, and on the reverse a laurel wreath energing the words For Distinguished Service. The medal, 12 inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 12 in. wide, with blue edges 2 in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Vicercy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class con-sists of a star of eight points, 12 in, in diameter, sists of a star of eight points, 1; in, in claimeter, having in the centre a ground of dark-blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and har from a dark-blue ribber 11 in valuer, the whole being surmouted by two between the two weaths is the inscription for wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class mentorious service. Within the paim wreath star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in is the word India. The medal, 14 in. in diameter, gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver is suspended from a scroll by means of a red The decoration is suspended from a simple ribbon 14 in. wide. The medals issued during loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 14 in. the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear the metals with an electron a reliable of the second control of the control of the second control of the contr

Order of British India. - This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army. Since 1878, however, any person, European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 11 in. in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion statant qurdant upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed Order of British India, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band 75 in in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is 1,70 in. in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre: there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of Bahadur, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medaj": but on service and dood conduct meda!": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legand Victoria Kelea-Lilled. On the record legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver on the obverse their bust in profile with the buckle according to class.

### THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decopreamble to the Royal Warrant—which ration—in gold for the First Class and in was amended in 1901 and 1912—being as silver for the Second Class—with the Royal follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Cypher on one side and on the reverse the Royal consideration that there do not exist words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service adequate means whereby We can reward in India"; it is suspended on the left breast important and useful services rendered to by a dark blue ribbon. Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the ex-pediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled in the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Series alleys, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D. vice in India." and consists of two classes, Aloysia, Rev. Mother Mary

### Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bhadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K.O I.E., M.L.A. Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur

Advani, M. S. Aiyar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara.

Ajaigarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kamal Kunwar

Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amar Nath Ampthill, Margaret, Baroness Anderson, I. R. Anderson, The Rev. H. Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina Archer, George Barnes Ashton, Albert Frederick Ashton, Dr. R. J. Baird-Smith, J. R. Ballour, Dr. Ida Ball, Mrs. B Bandorawalla, N. M. Banks, Mrs. A. E. Barber, Benjamin Russell Barber, Rev. L. Bardsley, Deaconess J B Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D. Barnes, Major Ernest Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes Bawden, Rev. S. D. Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien. Beals, Dr. 1. II. Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon Beck, Miss Emma Josephine Beckett, Miss G Bell, Lt -Col. Charles Thornlill Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M. Benson, Lady Benson, Lady Bentley, Dr. Charles Albert Bestall, Rev. A. H. Bhandari, Rat Bahadur Captain R. R. M. Bilore, Lady M. W. Bikaner, Maharaja of Bungley, Major-General Sir Alfred Benjamin, Miss Lena Adell. Birkmyre, Lady A. Bisset, Miss M. R. Blackwell, Mrs M F. Blanche Annie, Sister Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert Bonington, Max Curl Christian Bonnetta, The Very Rev M. E Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Lautour Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna. Bott, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U. N. Bramley, Percy Brooke Bray, Sir Denvs DeSaumarez Brayne, Mrs. I. G. Broadway, Alexander Brown, Rev. A. E. Brown, Dr. Miss E. Brown, Rev. W. E. Bruce, Mrs B. M. I Brunton, James Forest Buchanan, Rev. John Bunbury, Evelyn James, Bombay Bull, Henry Martin Burn, Sir Richard Burnett, General Sir Charles John Burton, Miss A. I. Busher, R C Buttler, Lady Ann Gertrude Caleb, Dr. C. C. Calnan, Denis Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil Campbell, Dr. Miss S.

Campion, John Montriou Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M.D. Carleton, Marcus Bradford Carlyle, Lady Carmichael, Lady Carstain The Rev. G. Carter, Edward Clark Cassels, Mrs. Sylvia Castor, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Ry., P.S.A. Chapman, R. A. B. Chatterton, The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D.D. Chatterton, Sir Alfred Chatterton, Mrs. L. Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Ray Chattiyar, M. C. S. Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chitnavis. Sir Shankar Madho Chitty, Mrs. Andrey Chute, Mrs. Coldstream, William Comley, Mrs. Alice Commissariat, (Miss) Sherin Hormuzshaw Copeland, Theodore Benfey
Coppel, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephen
Corbett, Capt. J. E. (Retd.) Cotesworth, Mrs B. Cousens, Henry Cox, Arthur Frederick Cox, R J H, Esq. Crawford, Francis Colomb Creighton, Deaconess Beatrice. Crosthwaite, The Rev. C. A. Crouch, H. N. Cullen, Mrs. E. J. Dane, Lady Darbyshire, Miss Ruth Das, Ram Saran Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramanuj Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra (with gold bar) Davies, Arthur Davies, Rev. Can. A. W. Davis, Caleb Davies, Mrs. Edwin Davis, The Rev. C. Davis, Miss Gertrude Davys, Mrs. Dawson, Brevet-Colonel Charles Hutton Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward Devi, Maharani Parbati deLotbiniere, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C. Joly Deodhar, G. K. Desika Achariyar, D. B. Sir T. Dewas (Junior Branch), Maharaja of Dhar, Her Highness the Rani Sahiba Luxmiba Puar of Dhingra, Dr. Behari Lal Dobson, Mrs. Margaret Dodson, Miss E. I. Douglas, Dr. E. Drysdale, Rev. J. A. DuBern, Amedee George DuBern, Jules Emile Duggan, Mrs. Jeenabai. Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards Earle, Sir Archdale Edgley, N. G. A.

Ernest, Dr. A. L. Evans, The Rev. J. C. Falkiner, Miss C. Fargetson, Father A. Farrer, Miss E. M. Fatina Sidika, Begum Saheba Ferard, Mrs. Ida Margaret Fosbrooke, Mrs. M. E. A. Frances, Sister Dorothy Francis, Edward Belcham Franklin, Miss H. M. Frmodt-Moller, C. F. Gedge, Miss E. Ghosal, Mr. Jyotsnanath Gibson, Mrs. M E. Gilmore, The Rev. David Chandle Glazebrook, N. S. Glenn, Henry James Heamey Goheen, Mr. R. H. K. Gonzaga, Rev. Mother Gordon, The Rev. D. R. Goschen, Viscountess Gould, Miss Hilda Graham, Miss A. S. Graham, Miss D. L. Graham, The Rev. John Anderson Gratan, Colonel Henry William Greenfield, Miss C. R. Gregory, Brother Griffin, Miss E. Guilford, The Rev. E. (with gold bar) Guyer, H. C. Gwyther, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Hahn, The Rev. Ferdinand Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfcur Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald. Hankin, E. H. Hanson, The Rev. O. Harper, Dr. R. Hart, Dr. Louisa Helena Harvest, Lieut.-Colone i Herbert de Vere Harvey, Miss R. Hatch, Miss Sarah Isabel Haughton, S. G. S. Hawker, Miss A. M. Heald, Lady Edith. Henderson, Mr. A. H. Henrietta, Mother Hey, Miss D. C. de La Hibberd, Miss J. F. Hickinhotham The Rev. J. H. Higginbotham, S. Hildesley, The Rev. Alfred Herbert Hodgson, Edward Marsden Hodgson, (Miss) F. A. Hoeck, Rev. Father L. V. Hogan, W. J. Alexander Holderness, Sir Thomas William Holland, H. T. (also bar.) Holliday, Mrs. E. M. Holmes, Major J. A. H. Home, Walter Hope, Mrs. L. M. Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie Hormusji, Dr. S. C. Houlton, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte, M.D. Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline

Hoyland, John Somer well Hudson, Sister L. E. M. Hume, The Rev. R. A. Hunan, Mr. W. Husband, Licut.-Col. James Hutchinson, Lieut -Col. William Gordon Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchison, J. Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuari Hydari, Mrs. Amina Inglis, Mrs. Ellen Innes, Lady Agatha Rosalie. frvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Waer Irving, Lady Ives, Harry William Maclean Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S. Jackson, Lady Juha Honortia. Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy. Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Jamiet Rai, Diwan Bahadur Jankibai Janvier, Rev. C. A. R. Jassawala, J. S. Jehangir, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangn (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jerwood, Miss H. D. Josephine, Sister (Bombay) Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba, of Jasdan Kaye, G. R. Keane, Miss H. Kennedy, The Right Rev. K. W. S. Kerr, Mrs. Isabel Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan Keyes, Lady E. B Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Baz King, Mrs. D. Klopsch, Dr. Louis Kothari, Sır Jehangir Hormusji Krishnamacharı, Lady Rangammal, Kuer, Srimati Phuloati Kugelberg, Dr. C. F Kunwar, Maharam Surat Lamb, The Hon'ble Sir Richard Amphiett Laut The Rev. W. E. Laut The Lee Ah Yain Lewis, The Rev. E. H. Lindsay, Sn D'Arcy Ling; Miss Catharine Frances Littlewood, Miss G E. Longmire, Miss Mary Loubiere, Rev. Father E. F. A. Lovett, The Hon'ble Mr. Harrington Verney Lowet, Miss Irene Helen Luck, Wilfred Henry Lukis, Lady Lyall, Frank Frederick Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William Steele MacLean, Rev. J. H. Machaghten, Mr. F. M. Macwatt, Major-General Sir Charles Madhav Rao Vishwanath Patankar Mahant, Puran Nath Malegaon, Raja of Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Maneckchand, Seth Motilal Mann, Dr. Harold

Manners-Smith, Mr. Francis St. George Marwood, Sidney Lionel, Esq. Marar, K. W. P., Esq. Mary of St. Pauls, Rev, Mother Matthews, Rev. Father Mayes, Herbert Frederick McCarrison, Major Robert McCloghry, Colonel James McCullough, Miss R. A. Mcdougall, Miss E. McFayden, The Rev. Joseph Ferguson, D.D., Nagpur McKenzie, Mrs. A. F. McKenzie, The Rey. J. R. McNeel, The Rev. John McReddie, Miss J. A. Mehta, Dr. D. II. Mehta, Mrs. Iravati Meiklejoh n, Miss W. J. Meston, Rev. W.
Millard, Walter Samuel
Minto, Dowager, Countess of, C. I.
Moolgaokar, Dr. S. R. Monahan, Mrs. Ida Monahan, Mrs. Olive Morrison, F. E. Morgan, George Molamed Ayoob alias U. Shwe Yun Muazzfii Hussain Muhanunad Farokh, Mudliar, S. C. Muir, Rev. E. (also bar) Muir Mackenzie, Lady Therese Muir, Mrs. G. H. M. Mulye, V. Krishnarao Nariman, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Narsinghgarh, Her Highness the Rani Shiv Kun war Sahiba of Neve, Dr. Earnest Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustur Nisbet, John Norman-Walker, Mrs D I. Noyce, William Florey Oakley, Rev. E. S Oakley, F. H. O'Byrne, Gerald John Evangelist O'Donnell, Doctor J. P. O'Donnel, Dr. Thomas Joseph Oh, Maung Ba (atias) Ahmedullah Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William O'Meara, Major Eugene John Padfield, The Rev. W. H. G. Page, Lady M Parakh, Dr. N. N. Paranjpye, Dr. Raghunath Parshottam Parukutti Netyar, Ammal, V. K. Paterson, Miss M. M. Pears, S. D. Pelly, The Rev. A. C. Pennell, Mrs. A. M. Perfumi, The Rev. L. C. Petigara, Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Phelps, Edwin Ashby Pickford, Alfred Donald Piggot, Miss R. Pitcher, Colonel Duncan George Pittendrigh, Rev. G. Plamonden, Rev. Mother S. C. Plant, Captain William Charles Trew Gray Gambler

Platt, Dr. Kate Posnett, Rev. C. W. Poynder, Lieut.-Colonel John Leopold Prasad, Pandit Sukhdeo Price, John Dodds Purser, Reverend, W. C. Ramchandrarao Pantulu, D. B. Ramanuja Achariyar, D. B. V. K. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, M.R.Ry. T. S. A. Ramamurtl Pantulu Garu, Rao Sahib. Ray, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur Reed, Miss M. Rees, O. M. Reid, Frederick David Reid, R. N. Reynolds, Leonard William Richmond, Thomas Rivington, The Rev. Canon, C.s. Roberts, Dr. H. G. Robson, Dr. Robert George Rost, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinhold Row, Dr. Raghavendra Roy, Babu Harendra Lal Ruddle, Mrs. M. I. Sackett, The Revd. F. C. Samthar, Maharaja of Sangli, Her Highness Rani Sahib of Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Bai Sarabhai Ambalai Sawday, Rev. G. W. Schofield, Miss M. T. Schucren, Rev. Father T. T. Vander Schuyler, Mrs. Elsie Harris Scott, Doctor A. Scott, Mary H. Harriot Scott, Rev. Dr. H. R. Scott, Rev. W. Scudder, Rev. Dr. Lewis Rousseau Scudder, Miss Ida Sell, The Rev. Canon Edward Sellos, Rev. Father Auguste Semple, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, D. B. D. Sharp, Sir Henry Sharpe, Rev. E. D. Sharpe, Walter Samuel Sheard, E. Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B. Sheppard, William Didsbury Sherratt, The Rev. W. Shillidy The Rev. John Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Shoubridge, Lieut.-Col. C. A. G. Shroif, S. P. Singh, Munshi Ajit Singh, Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Simpson, Miss Jessie Phandora Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William Skrefsrud, The Rev. Larsorsen Smith, Miss A. C. Smith, Lieut,-Colonel Henry Smith, S. Solomon, Captain W. E. Sorabji, Miss Cornelia (also bar.) Southon, Major Charles Souza, Dr. A. Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes Spicer, Miss Stait, Dr. Mrs.

St. Lucie, Reverend Mother Stampe, William Leonard Stanes, Sir Robert Starr, Mrs. L. A. (with bar) Stephens, The Rev. E. C. Stephenson, Lady Mary Daphne. Stokes, Dr. William Stokes, Lady A. H. Stratford, Miss L. M. Strutton, H. H. Stuart, Miss E. G. Suhrawardy, Dr. Hassan. Sullivan, Rev. Mother Mary Columba. Sutherland, Rev. W. S. Sykes, Lady I. Symons, Mrs. M. L. Talati, Edalji Dorabji Taylor, The Rev. George Pritchard Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere Teichmann, G. O. Tha, U. Shwe Thakral, Lala Mul Chund Thomas, The Rev. Thompson, Miss E. Thurston, Edgar Tilly, Harry Lindsay Tindall, Christian Todd, Mrs. B. G. Todhunter, Lady Alice Tonkinson, Mrs. E. Tucker, Lieut.-Col. William Hancock Tunstall, Mrs. L. G. Tweddle, Miss B. M. Tydeman, E. Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev. Cecil Earle (with gold bar) Tyrrell, Licut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly Vail, Mr. C. E. Vandyke, Frederick Reginald Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Charles Stælke Venkataratnam Nayudu, D. B , Sır Raghupati Vernon, Mrs. Margaret Victoria. Sister Mary Wake, Lt.-Col. E. A. (also bar.) Wakefield, George Edward Campbell Walker, Lady Fanny Walter, Major Albert Elijah Wanless, Mr. W. J. Ward, Lieut-Col. Eliacott Leamon Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May Watt, Rev. J. Weak, The Revd. H. H. Webb, Miss M. V. (also gold bar.) Weir, Mrs. Thyra, Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss. Whipham, Miss F. Whitehead, Mrs. J. Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon, E. H. Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Willingdon, The Lady Wilson-Johnston, Joseph Wilson, Lady Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer Wood, Arthur Robert Woodard, Miss A. Wright, Lady B. Younghusband, Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Beaumont, T. C.

# Recipients of the 2nd Class.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Ghani Abdul Kadir Abdul Majid Khan Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar Abram , Miss M. E. Abul Hussain Achariyar, C. R. V. Agha Mohamed Khalil-Bin-Mohamed Karim Albuquergue, Miss M. C. Alexander, Miss J. Alexander, Mrs. S. Alfred, Miss A. Ajudhia Parshad, Rai Bahadur. Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh Allen, Miss Fannie Allen, Mrs. M. O. Allen, Miss Maud Amar Nath, Laia Amar Singh Amelia, Rev. Mother Anestesie, Sister Anderson, Miss Emma Deane Anstie-Smith, Rev. G. Antia, Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, J. D. Appaswami, Mrs. S. E Arndt, Mrs. Phylis Evelyn Askwith, The Revd. F. N. Atkinson, John William Atkinson, Lady Constance Atkinson, Mrs. Aca. Augusta, Sister Jeane. Augustin, The Rev. Father Aung, Mrs. fila Avargal, M. R.Ry. T. K. M. Avargal, M.R.Ry. Tanjore Ekambaram Pillal Aziz Husair, Khan Sahib Mir Ba, San Baird, San Ba Miss E. E. Baker, Miss F. A. Baker, Honorary Major Thomas Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Bareilly. Bala Krishna Shetty, M.R.Ry. A. Balbhadra Dass Mirhoutra Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy Ballantine, W. J. H. Banerjee, Abinash Chandra Bapat, Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Barbara, Mother Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett Barkali Ali, Maulyi Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham Barnes, Mrs. A. M. Barnett, Miss Maude Barstow, Mrs. Melaine Barton, Miss E. G. Barton Mrs. Sybil. Baw, U. San Bazzlley, Miss M. Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien Beatson-Bell. The Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Beddy, Miss L. Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun Benjamin, Joseph Bennett, The Rev. J. G. Berry, Miss H. M. Bertie, Albert Clifford Best, James Theodore Bhagwandas, Bai Zaoerbai Bhan, Lala Udhai Bhanot, Mrs. E. Bhatia, Biharilai Bhati, Mrs. Janki Bai, Bhaya, B. R. Bhide, Raoji Janardhan Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan Bidikar, Shankar Vithal Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn Bihari Lal Binns, Miss H. C Bırj Behari Lal Bird, Mrs. D. M. Birla Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das Birney, Mrs. S. D. Bisheshwar Nath, Lala Biswas, Babu Annoda Mohan Biswas, Miss S. Blackham, Coionel Robert James Blackmore, Hugh Blackwood, John Ross Blair, Mrs. S. M. Blair, The Rev. J. C. Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye Bolster, Miss Anna Booth, Miss Mary Warburton Booth-Gravely, Mrs. Artha. Bose, Miss Kiroth (also bar.) Bose, Miss Mona (also bar.) Bose, Mrs. Sharnolota Botting, W. E. Bowen, Griffith Brahmachari, B. B Brahuspathy, Dr. R. Brander, Mrs. Isabel Bray, Lady Bremner, I.t.-Col. Artl.ur Grant Brentnall, Miss Nina Tillotson Bridget, Mother Mary. Brock, Miss Lilian Winifred Prough, The Rev. Anthony Watson Browne, Charles Edward Browne, Mrs E. K. Brown, Mrs. Jean. Buck, Mr. H. C. Buck, Mrs M. Buckland, Mrs. K. L. Buckley, The Revd. A. W. Buckley, Miss Margaret Elizabeth (also bar) Bucknall, Mrs. Mary Buell, T. Bunston, Sister I. Bunter, J. P. Burrows, Mrs. Olive Burt, Bryce Chudleigh Burton, Miss Burton, Mrs. D. Butt, Miss L. Cain, Mrs. Sarab (also bar) Caleb, Mrs. M. Callaghan, H. W.

Cama, Dr. Miss Freany. Cama, Miss T. J. H. Campbell, Miss Gertrude Jane. Campbell, Miss Kate Campbell, Miss Susan Campbell, Miss Mary Jane Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent Carmichael, Miss Amy Wilson Carey, Miss B. B. Carr, Miss Emma Carr, Thomas Case, The Revd. B C Cashmore, The Revd. T H. Cassels, Mrs. Laura Mary Elizabeth Catherine. Sister Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale Cecilia, Sister Fannie Chakrabarti, H. K. Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath Chakravarti, Mr. G. K. Chalmars, T. Chamberlain, The Rev. William Isaac Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder Chatterji, Anadi Nath Chatterjee, Mrs. Onila Bala Chetty, Mrs. A. A. Chirag Din, Seth Chitale, Ganesh Krishna Chogmal, Karnidhan Clancey, John Charles Clark, Herbert George Clark, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Flora Claypole, Miss Henrietta Clerke, Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry Cleur, A. F. Clutterbuck, Peter Henry Cocke, A B Coelho, V. A. Collins, Mrs. 1, G. L. Colyer, Mrs. Counor, W. A. Coombs, George Oswald Coombes, Josiah Waters Cooper, Miss Marjorie Olive Cope, Rev. Joseph Herbert Correa, Miss Marie Corthorn, Dr. Alice Cottle, Mrs. Adela (also bar) Coutts, J. E. Coventry, H. R. Cox, Mrs. E. Coxon, Stanley William Crozier, Dr. J. Cumming, James William Nicol (also bar) Cummings, The Rev. John Ernest Cutting, Rev. William Dabreu. Miss P. DaCosta, Miss Zilla Edith Dadabhoy, Lady Jerbanco DaGama, Accacio D'Albuquerque, Cajetaninho Francis Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon Daniel, J. Daniels, Miss Dann, Rev. George James Das, Niranjan Das, Ram Lala

Das, The Rev. Andrew Prabhu Dass, Malik Narain Dastoor, P. S. Datta, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha Davare, Miss Anandibai. Davidson, Captain D. J. Davies, Miss Harriet Davis, Miss B. E. Davis, Miss M. K. Dawson, Alexander Thomas Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton Deane, George Archibald Deane, Mrs. M. DeLa Croix, Sister Paul De Penning, Capt. H. F. Derasari, D. P. Desmond, J. Devi, Bibi Kashmiri Dew, Lady
DeWachter, Father Francis Xavier (also bar)
Dewes, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Joseph Dexter, T. Dhanpat Rai, Rai Sahib Dharm Chand, Lala Dickenson, Miss Ida Dilshad Begum Dockrell, Major Morgan Doren, Miss A. B. V. Dotiwala, K. B. Merwanji Cooverji. Drake, Miss Joan Drummond, Rev. C. C. Drysdale, Mrs. Christiana Mary Dube, Bhagwati Charan Dun, Miss L. E. Duncan, Mrs. B. M. Dunk, Mrs. M. R. Durjan Singh, Rao Bahadur Dutta, Mehta Harnam Dwane, Mrs. Mary Eaglesome, George Eastley, Mrs. Esme Edgell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Arneld Edie, Mrs. M. L. Edward, R. Edwards, Miss C. M. Elliot, Mrs. I. B. Elmes, Miss F. S. Eiwes, Mrs. A. Emily, Sister Edith Ennis, Miss E J. Esch, Dr. C. D. Evans, The Rev. John Ceredig Evans, Miss L Fairclaugh, Miss Lilian. Fanc, Lady Kathleen Emily Farhat Bano Faridoonji, Mrs. Hilla Farnre, Mrs. K. Faul, Sister L. Fawcett, Mrs. Gertrude Mary Fazal Elahı, Mrs. R. S. Feegrade, E. S. Fernandez, A. P. Fernandes, L. P. Ftrench, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fielding, Miss H. M. irth, Mrs. G. E. M. lisk, Miss N. B. litzgerald, Mr. E. H. Flanders, Mrs. H.

Flashman, Thomas Charles Flemina, Sister Mary Flint, Dr. E. Foglieni, Rev. J. P. Ford, Miss Mary Angela Forman, The Rev. Henry Forrester, G. Foster, Captain P. Foulkes, R. Fox, Alfred Charles Frances, Sister Jane (also bar.) Francis, W. Franklin, Miss M. E. Franklin, Miss M. H. Fraser, Robert Thomson Frohlich, Mr. J. E. Fyson, Hugh Gairola, Rai Bahadur Pandit Tara Dutt Gajjar, Mrs. Shivagauri Gabriel, Ephraim Manasseh Gandhy, Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji Garbett, Mrs. J. Garthwaite, Liston Gass, Rev. J. Gaskell, W. Gateley, Thomas Joseph George, Miss Jessie Eleanor Ghose, Babu Mahatap Chandra Ghose, Babu J. N. Ghose, S K. Ghulam Bari, Mrs. Ghulam Haidar Ghulani Murtaza Bhutto, Shah Nawaz Giffard, Mrs. Alice Gillespie, Harry Rupert Sylvester Gilmore, R. J. Glanville, Miss R. E. (also bar) Gmeiner, Miss L Godfrey, Thomas Leonard Goldsmith, The Rev. Canon Malcolm George Goodbody, Mrs Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, Mailapur, Bellary Gordon, Miss E. A. Gorman, Patrick James Gowardhandas, Chatrabhuj Govind Lal, Lala Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymiss Grant, Miss Jean Grant, The Rev. John Grant, Dr. Lilian Wemyss (also bar.) Gray, Mrs. Hester Gray, Commissary William David Greany, Peter Mawe Greenway, Mr. A. L. Greenwood, D. A. Greg, L. H. Griessen, Albert Edward Pierre Gulliford, The Rev. Henry Gumbley, Mr. Douglas Gune, Trimbak Raghunath Gyi, U. Maung Haaf, Rev. E. A. Hadji, Dr. D. A. Hadow, Rev. Frank Burness Haiyati Malik Hanrahan, W. G. Harding, Miss C.

Harper, The Rev. A. E. Harris, Miss A. M. Harris, A. R. Harris, Dr. B. Harris, Miss S. Harrison, Mrs. M. P. Harrison, Robert Tullis Hartley, Mrs. P. Harvey, Miss Minnic Elizabeth Harvey, The Rev. A. J. Hatch, The Rev. W. J. Haworth, Lieut.-Col. Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt Hay, Miss E. Hayes, Miss Mary Lavinia Hayes, Captain P. Hayness, A. G. Hedinger, Charles George Henry, Sister E. Hickman, Mrs. Agnes Hicks, Rev. G. E. Higginbottom, Mrs. E. C. Higgins, Andrew Frank Hill, Eliott Hodge, Rev. J. Z. Hoff, Sister W. J. K. Hoffman, The Rev. Father John, f. J. Hogg, Miss J. Hogg, Harry William Hogg, Miss B. K. Holbrooke, Major Bernard Frederick Rope Holden, Major Hyla Napier Holdforth, Miss E. J. Holliday, Miss Elleen Mabel (bar ) Hollingberry, Mrs. P. Hollway, Mass E. B. Holman, Miss Charlotte Holmes, R. Homer, Charles John Hoogewerf, Edmund Hope, Dr. Charles Henry Standish Hopkyns, Mrs. E. Hoskings, Rutl erford Vincent Theodore Htin Kyaw, Mung Hughes, Frank John Hughes, Miss Lizbeth Bell Hunt, Major E. H. Hunter, Honorary Captain James Husain, Saiyid M. Hutchings, Miss Emily Iqrahim, Maulvi Muhammad Ihsan Ali Inglis, Mrs. Ellen Ireland, The Rev. W. F. Irvine, B. A. Iyer, Subharayappa Rama Jackson, Mrs. Emma Jackson, Mrs. K. Jaijee Bai (Mrs. Petit) James, Mrs. Rewati James Prasad Jervis, Mrs. Edith Jesson, Miss Marjorie Wilhelmina. Jivanandan Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh John, Rev. Brother Johnston, Augustus Frederick Johnstone, Mrs. Edith Aima Johnstone, Mrs. Rosalie

Jones, Mrs. V. R. B. Jones, Rev. D. E. Jones, The Rev. John Peter Jones, The Rev. Robert Jones, The Rev. John Pengwern Jones, Mrs. A. V. Joshee, D. L. Joshi, Rai Bahadur K. D. Joshi, Narayan Malhar Joshi, Trimbak Waman Joti Prasad, Lala Joti Ram Joyce, Mrs. E. L Judah, Mrs. S. S. Judd. C. R. Jugaldas, M Jung, Sher, Khan Bahadur Jwala Prasad, Mrs. Kaji Hiralal Lallubhai Kalubava, Azam Kesarlahn Kanoo, Yasuf Kanga, Mrs. Kapadia, M. K. Kapadia, Miss Motibai Karanjia, Mr. B. N. Karve, Dhondo Keshay Kelavkar, Miss Krishnebai Kelly, Claude Cyril Kelly, Miss Eleanor Sarah Kemp, V. N., The Rev. Ker, Thomas Khamliena Sailo Khan, Hon. Lieut-Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Mrs. Gracie. Kharshedji, Miss S. N. Khujoorina, Nadirshah Nowrojee Kidar Nath, Lala Kidar Nath King, Miss Elsie King, Rev. Dr. R. A. King, Robert Stewart (also bar) Kirloskar, Lakshman Kashinath also bar Kitchin, The Revd. J. Kitchin, Mrs. M. Klein, C. H. Knight, H. W. Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Robert Walter Edmond Knox, Major Robert Welland Kothari, S. P. Kreyer, Christian Lieut.-Coionel Frederick Augu Krishnan, Rao Bahadur Kottayı Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur A. Krishnaswami Chetty, M.R. Ry. C. V. Krishnaswamı Chetty, Mrs. C. Kugler, Miss Anna Sarah (also bar) Kumaran, P. L. Kyaw, U. Po. Lajja Ram Lal, Miss Grace Sohan Lala Jai Deva. Lamb, Dr. J. Lambourn, G. E. Lang, John Langhorne, Frederick James Lankester, Dr. Arthur Colborns Latham, Miss J. L.

Lauders, Miss V. Lawrence, Captain Henry Rundic Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley Lear, A. M. Lec, Miss B. Lessie Leycester Hudson Levi, Miss S. E. Lilawati, Miss Linforth, Miss I. Little, Mr. M. Lloyd, Miss Ellizabeth Lloyd, Mrs. E. M. Lobo, Miss Ursula Mario Locke, Robert Henry Lodi, Khan Bahadur Bhakhir Muhi-ud Din Khan Longhurst, Miss H. G. Lorimer, Mrs. Lovrain, Rev. J. H. Low, Sir Charles Ernest Luce, Miss L. E. Luce, Mrs. Tu Tec. Luck, Miss Florence Ada Lunazzi, The Rev Father. Lund, George Lundin, Sister M. 1. MacAlister, The Rev. G. MacArthur, Miss V. E. MacFarlane, Miss E. M. Mackay, Rev. J. S. Mackay, Mrs. S. M. Mackenzie, Alexander McGrego. Mackenzie, Howard Mackenzie, Miss Mina MacKenna, Lady Esther Florence MacKinnon, Miss Grace Macleod, Lieut,-Colonei John Norman MacKellar, Dr. Margaret MacMarquis, J. MacNair, Mrs. M. Macknec, H. C. Macaulay, Miss Eliza Jane, Ahmedabad Macphail, Miss Alexandrina Matilda (also bar) Macphail, The Rev. James Merry Macrae, The Rev. Alexander Madan, Mr. Rustamji Hormasji Maddox, Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Hamy Madeleine, Sister Mary, Cuddalore Madeley, Mrs. E. M. Mehommed Allanur Khan Maiden, J. W. Mankar, K. S. Manubai Bapat, Mrs. Manwaring, Miss A , E. Maracan, Esmail Kadir Margaret Mary, Sister Marker, Mrs. Arabai Ardashir. Marier, The Rev. Frederick Lionel Marshail, W. J. Mary, Mother A. Mary of St. Vincent, Sister Mary, Sister Eleanor Marzban, Phirozshah Jehangir. J.P. Masani, Rustam Pestonji Mathias, P. F. Maung Maung Maung, U. Ba.
McCarthy, Lady
McCowen, Oliver Hili
McDonaid, Joseph James

McElderry, Miss S. L. McGuire, Hugh William McIlwrick, Leslie Mckee, Rev. William John McKenzie, Miss Allice Learmouth McMaster, Dr. Elizabeth, M.D. McNeil, Miss W. H. McRobbie, Miss S. L. Mead, Rev. Cecii Sılas Mederlet, Rev. Father E. Mehta, Mrs. Homia, M.B.E. Mehta, Khan Saheb M. N Mehta, Valkuntrai Lallubhai Menesse, N. H. Meyer, E. Mill, Miss C. R. Miller, Capt. L. G. Minniken, Mrs. V. W. Mirikar, Narayanrao Yeshwant Misra, Miss Sundri Singh Mitcheson, Miss Mitra, Mrs. Dora Modi, D. N. Mody, S. R. Mohammed Mhan Mon, U. Moore, Dr. Albert Ernest Moore, Mother T. Moore, Nursing Sister Dora Louisa Truslov Moore, Miss Eleanor Louisa Moorehouse, Rev. H. A. D. Mordeen, T Morrison, Miss M. II. Motilal, Seth of Piparia Mott, J. Mount, Captain Alan Henry Moxon, Miss Lais Mozumdar, Jadu Nath Mudaliar, Rao Sahib Conjeevaram Manickam, Mugaseth, Dr. K. D. Muhammad, Khan Bahadur Shaikh K. Mukharji, Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji, Babu Hari Mohan Mukerji, Rai Sahib A. K. Muller, Miss Jenny Murphy, Edwin Joseph Murray, A., Esq. Mya, U. Po. Myres, Miss J. L. Nag, Mrs. Sasi Mukhi Naimullah, Mohamed Nand Lal Naoum Abbo Napier, Alan Bertram Narain, Har Narayan Canaji Rao, Rao Saheb Naravanjee Laljee Narayanaswami Chetty, D.B.G. Narayan Singh, Rai Sahib Narayan Singh, Rai Sahib Nariman, Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharsedji Navalkar, Miss Ruby Nasrulla Khan, Mirza Naylor, Miss N. F. Nayudu, Rao Sahib Gudalore Rauganayakulu Neill, Rev. C. Newman, Miss Elizabeth Mary Nicholson, Rev. Noble, Dr. W. A. Noemi, Rev. Mother

Prasad, Ishwari Pribhdas Shevakram

Norris, Miss C. (Nagpur) Norris, Miss C (Jungpura). Norris, Miss Margare Noyes; Mrs. V. M. E. Nelly Vale Oakley, Mrs. Winfred Edward O'Brien, Lieut.-Colone O'Conor, Brian Edward Ogilvie, Miss L. O'Hara, Miss Margaret Old, Frank Shepherd Oldreive, Rev. F. Orman, Honorary Captain Charles Henry Orr, Adolphe Ernest Orr, James Peter Orr, Mrs. Amy O'Sullivan, Miss E. Outram, The Rev. A. Owen, Mr. C. Owen, Major Robert James Owens, Miss Bertha Pal, Babu Barada Sundar Pain, Lieut.-Col. Randle Harry Parchure, Mrs. Umabai. Park, The Rev. George W. Parker, Miss Ada Emma (also Bar) Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E. Parker, Mrs. R. J. Parsons, Ronald Patch, Miss K.
Patch, Miss K.
Patch, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji, C.I.E.
Patch, K. G. Paterson, Miss Rachel Patrick, Sister Pearce, Miss G. A. Pearce, Miss M. M. Pearce, W. R. Pearson, E. A. Penu, The Rev. W. C. Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham Petigara, R. J. Pettigrew, The Rev. William Pha Htaw, Mrs. Ma Ma Prue. Phadke, V. K. Phallbus, Miss Rose Margaret (also Bar) Phelps, The Revd. A. C. Phelps, Mrs. Maude Marion Philip, Mrs. A. J. Pierce, Miss Ada Louise Piggott, Miss R. Piggott, C. W. O'M. Pillay, Chinnappa Singaravaul Pim, Mrs. Ranee Pinney, Major John Charles Digby Pinto, J. L. Pinto, Miss Preciosa Pitamberdas, Laxmidas Pittar, D. A Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor Chichele Pollete-Roberts, Miss Adelaide Pope, Mrs. Judith Chevallier Popen, Sister Lilian Victoria Porter, Miss E. Posnett, Miss E. Powell, John Prabhu, Anantrao Raghunath Prahraj, Gopal Chandra. Prance, Miss G. Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal

Price, The Rev. Eustace Dickinson Prideaux; Frank Winckworth Austice l'rovost, Father F. Pugh, Mrs. E. E. Purshotamdas Thakurdas Quinn, Miss A. M. Raghira, Khan Bahadur M. B. Rahim, Abdul, Pirzada Saiyid Sardar, Rahman, Mrs Z. A. Rahmat Bibi Rai, Rabu Ram Kinkar Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur. Rait, Mrs Helen Anna Macdonald Rajadnya, R. N. Ram, Lala Diyali Ram Lala Kanshi Ram, Rai Bahadur Raizada Ramaswami, Rao Saheb Colattur Ramanbhai, Mrs. Vidhyagauri, M.B.F. Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth Rangaswami Brahuspathi Dr. Ranjit Singh Rankine, Miss S. J. Rao, M. R. Ry, V. S. Raphael, Raphael Abraham Rattan Chand Ratanji Dinshah Dalal Rattansi Mulii Raushan Lal Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra Ray, ('hundal Ray, Harendra Nath Rebeiro, Louis John Alfred Rebello, F. A. C. Reed, Lady Reid, The Rev. James Potter Reese, The Rev. Thomas Willoughby (also Bar) Rechards, Mrs. H. F. Richardson, Mrs. Catherine Stuart Richardson, The Rev R C. Rieu, Rev. Father Peter John Ruman, Miss N Rivenburg, The Rev. Dr. Robarts, Major Charles Stuart Hamilton Roberts, Mrs. H. Roberts, The Rev. Roberts, The Rev. J. W. Robertson , Miss M. Robilliard, H. Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Banner Robson, J. Rocke, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer Roe, Colonei Cyril Harcourt Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary Rokade, Mrs. Janabai Roseveare, Miss Eva Mary Rose, Miss Maude Ross, F. W. Rukhmabai, Dr. Miss (also Bar). Rulach, Rev. George Bernard Rushforth, Mrs. W Rustomji Faridoonji Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth Sabawala, Mrs. Bapsy Sackett, Mrs. E. Sadiq, Shams-ud-din Sadlier, A. W. Woodward

Sage, Miss M. D. Sahai, Ram (also Bar). Sahan Ram Kali Sahay, Lala Deonath Sahervala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Hussain Salamattulah, Capt. Mohammad Salkield, Tom Samuels, Joseph Saunders, Miss V C. Savidge, Rev. Frederick William Saw Ba La Sawhney, Lala-Isher Das Schultze, The Rev. Frederick Volkomor Paul Scott, Dr. D M. (also Bar). Scott, Miss E. Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel David Wilson Seagrave, G. S. Sen, Dr. P. C. Sethna, Dr. K. S. Shah Babu Lal Behar' Shah, Mchamed Kama. Shah, Mchammad Nawaz Shah, Reverend Ahmad Shamnath, Rai Bahadur (also Bar). Sharifa Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss N Sharpe, Miss P. E. Shastriyar, C. V. Shaw, Mrs. Hawthorne Shiveshwarkar, R Shripad Krishna Belvalkar. Shroff, Dr. E. D. Shunker, Civil Percival Vancoutre Shyam Rikh. Raja Francis Xavier Shyama Charan Bhattacharn, Rai Bahadur. Siddens, Mrs. Simcox, Aithur Henry Addenbrooke Smith Miss J. F. Smith, Miss J. H. Simkins, Charles Wylkins Simon, Miss M. Sunonsen, J. L. Simpson, Mrs. Suns, Mrs. A. Sinclair, Reginald Leahy Singh, Kanwar Ghamandi Singh, Apji Dhul Singh, Babu Kesho Singh, Babu Ramdhari Singh, Bhai Ganga Singh, Bhai Lehua Singh, Bhai Takhut Singh, Makkhan Singh, Rev. P L. Singh, Rai Bahadur Sundar Singh; Kukhmina Singh, Risaldar Major, Hanmant Singh, Sardar Gurdit Singh, G. Sher Singh, Sohan Singhe, Miss L. N. V. Sisingi, J. Skrine, Mrs. D. F. Slater A. E Small, Miss J. M. Smith, Miss Ellen Smith, The Rev. Frederick William Ambery Smith, Miss Katherine Mabel Smith, Miss Jessic Edith

Solomon, Dr. Jacob Somervell, T. W. Sommerville, The Rev. Dr. James Sorabji, Miss S. Spencer, Lady E. M. Spurgin, Mrs. Francis Clare Sri Ram Kunwar Srivastava, R. S. Stanley, Mrs. S. A. Starte, Oliver Harold Baptist Steel, Alexander Steele, The Rev. John Ferguson Steele, M. L. A Stephens, John Hewitt Stephens, Mrs. Grace Stevens, Miss L. K. Stevens, Mrs. (Ethel) Stevenson, Surgeon-General Henry Wickham Stewart, Miss E. F. Stewart, Major Hugh Stewart, Mrs. Lilian Dorothea Stewart, Thomas Stillwell, Dr. (Miss) Effie, M.D. St. Colette, The Rev Mother. St. Gregory, Rev. Mother St. Joseph, J. D. Stockings, The Rev. H. M. Strip, Samuel Algernon Stuart, Dr. (Miss) Gertrude Subbu Lakshmi Ammal, Rishiyar Subrahmanya Ayyar. Sundar Singh Sardar, Sardar Bahadur. Sultan Ahmed Khan Sunder Lal Sundrabai, Bai Swain, Mrs. Walker Swainson, Miss Florence (also Bar) Swami Shyamananda Swanzy, Mis M A. Switt, Miss Eva Swinchatt, C. H. Swinhoe, R. C. J. Swiss, Miss Emily Constance Symes, Miss Kathleen Mabel Tahairulnessa Chandhurani. l'alcherkar, M. C. A. Talyarkhan, Mrs. M. Taleyarkhan, Manekshah Cawasha Talib Mahdi Khan, Malik Tambe, Dr. Gopal Rao Ramchandra Tarafdar, S. K. Tarr, Mrs. Taylor, Rev. Alfred Prideaux (also Bar) Taylor, Mrs. Florence Prideaux Taylor, Miss M. A. Taylor, Mrs. Marine Louise. Faylor, John Norman Fha, Maung Shwe Thein, Maung Po Theobald, Mrs. (also Bar) Thimmayya, Mrs. K. S. Thiruvenkata Achariyar, Mrs. Sita Thomas, Miss Frances Elizabeth Thomas, H S Thomas, Mrs. Mabel Fox Thomas, Samuel Gilbert Thompson, Mrs. Alice Thompson, R. C. Thoy, Herbert Dominick

Thungamma, Miss Bolar Tilak, H. Vishwanath Timothy, Samuel Tirunara yana Achariyar, M. R. Ry. M. A. P. Tomkins, Sir Lionel Linton Tonkinson, Mrs. Edith Tudball, Miss Emma Tullo, Miss I M. C. Turner, Mrs. Vers U. Ba Lwin. Umabai, Mrs P. Umar Khan, Malik Zorawar Khan Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Vail, C. E. Vajifdar, Mrs. Hormusji Maneckji Vale, Mrs. K. Valentine, Capt. C. R. Vardon, A. C. Varma, Babu Mahendra Deo Veronica, Mother Mary, Indore Vijayaraghava Acharyar Visvesvarava, Sir Mokshagundam Vurghese, Diwan Bahadur George Thomas Wait, William Robert Hamilton Wakeman, Mrs. E. Walayatuilah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Walewalker, P. Baburao Walford, Miss Zoe. Waller, Frederick Chighton Walters, Miss W. E. Walton, Mrs. Julia. Ward, Mr. W. A. P. Warhurst, Capt. A. E. Warren, Miss Rosamund Wares, Donald Horne Webb-Ware, Mrs. Dorothy Weighell, Miss Anna Jane Western, Miss Mary Priscilla Weth, Mrs. Rosa Whitaker, Miss M. E. White, Miss J. White, Mrs. A. M. W. White, The Rev. V. J. Whitecombe, Miss A. Wigfall, R. G. Wildman, Miss Elizabeth Annie Wilkinson, Mrs. A. Williams, David Phillips Williams, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Florence Grace Willis, Miss S. Wilson, Francis Henry Wilson, Miss Anna Margaret (also Bar) Wilson, The Rev. J. Wince, Miss Jane Wise man, Capt. Charles Sheri fe Wiser, Mrs. C. V.

Woerner, Miss Lydia Wood, R. A. Wood, The Rev. A. Wright, Mrs. F. G. Wright, Mrs. B. Wright, Mrs. S. Wylie, Miss Iris Eleanor Wyness, Mrs. Ada Yen Singh Yerbury, Dr. J. Young, Dr. M. Y. Recipients of the 3rd Class. Ajwani, B. J. Angler, Mrs. M. Aralı, S. G Ayachit, D. K. Bellers, Mrs. N. L. Bisht, Jemadar Sultan Singh. Bose, Babu P. K Burgess, Mrs (Sind Red Cross Society), Chandra Singh, Lance-Naik, Chin Hills Battalion Choudhury, Mrs. N. B. Doss P T J. Ghode, B N. Gorde, S B Jankinath, Miss A. Johnstone Miss A. C. Joshi, K. H Kama, Miss D D. Kamat, V. M. Karanjai, G. K. Kothamdi, G R. Kotwal, Havildar Mastu Singh. Kulkarni, B. D. Lahiri, K. N. Lewis, Mrs. M. C. Lobo, J. I. Manuel, Mrs. J. R. D. Marwadi, K. M. Mulla, 1 K Negi, Havildar Major Mor Sing. Parshad, M J. Patil, M G. Patil, S. R. Punthakey, J. F. Puranik, (Dharwar Vanita Seva Shamaj). Rahman, M. H

Rangacharya, Mrs B.

Sen. The Rev. P. A. N.

Wadhwani, H. R. Wahia, Saedar Abdul,

Richards, Miss A. M. Routh, Babu J. C. Roy, Babu S. B.

Saran, S.

U Pu.

## Who's Who in India.

- ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Kt. Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Chief Minister, (1935), Merchant, Director, Wilson Latham & Kapurthala State. b. 15 October 1831. m. a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt. Commissioner in the Punjab. Educ.: Government College, Lahore. Punjab. Educ.: Government College, Lahore. Judge, 1909; Supdt, of the Census Operations 1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Lately Member, Punjab Legaslative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915), O.B.E. (1918); C.I.E. (1923)—Knighted, 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enoury of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Address. Kapurthala.
- ABDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, B.A., M.L.C., Government pensioner; Member, Council of State: Member, Bengal Legislative Council Since 1926, President, Bengal Presidency Muslim League, b. 20 Aug. 1863 m. Avesha Khatum off Calcutta. Edne. Syhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah: Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years. Publications: History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students' History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali; Hints on Class Management and Mcthod of Teaching in English; and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English). Address: 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
- 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

  ABDUL QAIYUM, Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K.C.I.E (1917), b. 1866; formerly in Foreign and Political Department; Government of India and Pol. Agent. Khyber Black Mountain Expedition 1888 (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka-Khel Expedition 1908 (C.I.E.); on Indo-Afghan Boundary Commns 1894-5; has been an M.L.A. since 1923; received title Nawab 1915; and Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1929. One of the founders of and Life Hony, Secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar; Member, Indian Islamia College, Peshawar; Member, Indian Round Table Conference; First Minister, N. W. F. P. Government. Address: Peshawar.
- ABDUSSAMAD KHAN. SAHEBZADA, SIR. C.I.E. (Kt., 1934). Holds 1st Class Kaisar-i-Hind; Chief Minister, Rampur State. b. September 1874. m. A Princess of Ruling Family of Loharoo State. Educ: In India under European Tutors. Private Secretary under European Tutors. Private Secretary to His late Highness 1894 to 1900; Chief Secretary 1900 to 1930; Chief Minister 1930 onwards; was deputed as an Adviser to Indian States Delegation; Round Table Conference, August 1931; Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May 1932 and Delegate on behalf of Indian States to the Assembly of League of Nations, 1933. Address: The Mail, Rampur (State), U.P.

- (1935), Metrianic, Director, Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd., b. June 11, 1888. m. Elsie Maude d. of E. W. Collin late I.C.S. Educ: Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I. A. R. O. Feb. 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb. 1919, Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-Cross and mentioned in despacences. Fice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930; Member, Rombay Legislative Council, 1925-26 and 1930-31. Address: Central Bank Buildings, Bruce Street, Bombay.
- ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, PH.D. (New York); President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author. b. Oct. 2, 1866. Educ: Calcutta University. Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1897 went to New York, U. S. A., and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salkea, Dt. Howrah and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzzafarpur of Chatra Bhaktashram, Dist. Scrampur as well as of "Abhedananda Acres," as well as of "Abhedananda Acres," Calif, U.S.A Publications: Reincarnation; Spiritual Unfoldment. Philosophy of work; How to be a Yogi, Divine Heritage of Man; Self-Knowledge (Atma-Jnan); India Man; Self-Knowledge (Atma-Jnan); India and her People; Gospel of Ramakrishna; Sayings of Ramakrishna; Human Affection and Divine Love; Great Saviours of the World, "The Doctrine of Karma"; "The Religion of the Twentleth Century; "Lectures and Addresses in India;" and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengall; Founder and Editor of Biswa-Bant, an illustrated Bengall monthly Magazine of the R. K. V. Society. Address: Ram Krishna Vedanta Society, 19/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta. Calcutta.
- ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929), b. 1881. Educ. Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905; Priest 1906; Curate, St. Mary's, Slough 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednegar, Kolhapur, Dapoll, Bombay, 1911-1929. Address-Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.
- ADDISON, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY, M. A. (Camb), M.I. Mech. E., D S.O. (1915), C.M.G. (1917), C.B. (1933); Engineer-in-Chiel, Army Headquarters, India, since May 1932, b. 13 May 1876. m. Margaret Henderson, 1905. Educ: Wellington College,

R. M. Academy, Woolwich; King's College, Cambridge (Fellow Commoner) First Commission in R E. 1895; served throughout S. African War, 1899-1902; Great War, 1914-1918; Promoted to Major-General in 1931. Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.

ADDISON, THE HONBLE MR JUSTICE (SIR) JAMES, MA., B.SO., (KT. 1935) Punsne Judge, High Court, Lahore, b. 13 Nov 1879. M. Vern Mary Delphine Cones. Educ. Band Academy and Aberdeen University 1896-01. Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1902, studied at, Indian Civil Service in 1902, Statuted at University College, London, during year of probation; District Judge, Delhi, 1909-11; Special Land Acquisition Officer, New Delhi, 1912-15; Judge, Small Causes Court, Simila, 1917-20, District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1920-24, Additional Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1925, Punne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927. Address: High Court, Lahore,

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWRIRAM, Kalsar-I-Hind Gold Medal (1919); President, Hyderabad Educational Society. b. 12 October 1868. m. Margaret Annesley, d. of the late Rev. Charles Voysey. Educ. The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892; Practised in Karachi, 1892-1904; Asted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1904; Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1917-1922 and District Judge, Roach, 1317-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924. Address: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P. C (1934): G.C.I.E (1902): G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.V. O. (1923): K.C.I.K. (1898): LL.D., Hon. Camb b. 1875; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa. Contral Asia and India Mada (1924). Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with saiute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. Publication: India in Transition. Address: Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Advocate, High Court, Aliahabad, Member, First Legislative Assembly. b. 16th Feb. 1878, m. sister of Lala Banwari Lal Gupta, B.A., L.L.B., Vakil, High Court (Muttra). Educ Agra College, B.S.M., London. Moved resolution in Legislative Assembly re. Indian Governors, Chief Justices, etc., 27th Sept 1991 et Simla and Bill to remove inequalities. 1921 at Simla and Bill to remove inequalities between Vakils and Barristers. Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving between Variis and Darles Color of Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills for 10 years, and of Babrala Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ltd., for 6 years; original member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce; Secry., U. P. Hindu Sabha. Elected Member of the first Bar Council, Agra Province; President, Agraval Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting). Publications: an article ruse of alreraft during war in "Legitimite de la Guerre Aerlenne," Proposed legislation for protecting of Cows and improvement of Cattle in India, Hindu Home and Temple in London, Parallel Agra Tenancy Act, 1926, and the Law of Pre-emption; Member,

Hindu Law Research Society; Member of, Court, Benares Hindu University, President, Defenceless Prisoners' Aid Society; Secretary, All-India Bankeis' Chamber. Address: 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahaduar (1923). b. 1874, eldest s. of Aga Akbar Shah ; g.s. of H. H. the First Aga Khan, m. e. d. of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897). Educ.: English and Persian. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1918; Hon Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, 1900; M.L. Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, 1900; M.L. C, cx-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1925 to 1931; Founder and Pesident. Servants of Islam Society, Poona, 1926, cx-Director, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkec, 1923, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927; President, Poona District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928, etc. Address: 13, Connaught Road, Poona.

HMAD, Dr. ZIA-UDDIS, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. D. Sc., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Algarh, 1920-28 b. 1878 Educ Algarh Trin, Coll, Cambridge, (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar). Paris, Bologna, Hazbe (Cano), Gottingen (Ph. D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.); Meinber of Calcutta University Commn. Address Legislative Assembly, New Delhi. Member.

HMED, KABEERUD-DIN, Bar-at-Law and Advorate, Calcutta High Court; Landholder. b. 1886. Educ.: Malda Govt. High English School and Magdalene College, Cambridges. Called to the Bar in 1910; Member, University Court, Dacca. Elected member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1920; elected member, Legislative Council in 1921; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; 1924-26; 1927-30. re-elected again in 1930 from the Rajshahi Division; Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-20, and its Chief Whip. Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc., Calcutta, Member, Democratic Party in AHMED, KABEERUD-DIN. Whip, Member, Central National Manomeau Assoc, Calcutta, Member, Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-23; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31 Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats' Association and its Hon. Secretary; takes Association and its Hon. Secretary; takes great interest in agricultaric; was elected Presdt., Bengal Agricultural Conterence in 1917; Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Scamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27, elected its Patron, 1929. Publications: Handbook of Equity, Roman Law, etc. Address: 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 188 Shawanthuur Kansant P.O. Malda Bishwanathpur, Kansant P.O.

Rev. Member of Council of Regency; trans-ferred to Dholpur, 1913 and retired from Government service in 1920 but continued to serve His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur as Judicial Minister; rendered valuable rendered valuable services to the British Government during non-co-operation days 1922-23 and 1930-31 and during the Great War was mentioned in despatches. Appointed Chief Minister, Datia in 1922 Is member of the Court of the Delhi, University and Aligarh University and Trustee, Agra College, Member, Senate of the Agra University, was Fellow, Allahabad University, 1907-20, and Member, Royal Aslatic Society, London; State Scout Commissioner for Datia State, President, St. John Ambulance Association and Red Cross Society, Datia State Centre. Awarded by the Grand Priory, St. John's Gate, London an insignia on admission as an Associate Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Was awarded a jagir of Rs. 5,000 per annum in recognition of his meritorious services by H. H, the Maharaja of Datia on the occasion of the celebration of his Silver Jubilee. Member Indian States Oplum Committee 1927-28. Unificer in charge of Press Camp during H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's visit 1921 and H R H the Prince of Wales' visit, Life Member of the Cricket Club of India , Vice-President, All-India Muslim League tions: Author of about 40 books in English and Urdu including life of H. M. King George V. and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Commentaries on Criminal Procedure Code and U. P. Land Revenue Act; translated into Urdu at the request of Government of India proceedings of the War Conference, 1919 and History of Coronation Durbar, 1911 Address : Datia.

AlnSCOUGH Sir Thomas Martiand, KT (1932) C.B E.(1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. b. 1886. m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lancolne of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d. Educ.: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China. 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920 Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932. Address Bengal Chib, Calcutta.

AIYANGAR, CHETLURU DURAISWAMI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras and Mysore High Courts and Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly b. 1873. Educ: Madras Christian College and Law College. Schoolmaster for two years, then Vakil from July 1899; occupied offices of President, District Congress Committee, Dist Conference, etc. President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor, for some years. President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928; President, Postal, and R.M. S. Union, Madras Province, 1929. Publications. Estates Land Act in Telung; Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa; lessons from Sri Bhagavad Gita; Hinduism in the light of Visishta dvaitam, Gandhi Unveiled. Address Chittoor.

ALI, A.F.M. ABDUL, F.R S.L., M.A. b. 1884. Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C. I. E. Educ: St. Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta. Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906; placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Sept. 1918 to March 1919; Police Magte., Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922; Appt. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and Ex-Officeo Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, April 1922, Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Court of the Dacca University: Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. Member of the Executive Comof the Calcutta Blind School; President of the Bengal Olympic Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club. Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society; Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage. President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention. Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Gaiden, Calcutta Address 3, Turner Street, Calcutta.

ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD Merchant Jag.rdar b. August 1789;
m. to Leakut-Anisa Begum, d. of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Decean). Educ.: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad (Decean). Educ.: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad Hon. Magte. Madras, 1912. Member, Inperial Legislative Council, 1913-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Presdt. Elect. Dist. Political Confee. of Pullampet, 1916. Presdt Elect. Dist. Political Confeence Malabar, 1918; Presdt., Provincial Educational Confee., Poona, 1919; Presdt., Madras Presidency Muslim League, 1917-20; Presdt.-Elect of All-India Unani Confee., Delhi, 1917-President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confee., Hyderabad, 1922. Publications: "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the Use of Life by Lord Avebuy; "Iraq-wo-Iran" Member, Cosmopolitan Chib and Nizam Chib, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Palestane, Sylia. Egypt and Hedjaz in Arabia in 1932. Address Banganapalle.

ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE ISMAIEL, O B.E. (1933), Raues of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr) b. Dec. 1897. m. d. of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampore. Educ.: Persian and Arabic at home, English St. Peter's College, Agra. Was elected a Member of the City Board, Mussoorie, 1922. Junior Vice-Chairman a year later Senior Vice-Chairman, 1929-1931, Ag. (hairman 1931 Attended Wemblev (1924), Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition. Toured European countries, Western Asia and Northern Africk (1924-25), Chairman, Proposed High School Committee, Mussoorie (1925), General Secretary-Reception Committee, All-India Muslim

Rajput Conference. Elected Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District Mohammadan Rural Constituency (1928); Secretary, Ghana Nand High School, Musscorie (1927-29). President, Anjuman Islamia, Musscorie (1928-29) Manager-in-Charge, Islamia School, Musscorie (1929-30). Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Meerut Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency (1930) Member of the Governing Body the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr. President, Tılak Memorial Library, Mussoorie, Hereditary Darbari of the Government, Chief Whipand founder of United India Party in the Assembly; Member, Public Accounts Committee of Government of India; Member of Standing Haj Committee and Labour and Industry Committee and Member, Standing Change; Committee Putton Indian Post, and Mussoorie. Finance Committee; Patron, Indian Post and Telegraph Union, Mussoorie; Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference and the Council of the All-India Muslim League. Publications Talim-c-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind Goundl Speeches, Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzim. Address: Summer.— Devonshire House, Mussoorie, Winter:— Asrauli Estate (Bulandshahr). U. P.

### ALI IMAM, SIR SYED. (See under Imam).

ALI, SHAUKAT, M.A. b. Rampur State, 10th March 1873. Educ.: M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh (Capt. Cricket XI). In Govt. Opum Dept for 17 years. Sec. and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc. Trustee, M.A.O. Coll. Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University. Interned during the war. Prominent leader. Interned during the war. Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non-co-operation movement. Sec., Central Khilafat Committee. Founder and Secretary of "kuddam-i-Kaaba Society i Appointed Member, Round Table Conference to represent Moslems; travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslom Conference; visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Irak, Zemen and Hojaz, Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933, Address Khilafat House, Islam in 1933. Address Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10. Rampur State, U.P.

ALWAR, HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT DHARAM PRABHAKAR SEWAI MAHARAJ RAJ RISHI SHRI JEY SIRGHJI DEV VEREENDRA SHIROMANI, G.C.S.I. (1924), G.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.I.E. (1919) rendra. Alwar.

Rajput Conference (1925); Vice-President ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, The Hon'ble Mr. and Hony. Treasurer of the All-India Muslim Justice Rao Bahadur C. V., B.A., B.L., Judge Rajput Conference. Elected Member of the of the Madras High Court. b. 1874. Educ: Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law. Apprenticed to the late Justice P.R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 11gn Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocated General, Madras, in March 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928. Application of the Law College Council 1929. 1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Address: "Sweta Sadan", No 1, Brodles Road, Mylapore, Madras.

> ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE, Kt. (1924); C.S.I., C.I.E. (1920); M.A. (Oxon); Educational Commissioner to the Government of India. b. 15th May 1876. m. to Gladys Alice Morony. Educ Winchester College, University College, Oxford Transport Education Presentation. Oxford. Transvaal Education Department, 1902-10: Indian Educational Service, 1902-10: Indian Educational Service, Professor of History, Elphinatone College, Bombay; Sceretary, Calcutta University Commission, 1918-1919; Member Enquiry Committee of the Muslim University, Aligarh, Oct. 1927; Member of the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, 1928-29; Chalrman of the Punjab University Inquiry Committee, 1932-33. Publications: The Expansion of British India British Administration in India; Short History of the British Empire. Address History of the British Empire. Address ' Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

> ANDERSON, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, P.C., NDERSON. THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, F.C. G.C.B. (1923). G. C.I. E. Governor of Bengal (1932). b. 8 July, 1882. m. Christina (d. 1920) 3rd d. of the late Andrew Mackenzie of Edinburgh: one s. one d. Educ.: George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig. Universities Entered the Colonial College in 1005. Office in 1905. Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909; Secretary of Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909; Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911; Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board, April 1919; Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22; Joint Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920. Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932. Address: Government House, 1922 to 1932. Address: Government House, Calcutta.

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal. b. 12 February Educ.: King Edward's wham and Pembroke 1871. School. Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899, Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate, Punjah University from 1904 to 1913; since that date at Santiniketan. Bengal: Publications. "Christianity and the Labour Problem", "AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR, DIWAN BAHA"North India", "The Renaissance in India", "Christ and Labour", "The Renaissance in India", "Christ Indian Froblem", "Indians in South Africa", "To the Students," 'The Drink and Drug Evil". "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story," "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story," "Mahatma Gandhi at Work", "Sadhu Sundar Singh, a Memoir," What I owe to Christ." 'Christ in Government Asstt. Engineer in 1896 and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925. Minister for Public Health and Excise (resigned in March 1928) Address: Leith Castle, San Thome, Mylapore. Address: Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal.

ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI, B A., B L. (Cal.); M L.A. Pleader, b. 29 August 1880, m. Yamuna (died 1925). Educ: Morris College, Nagpur Teacher, Kashibai Private High School Amraoti, 1904-07, joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal, Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1930; Joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag President, Indian National Congress, 1933, Member, Legeslative Assembly Congress, 1933, Member, Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee, Vice-President, Responsivist Party; General Scoretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Commutee, 1935. Publications: Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi). Address: Yeotmal (Berar).

ANKLIKER, COL. AMIR-UL-UMRA SARDAR Sir Appajirao Sahib Sitole Deshmukh, Skna-HARDOO, SAH-SHRI, K.B.E. (1919), C.I E. (1913). b. 1874. Educ: Belgaum. Ptc. Secretary to the Maharaja of Gwalior, 1897. m. the youngest daughter of the late Maharaja Javiirao Sahib Scindia of Gwalior Member of the Gwalior Government in Department of Revenue, 1918-1934 and Vice-President, Council of Regency, 1925. Address . Ankli, Dist. Belgaum.

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B.A. (Chemistry); Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangam Copper Mines. b. 1 January 1909. m. to Anasuyadevi, d. of Rajah of Panagal. Educ: Presidency College, Madras. Address: Bobbili, Vizagapatam District.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909). b. 22 Feb. 1882. 8. father, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. Educ: Newington Court of Wards Institutions, Madras under C. Morrison, M. A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; Presidency, 1910-191 Legislative Comeil by nomination, 1916; Fresi-dent, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South India Islamiah League, Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty; Life Member, South Indian Athletic Associa-tion, Club, Gymkhana Madras. Address: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNRY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), D. Litt (Madras), F. R. Hist, S. (Lond.), President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934. b. Suriey, England, 1 Dec 1878. m. Rukmin, daughter of Pandlt Nilakantha Sastir, Madras, 1920 Educ. Cambridge University and Continent of Europe Came to India, 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benarcs, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, and was Examiner both to University and to Government Inspected and reported on Kashmir educational system. For some years Organising Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League, In 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In 1917 appointed Principal of National University, Madras, which conterred upon him honorary degree of D. Litt., his diploma being signed by orgree of D. Latt, its appoint being signed by Dr. Rabindanath Tagore, who was Chancellot. In 1920 became Head of the Education Department of the Holkar State. In 1925 travelled extensively in Emiope In 1926 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Chingh, wasted Australia, elected Gargeral Church, visited Australia, elected General Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, tounding the journal Advance Australia and becoming chairman of directors of Theosophical Broadersting Station, 2GB, an office he still holds—In 1929 was a power in the Who's for Australia League, uncompromisingly devoted to Australia's political well being; in a public address designated "Australia, The Land of the Larger Hope" Has visited Europe and America every year since 1931 on lecture tours. Deeply interested in Internationalism, the place of Nations in Evolution, and works for the national regeneration and freedom of India within the Empire. Publications Nirraina, Mount Eierest, Bediocks of Education, etc. Is a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Worshipful Society of Pewterers. Address Adyar, Madras, 10, Gloucester Place, London W. 1

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A.M.I.E.E., Director, Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. b. 1879, m. Madeline Edith Ash. Educ: Halleybury College. Attached 20th Lancers, 1915-17; Staff Captain Indian Cav. Brigade, 1917-19. Twice mentioned in despatches. Address: C/o Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

YANGAR, VALANGIMAN KRISHNASWAMI ARAVAMUDHA, M.A. (1914); C.I.E. (1928); Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. b. 15th December 1891. d. of Prof. K. R. Ramaswami Ayangar, Prof. of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras (retired); Educ: Kumbakonam Government College and Madras Presidency College. Office of the Accountant-General, Madras; Personal Assistant to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta; Assit. Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of India; Jt. Secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance; Under-Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Department; Mcmber of the John Committee on the Reserve Bank of India Bill; Under-Secretary, Commerce Department, Govt. of India. Officer on special duty, Finance Department, Government, Govt. of India and Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Budget-Office, Finance Department, Government of India. Address Wingste, Simla.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa b. 1885 Educ.: Patina Collegiate School, Patina College and B. N. College. Called to the Bar in 1911 by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1913 and of Patina High Court, 1916. Founded the Anjuman Islamla Urdu Public Labrary and the Patina Cubi: President, Anjuman Islamla and Patina Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu language; presided over Several Literary Conferences, retuined to Provincial Legislatine in 1926 from Patina Division and again 1930; leader of the Alnar Party in the Council; Minister of Education from January 15, 1934. Address "Dilkusha," Patina, E. 1. Ry. (Bihar and Orissa).

BABER, (COMDG SHUM SHERR JUNG BAHADOON RANA, General of the Nepalese Army, G.B. E. (Hon. Mil.) cr. 1919; K.C.S.I. (Hon.) cr. 1919. K.C.I.E. (Hon.) cr. 1916; Hon. Colonel, British Army (1927). b. 27 January 1888; 2nd s. of His late Highness Hon. General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., of Nepal and 1 cr. late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhakta Laxmi Devl. m. 1903, Deva Vakta Lakshimi Devi; 2 s. 2 d. Director-General, Police Forces, Kathmandn, 1903-1929 Dir.-Genl Medical Dept., Nepal, 1932, was present at the Dellin ("aromation Durbar, 1903, visited Europe, 1908; was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Teral, 1911; attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially; thanks of Commanders-in-Chief in India; K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., for Meritorious Service; received the lat class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipta Manyabara, 1918; the thanks of the Nepalese Covernment and a Sword of Honcur); European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches; special mention by Commander-in-Chief in India and Governor-General in Council; the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; the British War and Victory Medals; at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919; (Despatches G.B.E.; India General Service Medal with Clasp). Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manœuvres (Attock, Nov. 1925).

In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied (1921) Pokhara, a hill-station in Nepal, with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs. 1,00,000. Address: Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal.

BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A., C.I.E. (1931); Deputy Auditor General in India. b. 2nd July 1889. m. Jess Greg Mackinnon, 1914 Educ: Dunferndune High School; Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912, various posts in the Punjab 1912-18; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918; Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919, Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Provinces 1919, Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Provinces 1919, Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Publications Official Reports. Address 4 York Place, New Delhi.

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOT), M. A., D.D., 1.L D., Yellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epstion Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay Area. b May 29 1876. m. Mary Putnam Steams of Boston University, Boston, Mass, U.S. A. Educ. Philander Smith Cellege, Naini Tal (High School); Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware Olido, B. A., D.D.; Columbia Univ. New York City, M.A.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL.D.) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909; Gen. Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24; Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church May 1924. Publications: "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God's Heroes; Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1913; "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1918; "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923; "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1931; "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras); "Warne of India" (Madras); "Bombay.

BAGCHI, SATISCHANDRA, B.A., LL.D., Barristerat-Law; Principal, University Law College, Calcutta. b. Jan. 1882. Educ.: Santipur Municipal School, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A., Calcutta University, 1901, B.A., LL.B., Cambridge Dublin, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, 1907; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909; Tagore Professor of Law, 1915; Member of the Faculty of Law, Dacca Uni., 1931; head of the department of Law, Allahabad Uni., 1931-32; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Allahabad Univ., 1931-32. Asutosh Mukerj Lecturer in Law, Calcutta Univ., 1931, called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1907. Address: Principal s Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta.

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King't Police Medal (1920), C. I. E. (1931). Deputy Inspector-General of Police. b 2nd October 1886. m. to Heather M. H

BAIRD, MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY REAUCHAMP AIRD, MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY BEAUCHAMP DOUGLAS, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D S.O., Croix de guerr (France) with palms; Commander Decean District. b. 4th April, 1877. m. Mary, d. of Captam A. Caldecoft Educ. Clifton and R.M.C. Sandhurst 12th Bengal Cavalry, Brigade Major, I.G.C.; A.D.C. to G.O.C. in Chief, Aldershot; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 1st Corps, B.E.F., G.S. O. (Ind.), Cav. Corps., O.C. 8th Argylishire Highlanders, G.O.C. 75th Imp. Brigade, B.E.F., B.G.G.S., Baluchistan Corps, Third Atghan War, G.O.C. Zob Brigade, Commandant S.O.S. Belgaum, D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command, G.O.C. Kohat District; G.O.C. Decean District; Rohat District: GOC Decean District; Tirah, 1897-1898, Great War, France 1914-18, Third Atghan War, Waziristan Operations 1921.

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon.); B.Sc. (Allahabad); K.B.E. (1935), C.B.E. (Civil), 1922; C.I.E., 5 July 1926; I.C.S.; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. b. 3 April 1891. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919; Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21; Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921; and at for India at imperial conference, 1921; and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indian residents in those territories, 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1923; officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Secretary to the Indian depu-tation to South Africa, 1925-26; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926. Address: Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930; Joint Secretary to British Indian Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Joint Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

BAJPAI, PANDIT SANKATA PRASADA, Rai-Bahadur, B.A., Zemindar and Banker. b. Nov. 18, 1885. m. Shrimati Sumitra Devi. Educ.; Canning College, Lucknow; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and University Sehool of Law, Allahabad. Elected Member, Benares Hindu University in 1917; Elected Hon. Secy., Kheri Dist. Board, 1918; Appointed Hon Marylstrate, 1918; Elected Chair. pointed Hon Magistrate, 1918; Elected Chairman, Lakhimpur Municipality, 1919, and Member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, name of the importal legislative Assembly, 1920; Elected Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1926; Elected Chairman, Education Committee, District Board, Vineri, 1929; Elected Chairman, District Board, Kheri, March 1933. Address: Lakhimpore, Kheri (Outh) (Oudh).

Hickie. Educ: St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. Address: Belgaum, M. & S. M. Rly.

AIRD. MAJOR-GENERAL, HARRY BEAUCHAMP Member, Phujab Legislative Council, 1913-20.

Address: High Court, Lahore.

> BALKRISHNA, DR. M. A., PH.D., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., F.R. Hist, S., Principal and Prof. of Economics, Rajaram College and Inspector of Secondary Education, Kollanur, pectol of Secondary Education, Komapur, b. 22nd December 1882 m Miss Davabai Malsey, B P.N.A. Educ Goyt High School, Multan, D A V. College and Goyenment College, Lahore, School of Economics and Politics, Jondon. Was Pinicipal and Goyenor of Guiukula University, Haradwar, for one year, Vice-Principal for six years and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years Became Principal, Rujarian College, 1922. Director of Economic Burean, Presi-dent, Kolhapin Scout Association, Chauman, Secondary Teachers' Association, President Technical School, Col Woodehouse Orphan-age, Shahu D Free High School, Member, State Panchavat. In company with Mrs Balkrishna he took part in World Fellowship of Faiths held the Chicago m 1933 and visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study their educational systems and economic conditions. Publications -(in English) Commercial Relations between In ha and England (1924). The Industrial decline in India, Demands of Democracy (1925), Hindu Philosophets on Evolution, Shiyan the Great, Indian Constitution (In Hmdi), seven books on History, Economics, Politics and Religion History of India (In Marathu) Addiess Shalupuri, Addies Shahupun, Kolhapur.

BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB, minot under guardianship of the Court of Wards, United Provinces, b 2 Jan 1914. m Nov. 1932, d of H H, the late Maharaja Sn Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. Receiving Education at Mayo College, Apper. Address: Bahampur.

BANERJEE, RAI BAHADUR SARAT CHANDRA, AA I DAHAPUR SARAT CHANDRA, MA, D.L., C.I.E., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b 3rd October 1870. m. Sreemati Usha Devi. Ethus. Presidency College, Calcutta and the Metropolitan Institution (Law); Lecturer in Mathematics, Physics, History and Political Economy, Free Charts. of Section (Institution Letters) Church of Scotland Institution, Duff College, 1892; Vakil, High Court, 1893-1907; Legal Assistant, Legislative Department, Govt. of India, 1907-14; President, Calcutta Improve-ment Tribunal, 1914-1930. Address: 29, Sastitala Road, Narikeldanga, Calcutta.

BANERJI, S'R ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925) 1.C.S., C.S.1. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), b. Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871, m. 1898, d. of Sir Krishna Gupta. Educ.: Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the

Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cudda palt; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the LCS Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Ramantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order. with Khillats by H. H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923. Publications: The "Indian Tangle" (Published by Hitchmson & Co.) "An Indian Pathfinder" (Published by Kemp Hall Press, 14th Addhess Co. Coutts and Co. 440, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

BANERJI, BHABO NATH, M Sc (Allahabad) Ph. D. (Cantab); Meteorologist, (on leave) b 15 August 1895 m Renuka Devi Educ. Allahabad University, Central Hindu College, Benatos, 1912-16, and Canning College, Lucknow, 1916-18, Research Scholar and Assistant Palit Professor of Physics, University Assistant Part Professor of Parsics, University Post-graduate College of Science, Calcutta 1918-20, with Sir C. V. Raman, Government of India University State Scholar from Allahabad Univ. at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J. J. Thomson, 1920-22 Joined Indian Meteorological Service January 1923; Meteorologist, Simla, 1923-26. As Meteorologist, Karaclu Deer 1926 to Nov 1932 tounded and organised on international lines the first acroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi including a first class Observatory equipped with all self-recording meteorological instruments and investigational Installations at the Auship Base, Drigh Road. On deputation to England, Scotland, Notway, Gormany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct 1927 to August 1928 m connection with aviation meterology with particular reference to Airships Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, 1928. Made special study of the Meteorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to karachi writing a book 'Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran' the first of its kind for that region Under London Air Ministry programme for the expected trial tight of the airship R. 101 being responsible tor the section Basia to Karachi set up a complete temporary organisation for all the detailed requirements of the auslip Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club. Member from India on the "Commission de l'application de la Meteorologie a' la Navigation Áériemie ' Permanent member, Indian Science Congress. Meteorologist, Bombay, November 1932 Publications. The book "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mckian " and other original contributions in Physics and Meteorology published in various Indian and European Journals. Address : Poona

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI SAHIB, B.A., Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of North Siburbs, Calcutta b. 5 October 1880. m. to Suhasini, eldest d. of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj Educ' St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishmagar; Bengal Police Training

School; obtained Flist prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahth conferred by Government, January 1931. Address Police Headquarters, Lal Bazaar, Calcutta.

BAPNA, Wazir-ud-dowla rai Bahadur S.M., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., L.L.B., Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar b. 24th Apiil 1882 m. Shreemati Anand Kumari, d. of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur Educ at Maharana High School, Udaipur, Govl. College, Ajmer, and Mun Central College, Albahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer Meiwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer; appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan. 1907. In 1908 was appointed Law Tutor to H. H. Midharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar 111, appointed His Highness' Second Secretary in 1911 and First Secretary in 1913; appointed Home Minister in 1915; retired on special pension in Apii 1921; joined Patrala State as Minister and remained there till August 1923; rejoined Holkar State-Sevice as Home Minister in 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Comunities of the Cabinet. In February 1926 was appointed Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet.

BARIA, MAJOR (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MA-HARAWAL SHRI SIR RANJITSINDJ, RAJA OF; K.C.S.I. (1922). b. 10 July 1886; one 8. one d. Educ:: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dohra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-15 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a sainte of eleven gims. Address: Devgad Baria (Baria State Rly.)

BARKER, JOHN STAFFORD, M.V.O. (1911), P. W. Member and Chief Engineer, Holkar State, b 6 Septh, 1879 m. Mary Gertrude, only d of the late H. L. Moysey, I 8 O., Ceylon Civil Service. Educ Bedford School and Royal Engineers, 1898; retried as Lt.-Col March 1929; Electrical Engineer, Delhi Durbar 1911; Chief Engineer, Holkar State 1912 to 1915, 1919-1922 and since February 1929 Served in Mesopotamia 1915 to fall of Kut-cl-Amara, April 1916, mentioned in despatches for defence of Kut-cl-Amara Was C.R.E. Quetta for three and a hall years before retinement from the Army. Address: Indoice, Central India.

BARLEE, KENNETH WILLIAM, B.A. (Dublin)
The Hon, Mr Justice, Bai-at-Law, LCS
Judge, Bombay High Court b 29 Nov. 1877
Educ., at Warwa & School and Dublin Univ served in Bombay as Asst. Coll. and Macte and Forest Settlement Officer, Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge, Aug. 1906, Undor Secretary to Govt Political, Judical, etc Departments, 1911-13; Judical Asst. to Agent to Government Katherwar, 1919, Judge and Sessions Judge, 1919, Membel

- Legislative Council, 1925; Offg. Addl Judicial Commissioner of Sind, 1926; Offg Judice, Bombay High Court, 1930, confirmed May 1931. Address; "Crissmill", Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.
- BARNE, THE RT REY, GEORGE DUNSFORD, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1923); Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932. b. May 6, 1879 m. Dorothy Kate Akerman. Educ: Clifton College and Orled Coll, Oxford. Asstt. Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902-08; Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10; Chaplain of Sialkot, 1910; Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Asstt. Chaplain of Karach, 1911-12. Principal, Lawrence R Military School, Sanawar. Address: Lahore.
- BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD. MA. (('andab'); Principal, Artehison College, Lahore, b 17 Feb 1905, m Miss Machachlan of Lanark Educ at R. N. C. Oshorne, Bradfield College, Timity Hall, Cambridge Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31, Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33, appointed Principal Artehison College, 1933, Publications 'Gleaning Arches', 1929; "White Sails," 1930, "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the University of the Punjab) Address, Artchrson College, Lahore,
- BARTHE, Rt. Rev. Jean Marie; Bishop of Paralais since 1914. b. Lesignan, Tarbe. 1840. Educ.: St. Pc. Semnary, Bishop of Trichinopoly, 1890-1914. Address; Shembaganur, Madras Presidency.
- BARTHOLOMEW, LIEUT-GENERAL SIE WHILITAM HERRY, K C B. (1934), C.B. (1919), C M G (1917), D S O (1917), A D C, to the King, 1926, Chief of the General Staff, b. 16 March 1877, s. of J S Bartholomew, Detizes, Wiltshue, m Volet Mice, d. of Major-General H. E Penton (late) Indian Army, one s one d. Educ Newton College and R Military Academy, Entered Boyal Artillery, 1897, European Wat, 1914-18. Commanded 6th Intantiv Bingade, Aldershot, Commandant Imperial Defence College, Director of Operations and Intelligence, Wat Office, Major-General, 1926, Lieut General, 1933 Chief of the General Staff, India, Legion of Honom, Crown of Belgium, Crox de Guerre, Order of the Nile, Second Class Order of Sacred Treasure Address, Army Headquarters, Delha and Smila.
- BARUA, RAI BAHADUR DEVICHARAN, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Tea Planter b. 1864. Educ.: City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined the Bar in 1898 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 3 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917; Secretary, Jorhat Sarvajanik Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890. Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921; Hon. Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. Address: Jorhat, Assam.
- ASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A. Solicitor b 7 Feb. 1872. m. Mrs. Sarala Basu. Educ Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, Has been a member of the Bengal Legis.

- Council almost continuously since 1920, President, Indian Association, Calcutta; leader of People's Party in Bengal Legislature; delegate from Bengal to the Indian Round Table Conir; is connected with several Educational and Social service organisations in Calcutta and is the head of B. N. Basu & Co., Soluttors. Address: 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta.
- BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R. I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Member of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects b, Oct. 1879. Educ. at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. Publications: Sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. Address: School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.
- BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, (B.A. English Laterature and Latin) b. 21 March, 1878. Educ 'St. Navier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton industry; Technical Adviser to the Court Receiver of the Petit Group of Mills in Liquidation (1931). Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of valuous countries. Publications: Contabutions on financial and economic subjects. Address Green's Mansion, Apollo Bandar, Bombay.
- BEADON, Dr. Mary, M.B B S. (Lond.); Kalsart-Hind Second Class (1920); Principal, Lady Haddinge College, New Delhi m. to R. C. Beadon, K C S G. Educ at London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. Joined W. M. S. in 1914; in charge Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow, 1909-1918; Superintendent, Women's Medical School, Agra, 1918-1920; Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital, Madras and Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, 1921-1930; Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, June 1930. Address: Lady Hardinge College, New Delhi.
- BEASLEY, Sir Horner Owen Compton, kt.cr. 1930, O.B.E., Hom Mr Justice Beasley, Chief Justice of Madias Since 1929. b. 2nd July 1877. m. 1909. Evelyn Augusta Atherfon two a Educ Westminster School; Jesus College, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1902. Phisne Judge, High Court of Burma, 1923-24. a Judge in the High Court of Madras, 1924-29, served European War, 1914-19, Westein Front 1916-19 [Major O.B.E., despatches), Major Regular Army Reserve of Officers. Address: High Court, Madras.
- BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930, Chief Justice of Bombay b. 4th September 1877. m. Mabel Eduth, d. of William Wallace (deceased). Educ.: Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First, Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar Chancery Division. Lacat. R. d. A., 1916-1918. Address: "Colcherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabai Hill, Bombay.

- BEDFORD, Rear-Admiral, Arthur Edward Frederick, C.B. (1934); Royal Navy; Flag Officer Commanding and Duceto, Royal Indian Navy since 1934, b 1881, m, 1914, Gladys, d, of William Edve Mort, Sydney, One s, Educ H.M.S. Butanna, Joined R.N., 1895, Rear-Admiral 1931; served European War 1914-1918, A.D.C. to the King, 1931 Address Admiral's House, Bombay.
- BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURBUKSH SINGH, Kt. cr. 1916; K.B.E (1920), C.I.E., 1911; Hon, Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. b. 1862. A linel descendant and of Gurn Nanak, founder of Sikh tehgion, now head of Snatan Sikhs of N.W.F. Province, Punjab and Afghanistan A. Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities, was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919 Address. Kallai, Punjab
- BELL, SI ROBERT DUNCAN, K.C.S.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1919), Member of Council of the Government of Bombay \*\*Edic\*\* Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge, m. Jessie, d. D. Spence, Esq. Appointed I.C.S. Bombay, 1902. Secretary, Indian Industrial Countission, 1916-17, Controller, Industrial Intelligence, 1917-18, Controller, Oils and Paints, 1918-19; Director of Industries, Bombay, 1919-24. Secretary to Government, Bombay Suburban Division, 1924-30. Chief Secretary to Government, Ravenue Department, 1930-32. \*\*Address\*\*.
- BELVALKAR, Shrifad Krishna, M.A. Ph D. (Harvard Univ.), I E.S., Protessor of Sanskrit. Deccan College, Poona. b. 11 Dec 1881

  Educ.: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U. S. A. Joined Bombay Educational Department, 1907. Prof., Deccan College since 1914; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years list Hon. Secretary, Also Hon Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Association and General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference Recipient of Kalser-i-Hind Silver Medal. Publications "History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhutis "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series: English translation of Kavyadarsa; Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation; Jasu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. 2 (out of the 8 projected); several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies. Address "Bilvakunja," Bhamburda, Poona, No. 4.
- BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral. Kottayan. 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Isisho's Commissary, 1923. Publications: (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians: Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend. Address: Kottayam.

- BENNETT, GEORGE ERREST, M Sc., M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E., J P. Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust. b. 1884. m. Frances Sophia Bennett. Educ.: Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916: Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex-Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, 1930. Address Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.
- BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, KT., Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, since 1929, s. of Royd. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall; b. 26th November 1893 m 1918 Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one son. Educ: Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge Served Enropean War 1914-19, India 1914-15, Mosopotamia 1916-18 (wounded), Staff War Office 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies, Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1916-32; Governor, 1928-30. President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce. 1932; Vice-President, 1934 President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Cevlon, 1932, Delegate, Indian Round Table Contenence, 1931-32, Indian Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931. Address: 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta
- BENZIGER, THE MOST REV. ALOYSIUS MARY, O.C.D., b. Einsoedein, Switzerland, 1864. Educ: Frankfort, Brussels; Downside. Came to India, 1880: Bishop of Tabæ, 1900; Assistant to the Pont. Throne, Roman Count, 1925. Retired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated Titular Archbishop of Antimoc (Antinopolis) in recognition of his merits Address: Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandium, Travancore.
- BERKELEY-HILL, Lt.-Col. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch. B. (Oxon.), M.R. CS. (Eng.), L.R. C.P. (Lon.), 1.M.S., Medical Superintendent, European Mental Hospital, Ranchi. b. 22 Dec. 1879 m. Kunhimanny d. of Nellary Ramotti. Educ. at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Gottingen and University College Hospital, London Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907. Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign); Mentioned in Despatches. President, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysis Publications: Numerous articles in scientific journals. Address: Kanke (P.O.), Ranch. Bihar and Orissa.
- BERTHOUD, EDWARD HENRY, B.A. (Oxon.), 1898; Member, Council of State and Commissioner of Excuse and Inspector-General of Registration, Bihar and Orissa. b. 13 Sept 1876. m. Phyllis Hamilton Cox. Educ. a Uppingham and New College, Oxford. Asstt Magte., Joint Magte. and Magte. and Collecto in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa since 1900. Address: Patna.
- BERTRAM, REV FRANCIS, S.J. (or BERTRAND' B.A., D.D., Kaiser-I-Hind (I class, 1921 Principal, Loyola College, Madras. b. 23 Jul

1870, at Montigny-les-Metz, Lorraine. Educ: in the Society of Jesus. Entered Society of Jesus. Lorraine. Both Jesus, Aug. 1888; came to India 1888; Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, 1909-25; Principal, Loyola College, Trichinopoly, 1909-25; Principal, Loyola College since 1925; Member of Senate, Madras University since 1910; Member of Syndicate, since 1916; Member, Academic Council, since 1923; offic. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, April to September 1931, and again February to May 1934. Address. Loyola College, Cathedial P. O., Madras.

BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., I C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs b. 20 Nov 1888. m Miss Tingatai Mudholkai Educ.: Decean Coll., Poona, and Svdney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under Secretary to Govt., C. P. Dy Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles: Dy. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 Address Delhi and Simia, "Shii Kirshua Niwas," Poona 4.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M.A., D. Litt.
J.P., C.I.E., Hon. Pres. Magte., Director of
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co.;
Fellow of the Indian Institute of
Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate
to the Congress of Imperisi Universities 1926
by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore.
b. 27 June 1852. m. Miss Jerbal Edalpee Batiwala. Educ: Elphinstone College and in England. Asstt. Professor, Elphinstone College,
1874-76; Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic
and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876.
Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884;
Education Secretary to Government, Mysore,
1890; Inspector-General of Education in
Mysore, 1895-1909; Munir-ul-Talim (Mysore)
1909. Pub.: Special Report on Manual
Training in Schools of General Education
Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920,
a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923, a Visit
to British Universities, 1926; Modern Cremation and Parsees, 1922. Address: Malakoff
Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6.

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL, MAHARAJ SRI SIR, K.C.S.I., b. 16th September 1879. Educ. Mayo College Ajmer, Appointed Companion to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895 and accompanied him in his indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senlor Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas; Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Also acted as President of Council during H. H's visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace, Badakarkhana Devasthan and Government General Records, und copying dept., Bikaner State. Is Hon. Col of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal V. D. C. to the Maharaja. Publicatons: Bharravbilas, Bhairubbinod and Rasikbinod

Son and heir Heroji Sri Ajit Sinhji Sahib being educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Address Bikaner.

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, Rai Bahadur, Raj Ratan, M.A., LL.B., Dowan, Idar State. b. Jan. 1882. m. Shimati Ved Kunwarji. Educ: Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepur till 1914; joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914; served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan; left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore; appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. Address: Himmatnagar, Idar State,

BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR
LAL, B.A., I.L.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore, b. 1st Oct. 1870. m. d. of L. Madan Lal,
Bhargava of Rewarl. Educ. Sirsa M.B. School,
Rewart M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll.,
Lahore. (Lovenment Coll. and Law School,
President, Bar Assocn., Hissar; got Durhar
Medal and War Loan Sanad; acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aeroplane
thet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund;
was elected member, Punjab Legislative
Council, 1916-20; and Legislative Association and Chairman, District Centie
at Hissar. Address: Hissar (Punjab).

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A. (Bom.), b. 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. Educ: Deccan College. Professor in Fergusson College. Promas, from 1895 to 1933. Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919. Publications; Principles of Economics, Distant Travels. Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers. Philosophy of the Pincarts. (All in Marathl). Speeches and Essays (in English); Kant and Shankaracharya (in Marathl). Address: Willingdon College Post, Dist. Satara.

BHATIA, MAJOR SOHAN LAL, MA., M. D., R. Ch (Cantab).; M.R.C.P. (London); F.R.S.E. (1932) F.C.P.S. (Bombay); M. C. (1918), I.M. S., Dean and Prof. of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, b. 5. Aug. 1891. m. Rajkishorie. Educ.: Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse), and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Amesthetist, St. Thomas Hospital, London, Clinical Assist. Children's Department; House Surgeon. Ophthalmic House Surgeon. Joined L.M.S. 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College in 1920 and Dean in 1925. Publications: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. Address: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BHAYNAGAR, H. H. MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA OF; b. 19th May 1912, s. father Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, K.C.S.I., July 1919. Educ. Harrow, England. Installed with full powers, 1931; married 1931. Address: Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB IFTIKHARUL-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDUL-LAH KHAN, NAWAB Of, G.C.S.I. (1932), G.C.I.E. (1929), C.S. I. (1921), C.V.O. (1922), b. 9th Sept 1894. is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammadan State of India, m. 1995 Her Highness Marmoona Sultan Shah Banoo Begam Saluba; succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S. I., G.C.L.E., C.I., G.B.E., Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Goular-e-Taj-Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress-presumptive Addless. Phopal, Central India.

PHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K.C.J.E., C.B.E. (1920), C. I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., J.C.S. b. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott. M.B. (Ch. April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott. M.B. (Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.B.E. Educ Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London, Under Seey., Govt. of Madras, 1910. Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commsr. for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India in the United kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924, and Ag. Member, Vicerov's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927. Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records (on department with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member Vicerov's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways Address. Notional Bank of India, Madras.

BHUTTO, KHAN BAHADUR SIR SHAII NAWAZ
O BE (1919), KIH (1921), CIE (1925), Kt.
(1930); Ministri for Local Sch-Govenment,
Bombay b, 1st March 1888, Educ; Sind
Madiessni and St. Patrick High School,
Karachi, President, District Local Board
and M.L.C., Bombay Conneil; Chairman,
Co-operative Bank, District Larkana; and
Chairman, Bombay Provincial Simon Committee, Zamuidai, Lundford and President, Sind
Mahomedan Association, Delegate, Romid
Table Conference Member, old Impenal
Conneil Under Mushim Party in Bombay
Conneil Under Mushim Party in Bombay
Council President Sind Azad Conference
Address. Secretariat, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE, B.A., b. 18 September 1864. Educ. Chandanwady High School and Elphusstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs. Tata in 1884. Retired 1921. Address C/o Dr. Modi, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, DR RUSTOMJI BOMONJI B A (Hons), (1902), M D (1909), J P Educ Bombay University and Grant Medical College Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery; awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907, resigned 1910, Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1907, resigned 1910, Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913, has been Hon Bacteriologist to the Parsec General Hospital from its beginning and has foreversible of the Physical to Dr Eahadney's Sanatorium at Deolah from 1910 tillbe resigned, Hon Physician, Goculdas Teppal Hospital has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine, founded 24 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently

removed to Panchgani. Address: 37, Apollo Reclamation, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Bomonjee, At. (1928), M B E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheiff for 1935. b. 27. July 1877. m. Jelbai, d. of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1909). Edite: S. Varieri, Callero Basser, J. (1906). Educ. St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member Additors Council, Bombay Jmprovement Trust of the City of Bombay Jmprovement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28; Member, Govern-ment of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1997-298 President Indian Chamber of 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board, Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejcebhov Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions Nominated by Govt of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalote, Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferm Fund, Delhi, held the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasomy in India, is Deputy Grand Superintendent of the Dist Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and Fust Master of Lodge Justice and Peace, (E.C.), appointed Sheriff for 1935. Address 13, Cutte Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BJRLEY, FRANK, D.C.M. (1915); M.L.C. Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madna and President, Chamber of Commerce, Madna be 6 July 1883 m. Evelyn Chifton of Perth. W. A. Joined Best & Co., Ltd., Madras in 1909. Address. C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1931) v of late Asntosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 21 Parganas; M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutt Hugh Court b April 21, 1888 m Sm. Subasia Biswas d, of Mr. S. C. Mallick, Educ Hindi School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College Enrolled Vakil, Hugh Court, April 18, 1910 Advocate, November, 1924; Ordinary Fellow Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926, member of Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1921 22, again 1928-29: Examiner and Papiel Setter, Arts and Law, Calcutta University Professor, University Law College, 1913-21; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, an again, Conneillor, Calcutta Corporation Since 1926; Seey, Bhowampore Ratepaver Association, Founder Seey., South Suburber College, 1916-21; Seey., South Suburber School, Main and Branch, and Sir Rome Mitter (Irls' School, Member of Governi Bodies of Presidency College, Ripon Colle Astotsh College; Member of Committee Indian Association, and of Council of Natio Laberal Federation, President, Khelat Intution, Calcutta, and Jangpara H. E. Sch

Dist. Hooghly; Governor and Secretary, Calcutta Bind School; Member, Calcutta Tramways Advisory Committee; was member of Council and for a short-time Secretary, National Liberal League, Bengal, Unsuccessfully contested in Liberal interests once for Indian Legislative Assembly (1920), and twice for Bengal Legis. Council (1924 and 1926), from Calcutta constituencies. Elected Member of Calcutta constituencies. Elected Member of Leg. Assembly from Calcutta Urban Non-Mahomedan Constituency 1930, Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, Jime-August, 1933 Addiess S8, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

BLACKWELL, THE HON, MR JUSTICE, CECIL PATRICE, M B E. (Mil. Div. 1913). High Court Judge, Bombay b 8 November 1881 m to Marquente Frances, eldest d of the late J A Thleard, M. V. O. Educ Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School, Hollier Greek Scholar, Univ. College London, 1901; Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford 1901. 1st Class Classical Honour Moderations 1903, 2nd Class Latt Hum. 1905; B. A 1905, Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904, President, Wadham College Athlete Club, 1903. Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1907, and went the Northern Grent Leat T. F. Reserve and on Recunting Staff and m Unistry of National Service during European War Was Liberal condidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war, contested Kingswintord Division of Stafford-shire (Lib.), December 1923, appointed a Pusne Judge of High Court of Bombay 1926. Address. "Rylstone "Pedder Road, Bombay 1926.

BIAKISTON, JOHN FRANCIS, Officiating Director-General of Archæology b 21 March 1882. Educ Wellington College, England Architect, entered Archæological Survey of India, March 1911 Address, New Delhi and Simla.

blandy, Edmond Nicolas, BA (Oxon). Boden Scholar of Sansknit, Secretary, Emance, Commerce and Marme Departments, Bengal, ommerce and marine Departments, Bengal, b 31st July, 1886 m Dorothy Kathlere (nec Marshall). Educ: Chiton and Balliol Asst Wagte, and Colin. Dacca, 1910; Sub-Dry Officer, Munshigan, Dacca, 1912. Secretary; to Bengal District Administration Committee. 1913; Under Secretary, Finance Dept Govt of Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Hostile lums and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916, Addl. Dist and Sessions Judge, Jessore, 1917, retary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile; irms, etc., and Jt. Secretary, Publicity Board, nder-Secretary, Finance Department, Gov-"mment of India, 1919; Collector of Income-1 ix, Calcutta, 1921; Commissioner of Income-ix, Bengal, 1922; Magte, and Colir, Bakarinj, 1924 to 1926; Magte, and Collr., 24 arganas, 1928; Deputy Commissioner, 1928; Secretary to Government of ngal, Finance Department. 1930. Comugal Club, Calcutta.

BLASCHECK, ARBITER DAMP, bellow of Coopers Hill, (1900), D. Occ. Munich (1910), Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt, of India b. 16th Jan. 1879. m. Helen 2nd d. of thie lafte C. Usbaine of Berkshite. Educ: Felsted School, Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Indian Forest. Service, Punjab, 1900. Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1929. Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt, of India and President, Forest Research Institute and College, 1930. Addrress. Delina Dun, U.P.

BLUNT, HON SIR EDWARD ARTHUR HENRY, K C1 E., O B E., B.A., 1 C S Member of Executive Council, United Provinces b 14 March 1877, m. Ada, d of C H Stone, R N two ds, one s Educ Malbonough College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Served in U.P. as Asst. Commi and Asst. Magistato, and Collector; Under Secretary to Govt. and Superintendent Census Operation, on special duty in Finance Department of Goxt of India, 1912-13, Settlement office in 1915; Director of Civil Supplies in 1918; Director of Industries, 1919; Financial Secretary to U.P. Govt., 1920-31, appointed Member of Executive Conneil, 1931 Publications "Christian Tombs and Monuments" of Historical interest in the U.P. (1911), Caste System of Northern India, (1932). Addices Bandaria Bagh House, Lucknow

BLUNT, LESLIE, Sonottor b. 29 Dec. 1876. m Kathleen, 2nd d. of the late 1n. Thornton of Maggate. Educ. (Rugby, Senior partier in Cragge Blunt and Caroc. Address: 50, Pedder Road, Bounbay.

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, MA (Cambridge), C I E, (1928) I C S, Member, Indian Tarin B and, b. November 12, 1884. Educ Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Tinnty College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907) Passed into the 1 C S in 1907, and penied the Service in Madras, in 1908. Address: Madras Club, Madras,

BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON, C.B. (1919), C.M. G. (1917); D.S. C., (1915), Chief Lengmeer, Western Command, b. 27 Sep. 1870, m. Violet Mary (Fergusson ) Educ. Chirst's Hospital, F.M.A. Woolwich, Active Service W. Africa, 1892, Chirial Rebet, 1895; Chima, 1899; Great War France, 1914-19; Afghan War, 1919. Address: Quetta.

BOMON-BEHRAM, Sik Jehangir Bomonji, kt. (1931), BA, J.L.B., J.P. (Solicitor), Bombay Merchant b July 1868 Educ 84 Navier's and Elphinstone Collège, Juniprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasades Scholar, Practised as an Attoiney for about 20 years, then became partner in C. Macdonald & Co., and was there for 5 years. Gave upbusiness to do public service, Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, member of Standing Committee, 1928-29; Chanman, Standing Committee, 1928-29; Chanman, Schools Committee, Jan to Match 1928 and January to December 1929, Chanman of Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, Jan do ther Hospitals, Representative of Bombay Municipal Corporation on G. I. P. Advisory Committee and

President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay, 1931-32. Honorary Presidency Single stiting Magistute. Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonal Court. Director of severa Joint Stock Companes, Address "Rehistan," opposite Colaba P. O. Colaba, Bombay

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

BOSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt. cr. 1917 C.L.E., 1903; C.S.I., 1911; M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (LOnd.); L.L.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member, Academy of Science, Vienna; Founder Director of Bose Research Institute. b. 30 Nov. 1858; Educ.: Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge; Delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900; scientific member of deputation to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919; Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena. (Proc. Roy. Society.) Forner Member Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, Lague of Nations. Publications: Response in the Living and Non-living; Plant Response in the Living and Non-living; Plant Response; I and II: Life Movements of Plants, Vols. 11 and IV; The Ascent of Sap; The Physiology of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants., Motor Mechanism of Plants., Motor Mechanism of Plants., Motor Mechanism of Plants., Motor Mechanism of Plants., Motor Mechanism of Plants.

BRABOURNE, 5th BARON, cr. 1880 MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCHBULL, G.C.I E M C., Governor or Bombay, since 1933, b 8th May 1895. s. of 4th Baron and Helena d of late H von Flesch-Brunningen, Impenal Councillor, Vicana; s father 1933. m 1919 Lady Dorcen Gerildine Browne, y. d of the 6th Marquess of Sligo Educ; Wellington, R.M.A., Woolwich, Served European War, 1915-18 (despatches thrice, M.C.), M.P. (U) Ashtord Division, Kent, 1931-33. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1932-33. Heri S. Hon., Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull, b. 11 February 1922. Addiess. Government House, Bombay.

BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES Lieut.-Colonel, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., O.B.E. (1918), C.I.E. (1928) A.D.M.S., Peshawar District b. May 28, 1880, m. Margaret Annie Barnard Educ: King Edward's School, Birningham; St. Mary's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital London. Address: Peshawar, N. W. F. Province.

BRAHMACHARI, Sir Upendra Nath, Kt., Cr 1934; Rai Bahadur, ci. 1911, Kaisei-i-Hind (Gold), 1924; M.A. M.D. Ph.D. F.A.S.B., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Physician, Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta, Consulting Physician, Research Worker, President, Indian Committee, International Society for Microbiology, Vice-President, Assatic Society of Bengal, Vice-Chauman, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Hony, Vice-President, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science,

President, Society of Biological Chemists. India; Chairman, Board of Industries, Bengal; Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta, Hony, Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society; Vice-Chairman, Council of the Imperial Library, Calcutta; Member, Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Fellow, University of Calcutta, Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Hons Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Fellow, Indian Chemical Society, b. 7th June 1875, and 1808. Navi Rule Dove there design 1875 m 1898, Nani Bala Devi; two s, two d, Educ Hughli College, Bengal; Presidency College and Medical College, Calentta Teacher or Materia Medica, Dacca Medical Schoo (1901), Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calentta (1905-23), Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920-26), Discovered of an or-gande antimonial to the treatment and prophylaxis of kala-azar, Physician, Medical College Hospitals, Calentta (1923-27), Presi-dent, Asiatic Society of Bengal (1928-29), Secretary, Medical Section, Asiatic Society of Bengal ion Several years; President, Me-dical and Veterinary Section, Indian Science Congress (1930), Member, Conneil of Tropical Medicine, International Congress of Medicine London (1913); President, Indian Provincial Medical services Association (1929-32), Formerly member, Provincial Malaria Committee, Bengal, Formerly Member, of the Council of Medical Registration of Bengal, Formerly Member, Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal Late Hony, Assistant Surgeon to the Vicerov and Governor-General of Indm. Publications - Studies on Hacmolysis, Kulaazai in Dr. Chil Mense's Handbuch der Tropenkumkheiten, Treatise on Kala-azar. numerous articles in Indian Journal of Medical Research, Indian Medical Gazette, Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatae Society of Bengal, Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, Bio-chemical Journal, British Medical Journal, Lancet, Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygicuc, Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Journal of Tropical Medicine, Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Indian Journal of Medicine, Calcutta Medical Journal, Transactions of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine Comptes Rendus, Congress International de Medicine Tropicalect D'Hygiene, Cano-Egypt (1928), subjects including Chemistry and Chemotherapy of organic antimonials, Chemis try and Chemotherapy of quinoline com-pounds Kain-azar, dermal leishmanoid, black water fever, influenza, haemolysis, unopheles, &c. Address 8213, Cornwallis Street Calcutta

BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., cr. 1917 Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Imperial Legislative Council Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarter, b. 15 Apr. 1874; m. 1912, Constance, d. o. Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. Educ.: Chartehouse; Trinity College, Cambridge Address Gillander House, Calcutta. BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. 1923, Indian Civil Service, b. 1 April 1884. m. 1909, Mary, e.d. of James Thomson, M. D. Irvine, Ayrshire. Educ.: Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College). Appointed I.C.S., Bombay, 1908; Assistant Collector. Satara. 1908-1913; Superintendent, Land, Records, 1913-1916; Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20. Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Incheape Committee on Retrenchment. Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923-24; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1924-29. Offg. Secretary, Finance Department, 1926-27, and again m 1931-32; also Army Department, 1928. Retrenchment Officer, Government of India 1931, Chairman, Sind Contrence and on special duty in the India Office, 1932; Secretary to Indian Delegation to Monetary and Economic Conterence, 1933. Address. India Office, London.

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M.C. (1918), Commissioner, Ruial Reconstruction Punjab b Jan. 6, 1882. m. Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920. Educ: Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Joined 1 C.S., 1905; Millitary Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19. M C 1918. Publications: Village Upliftin India (1928). Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ. Press); The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929, (Oxford Univ. Press) The Boy Scouth in the village. Pits: A scheme of Rural Reconstruction, (Uttar Chand Kapur Labore: 1931). Socrates presists in India and The Indian and the English village (Oxford University Press.) 1932 Village Dynamo (R S M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Labore) 1934. Rural Reconstruction—A Note (Superintendent, Government Piniting, Labore, 1934). Address. Labore Punjab, and Great Rybuigh Vortolk.

IKAYSHAY, MAURICE WILLIAM, M.Sc., (Leeds)
A.M. Inst. CE. M. I. E (India), Agent, B B
and C 1, Ry. b 7 March 1883. Educ.: Ripon
Grammar School, 1895-1900, and Leeds University, 1900-1903. Training in Royal Dockvard Chatham, 1903-5; Apptd. Asstt.; Engineer, Indian P.W.D. (Railways) 1905; Asst
Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, 1905-09,
Assistant and Executive Engineer under Sir
Robert Gales on the construction of the Sara
Bridge over the Ganges, 1909-15; Assistant
Agent. North-Western Railway, 1915-17.
Dy. Controller, Indian Munitions Board,
1917-18 \* Assistant Secretary Railway Board,
1918-24; Dy. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway,
1924. Member, Railway Board, 1929.
Vent. B. B. & C I Railway, 1932. Offig.
Inct Commissioner, Railway, Board, 1929.
Vent. B. B. & C I Railway, 1932. Offig.
Commissioner, Railway, Board, 1933.
Iddress: Bombard, Attamont Road, Bombay,
OMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE. Mr.
10871CR, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law; Judge,
19th Court, Bombay, b. 1 Dec. 1882. m.
Label Louisa nee Linton. Educ: City of
ondon School and Christ's College, Cambridge,
Opomted to Indian Civil Service, 1905;
odge, High Court, November 1929. Address:
'Unrayleld, Malabar Hill, Bonniay

M.A. (Cantab.), B.Se. (London), C.I.E. (1926)
Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist). b. 17
May 1882. m. E. Gertrude Parsons, M.A.
d. of T. I. Parsons, Esq., Four Oaks, Warpany's School, London; Kingswood School,
Bath (1895-1901). Trinity Hall, Cambridge
and
ment,
Ministry and joined Wesleyan Methodist
Ministry and joined Wesleyan College, Bankura in January 1905; became Principal
in 1917; Nominated Fellow of Calcutta
University, 1921; General Superintendent,
Wesleyan Misson in Bengal, 1924-29 (Chairman. Bankura Mumerpality, 1934 Publication; Translation from Bengali of "The
Cage of Gold" by Sita Devi. Address.

Wesleyan College, Bankura, B. N. Ry.

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E.. (1918) Kt. (June 1929) late Reuter's Agent with Government of India now adviser to Associated Press of India, Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, Pelman Institute (India), and Director, Bolocoah Timber Co b. 1862; m. Annie Margaret, d of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K C B. Educ. St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Was in business in Australia Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28. Publication: "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). Address: Simla.

BUCKLAND, SIR PHILIP LINDSAY, Kt., cr. 1926; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1919. Educ.: Eton and New College, Oxford. m., Mary, d. of Livingstone Barday, Called to the Bar Inner Temple, 1896. Practised in High Court, Calcutta. Publication: Text Book on the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAO RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.O.S.I., 1919; K.C.S.I. cr. 1897, G.C.I.E. cr. 1900, G.C.V.O. cr. 1911; b. 26 Sept. 1869, S. 1889, Address. Bundl, Rajputana.

BURDON, SIR ERNEST. B.A. Ovon; K.C.1.E. (1934) C.I.E. (1921), C.S.I. (1926), Knighthood (1931); Auditor-General in India), b. 27 Jun. 1881 m. Mary (died. 1934) d. of Rev. W. Fairweather, D. D. Dunnikier, Manse, Kirkealdy, File, Educ.: Edinburgh Academy; University College, Oxford (Scholar). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1995, Financial Under-Secretary to Punjah Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914, Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19; Financial Advisor, Military Finance, Govt. of India: Member of India Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis, Council, India, 1919; Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26; Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, and Momber of Council of State, 1927-29. Address: Simla and New Delfi.

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E. cr. 1924, K.C.S.I. cr. 1911, K.C.I.E. cr. 1909,

I.O.M., cr. 1909, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. Ll. D. Camb and Edin. 1926 b. 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharaadhnaja and succeeded. 1887. being installed in independent charge of zemindari, 1903, management in intervening years carried on by his father, the late Raja Bun Bihari Kapur; two s. two d. Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris. Has travelled much in India, made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward; a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18, temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council-1918 . Member of the Bengal Executive Coun, 1918, Member of the bengal Executive Council, 1919-24: Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924, Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924, Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; a nonunated member of the Council of 1926: Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V. Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926 Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908. President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18; again from 1925 to 1927; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calentta since 1914, Chairman, Calcutta Imperial Ling-Emperor George V. and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12. President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalce Regiment Committorps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War. Publications: Vijaya Gitika, and various other Bengali poetical works and diamas, Studies Impressions (the Diary of a European Tout); Meditations; The Indian Holzon; etc. Herr. Maharaja Kumai Saheb Uday Chand Mahtab, B.A., bewani Raj. of the Burdwan Raj. Since 1927; Manager of the Burdwan Raj. Wards Estite since 1930; Piviate Secretary to the Maharajadhuraja Bahadui at the Imperial Conterence, London, 1926 b. 14 July 1905. Address: The Palace, Burdwan Bijay Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta, The Retreats, Europeur Bengel, Rocching, Derrecher. The Indian Houzon; etc. Heir. Maharaja-Kniscong, Bengal; Rosebank, Darjeeling ; Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U. P., etc.

BURLEY, Dr. George William, Wh. Ex, 1996, B Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921, P.S. (London), 1927; M.I.Meche, 1923, M 1 E., 1923; M A.S. Mech. E., 1926, M. R. S. T. (1929), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay b 1885, m. Ella Elizabeth, ed., Harry Turton. Educ. Sheffield University College and Sheffield University College and Sheffield University Applied Science Department) Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University, Lecturer in Engineering and head of Maclume Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments. Sheffield University,

Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton; and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. Publication (Books) Lathes: their construction & Operation; The Testing of Machine Tools: Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting, (Papers): On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India), Technical Articles: Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. Address V. J. T. Institute, Matinga, Bombay.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D SC (Edin.), I A.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, b. July 6, 1881. m. Margaret Forrest Altehison, 1912 Educ: Edinburgh University. Reading College, Assistant Lecturer in Botany 1907-8. Indian Agricultural Service, Economic Botanist to Bombay Government 1908-1933, Principal, Poona Agricultural College (in Addition) 1922-1933. Joint Director of Agricultural Hortzenbural, and Nature Study papers. Address. Poona.

BURT, BRYCE CHUDLEIGH, C.I E., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), I.A.S., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. b. April 29, 1881. m. 1906. Educ.: Univ. Coll., London, Assistant Lecturer, Idverpool University, 1902-4; Trimdad, British West Indic., 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces 1908-21; Director of Industries, United Provinces, (un addition), 1912-15. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Commuttee, 1921-28: Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, 1928-29 Official Advises to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Contenence, Ottawa, May to September 1942 Officialed as Vice-Chairman, Indian Commol of Agricultural Research, June 1933 Aug 1933 and Octr to Deer, 1934. Address 1. York Road, New Delhi and Middle Lands Simla.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEBHOY, SIR, Kt (1928), eldest son of Rustompee Byrampe Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, b. 28th Feb. 1881. m Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. Educ. St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay J.P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1915 Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court. (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoner-1924: Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Chairtable Institution; Presidency Scientis and Vice-President, Sombay Presidency Released Prisoner-Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the foundation of an Hospital for Children it being the first of its kind in India. Chairma:

- of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay. Shoriff of Bombay for 1927. President, Landlords' Association, Bombay; and Vice-Precident, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India President Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association Address: The Chil, Radge Road, Bombay.
- BYRT, ALBERT HENRY, Special Correspondent for Times of India, Daily Matl and Morning Post, in belhi and Simla, b. 18 March 1881, in. Porothy Muriel, only d. of Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Thorice, Kingston-on-Thaines, one s. two d. Edne Privately, Articled to editor, Bath Chromete and afterwards went to Simry Advertises. Joined editorial staff of Times of India 11 June 1901; Assistant Editor 1911, Correspondent at Government of India headquarters since 1923, Acting Editor October 1924-February 1927, Address Imperial Bellin Gynkhama Chib, New Delhi and United Service Club Simla.
- CAIRNS, JAMES, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Bng.), Chief Medical and Health Officer, North Western Railway, b. 12th July 1885 Educ... University of Glasgow House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow, Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University, Resident Physician, Ruchill and Knightswood Hospitals, Glasgow, Sanitary Officer, 34th General Hospital, Majou R.A.M.C. (Temp.); Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division; Senior Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway and Major, Auxinary Force Medical Corps. Address: C/o. The Agent, North-Western Railway, Headquarters Office, Empless Road, Jahore.
- ALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSS WESTcott, D.D. b. 23 October 1863, s. of the Rt. Rev. B. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham) Educ.: Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge, Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1889 Bishop of Chota Nagpore, 1905, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of Inda, Bunna and Ceybin, 1919 Address Calcutta.
- VLDER, CHARLES CUMMING, B Sc (Agr F L.S. Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, and Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta, b. 3 Dec 1884, m. Lilian Margaret Reid, d. of James Reid, Esq., Aberdeen, Scotland. Educ. Logic School Moray-Sine Gordons College, Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen; North of Scotland College of Agriculture, University of Berlin; Botanisches Institute, Dhalein, Germany, Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Berlin Chiator, Helbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Secretary, Board of Scientific Advice for India; Superinendent, Gardens and Plantations in Bengal and Burma; and Director, Botanical Survey of India. Publications: Various Reports and Records; Editor, Report of Board of Scientific Valice; Annals, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Records of the Botanical Survey of India. Address: Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

- CAMBATA SHIAVA CWASJEF, J.P. Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistarte for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magistate for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magistrates and the Versova Beach. Sandary. Committee President, Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay. Submban. District. Delegate to the Parsi Mattimonial Comit Bombay. Member of the Bombay Minneyal Corporation and several offer public bodies and commercial associations. Managing Director of Shiavay. C. Cambata A. Co. Life. Bombay. Director of the Hidagrah. Collectes, Edd., Director of several offer willknown commercial firms, etc. Merchant, Government and Ruilway. Contractor. A pioneer in the Central Provinces. Co.al. Industry. Hidroxy. Bombay.
- CAMPBELL, The HON MR JUSTICE ARCHEBALD, BA., Pursue Judge, High Court, Lahore b 18 Jan 1877 m. Violet, voungest d of the late Sir Geoil Beadon, K C S I., Lt.-Governor of Bongal Educ; Harrow and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge, Entered I C S. (Punjab), 1901, Asstt. Commr., Registrar, Cluct Court, 1912, Olg. Dist and Sessions Judge, 1918, Addl. Judge, High Court, 1921; Permanent Judge, 1925. Address; Lahore.
- CAROE, CECIL NIELS, BA (Oxon), Solution b23 Aug. 1878 Educ Private and Univ College, Oxford Address 4, Pali Hill, Bandra.
- CASSELS, GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD, G C.B (1933), C S I, D S O, G O C in Command Northern Command (1930) b 15 March 1876 m Mrss F E Jackson (1904) Seved in the European war, including Egypt and Mesopotamia, Commanded Peshawar District, 1923-1927; Adjutant-General in India, 1928-29 Address II Q. Northern Command, Rawalpindi and Murice.
- CATER,8°R ALEXANDER NORMAN LEY, & C1 E (1934), Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan b 15 June 1880, Educ: Wellington College, Clurist's College, Cambridge Latterol 1/C8, 1904, C4 E, 1930 Address The Residency, Quetfa.
- CATRY, Dr. HECTOR, O. C., Catholic Bishop of Lahere, since March 1928 b 1889, Belgium Educ Scraphic School, Brigges, Jomed the Capachin Order at English, 1907 ordalised pirest, 1911; came to India, 1920, Address 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.
- CHAIN SINGH, RAO BAHADUR, WA, LLE, FRES, Thekur of Fokar in (Premier Noble) a pair of over Lodo sq unles area in Jodhuur State, and Taloqlau of Ralpin (District Pac Barch), Oudh b. 5 Ftb 1889 Fdm: Canning College, Lacknow and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Enrolled Allahabad High Court Bar, 1911. Judge, Court of Sardins, 1911-1922, Puisne Judge, Chief Court, 1927-1929; Minister in charge of Justice and Education, Government of Jodhjuir Since 1929, also President, Marwat Soldiers Beard and Red Cross Society (Jodhphi Branch); Member, Governing Bodies of Lucknow, Benares and Agra Universities. Address: Pokaran House, Jodhpin and The Fort Pokaran

(HAMAN LALL, DIWAN, ex-M.L.A. b. 1892. Educ at Convent Murec; Gordon Rawalpindi; Private b. . Mission College, Rawalpindi; Private Tutors at Folkestone, London and Paris. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Final in 1914; took Honours Degree, in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; spent 1918-1919 touring England in connection with the Home Rule Deputation headed by Mr. Tilak, was appointed General Editor of Coterie, a London quarterly of Art and Literature; returned to India in 1920; joined the staff of the Bombay Chronicle as Asstf. Editor; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30 Founder the Daily and Weekly Nation (Newspaper); Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Lab. Confee, Geneva, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Confee Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Confee Geneva, 1928; Farmana, 1928; Member, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929. 1931; offered membership Round Table Conference, 1930 but declined; resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1930 on Tariff issue; President, Sind Provincial Conference, 1929. President North-Western Railway Recognised (Registered) Union since 1929; President All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union, since 1929; President, All-India Postal and R.M.S. Association, 1930, President, All-India Postman and Menial Staff Association, 1930; secoded from All-India Trade Union Congress secreted from All-India Trade Union Congress
and as Chairman of secessionists helped to CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ
found All-India Trade Union Federation SIPAIDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN
Labour Delegate, International Labour
SINGH JU DEO. BAHADUR, b. Jan. 1903, s. 1920. Conference Bureau, 1932. Publication; "Coolie of the Story of Capital and Labour in India." Address: Lahore (Punjab). Publication :

In India." Adaress: Lamore (Runjad).

CHAMNEY, LT.-Col. HENRY, C.M.G., 1900;
Principal, Police Training College, Surdahb. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow. m. 1st, 1907, HonCecilia Mary Barnewall (d. 1908); asster of
18th Lord Trimieston; 2nd, 1913, Alice,
d. of Col. W. E. Bellingham of Castle.
Bellingham, co. London. Educ.: Monagham
Diocesan School. Served South Africa 1900,
Bart as Major Companding Lumsden's Horse.

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4

Cambridge: First likt Calcutta RA P. 4 first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary; joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891.

Address: Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal.

CHANDA KAMINI KUMAR, M.A. (1886), B.L., M. L A., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b. Sept. m. Chandraprabha Chaudhuri. Educ.: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Formerly a member of the Assam Council and Governor-General's Council and later of the Legislative Assembly; Fellow, Calcutta University. Pub-lications: Presidential Address, 1st Surma Valley Conference, 1906; Presidential Address. Special Session, Bengal Provincial Conference, 1919; Presidential Address, Allahabad Postal and R. S. M. Conference, 1924 Chairman, Reception Committee, Literary Conference, 1914-1915 and 1928; Chair-man, Municipality Slichar; Chairman, Silchar Co-operative Town Bank. Address: Slichar, Assam.

CHANDAVARKAR, VITHAL NARAYAN, Vice-chancellor of Bombay University, eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavar-

kar, B.A. (Cantab); Maths, Trlp, Pt. I. (1909); Nat. Sc. Trlp, Pt. I. (1911); Hist. Trlp, Pt. II. (1912); Barristor-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; Assistant, N. Sirur & Co. Cotton Mill Agents. b. 26 Nov. 1887 m. Vatsalaba, 3rd d. of Rao Sahob M. V. Kaikini of Kaiwar (N. Kanara). Educ : Aiyan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's Elphinstone College, College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920, Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926, reclected, 1929 and 1932; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29, Chairman, Standing (Financo) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revonue Committee, 1920-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Appointed Vice-chancellor, University of Bombay, April 1933. Address. University of Bombay, April 1933. Address, 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA (1932), Chief of Punjab and Momber, Kapurthala Ruling Family, Member Council of State. Durbar, 1903, Coronation, 1911. Durbar, 1911. b. 1883. s. of Kanwar Sochel Singh Educ: Juliunder, Chief's College, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore, Address, Charanjit Castle, Juliunder City; Chadwick, Simla, S. W.; 5 Mansingh Road, New Delhi

Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924 Address: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll., Cambridge; First in list Calcutta B.A., B.A with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. Ll.D (Edinburgh); First in list I.C.S. Open Competition, Entered I.C.S., 1897; served in U.P. Special inquiry into industries in U. P., 1907-1912-16; Revenue Sec., U. P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec., U. P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec., U. P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec. U. P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec., U. P. Govt., 1919; Govt. of India delegate to International Labour Confee., Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927) and to League of Nation-Cometerice, 1927, and to League of Assembly, 1925, President, Governing Body. International Labour Office, 1933; Vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations; Member, Permanent Opium Board of League of Nations nent Oplum Board of League of Nations has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee. 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930 Member, Munitions and Industries Board. 1920; Secretary to the Government of India. Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-24. High Commissional for India in London, 1925-31. Leader Indiah Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Publications: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909). Address: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S. W. I.

CHATTERJEE, SISIE CHANDRA, M. D. (Edin.), M. R. C. P. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Univ. Edin.), Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Railway, b. 4 Dec. 1886. m. Nanco MacDonald, Educ. Calcutta and D. Edinburgh, Temp Commission in the L. M. S. during Great War, District Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, 1918-28., Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, G. J. P. Railway, 1931, 1932-31. Address: 2, Bolvedoro Park, Calcutta.

CHAUDHARI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Cal.), Bar at-Law. b. 28 June 1863. M Sarusibala bevt, 3td d of Sir Surendranath Banerjea. Educ :Krishnaghar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physica and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896, Organising Secry. Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931: Publications: Calcutta Weekly Notes. Address: 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN
THE HON. RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E.,
M.L.A. (Nondhated) b. 1882. m. Shrimati
Sushida Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat. Family
of Forozepur Dist. Educ: St. Stephin's
College, Dellin, Joined Revenue Department,
1904; took LL.B. degree, 1912 and practised
as Lawvet at Rohtak elected ViceChairman, District board, 1914-17, elected
Punjab Conneil, 1916; nonunarded Council
of State, 1922. President All-India Jat.
Maha Sabbia, 1918 (elected); Manager
of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon,
recruting officer during War Minister,
Punjab Government, 1924; Revenue Member,
Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State,
Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as
an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at
Rohtak President All-India Jat.Maha Sabbia,
Granted a pagit by Government for two
generations and 5½ squares of land in Punjab
Colonies Address. Rohtak.

CHERRY, Sir John Arnold KT (1934), C.1.E (1919), Bar-at-Law, M. Inst. T.M. L.C. (Burma), Chairman, Rangoon Port. Compussioners. b. 13 Feb. 1879. m. Dorcen Gertrude, d. ot the late W. T. Wiley of Cape Town. Bombay. Port. Trust. 1908-1920, Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port. of Rangoon since. 1921. Address... 15, Winder-Imeric Park, Rangoon.

CHETTUR, GOVINDA KRISHNA, Principal Government College, Mangalore b 24 April 1898; eldest son of Pillath Krishna Memon and Chettur Ammukutty Amma, and grand nenhew of Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, Kt. C.I.E. m. 1925. Subhadra, youngest d. of Rao Bahadur T. M. Appu Nedungadi, B.A., B.L., one d. Padmun, Educ. St. Bedes European High School, Madras, Madras Chistan College and New College, Oxford (1918-21). Appointed Principal, Government College, Mangalore, in the Indian Education Service, Oct. 1922. Fellow of the University of Madras, Member of the Senate, the Academic Council, the Standing Committee of the Academic Council, and the Board of Studies in English. Publications Verse: Sounds and Images (1921, London). The Triumph of Love, Ginnataraya, The Temple Tank (1932), The Shadow of God (1935). Prose The Ghost City (1932), College Composition (1933). The Last Enchantment (1934). Altars of Silence (1955). Address Laghthouse Hill, Mangalore

CHEPTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., B. L. Lawyer and Dewan, Cochin State. b. 17 Oct. 1892 Educ: The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legls. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; in Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Boulbay Bengal and Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parhamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis, Assembly in the General Election of 1926, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva; was appointed a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Re-cleated to the Assembly in 1930 without contest, was elected Dy President, Legislative Assembly in January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers, was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932 Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933, Address "Hawardon" Race Course, Combatore, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

CHETWODE, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PHILLE WALHOUSE; 7th Bt. er 1700; G.C.B. (1929); G.C.S I (1934); K.C.B. (1918); K.C.M.G. (1917); C.B. (1915); D.S.O. (1900); A.D.G. (1917); C.B. (1915); D.S.O. (1900); A.D.G. (November 1930) b. 21 Soptember 1860; s.s. of Lieut-Col. Sn George Chetwode, 6th Bt. and Alice, d. of late Michael T. Bass, Rangemore, Staffordshire. m. 1899, Hester Alice Camilia, e. d. of late Col. Hon. Richard Stapleton Cotton; one s. one d. Educ: Eton. Entered

Army, 1889; Capt., 1897; Major, 1901; Laent-Colonel, 1909; Col., 1912, Bug-General, 1941; General, 1926; Field-Marshal, 1933; served Chin Hills, Burmah, 1892-3 (medal with clasp); S. Atuca, 1899-1902 (despatches twice, Queen's Medal 5 clasps, King's Medal 2 clasps, D.S.O.); European War, 1914-18. commanded 5th Cavalry Brigade, 1914-15 (wounded, G. B.), 2nd Cavalry Division, 1915-1916 (promoted Major-General for distinguished service), commanded Desert Corps, Egypt, 1915-17 (K.C.M.G.); commanded 20th Army Corps, 1917-18; capture of Jerusalem and campaign in Palestine and Syria (despatches eleven times); 1914-8ta, British General service Medal and Allied Medal, K.C.B., Commander Legion of Honour, Croix de Gierro Grand Officer Order of the Nile (1st Class Order of the Sacred Treasure) (Japan order) of the Stat of Nepal, First class, promoted Lacut.-General (1919), Military, Secietary, War Office, 1919-20, Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1920-22, Adjutant-General to the Forces, 1922-23, Commande, in-Chief, Aldershot Command, 1923-27; Chief of General Staff, India, 1928, 1930. Address Sima and Delib.

CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAR SIR MI HAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1933). K.C.I.E. (1928), M.B.B. (1918), b. 12th December 1888 m. to d of his uncle Nawab Bahadui Abdus Samad Khan of Taibhagari (Aligarh), U.P. Educ. M.A.O. College, Aligarh President, All-India Muslim Raipht Confedence, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920-25, First elected non-official Chartman, District Board, Butlandshah, 1922-23, Minister of Industries, U.P., 1923-25, Home Member, U.P., 1926-1933, Ag Governor U.P., June 1928-August 1928, Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Confedences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Governor of United Provinces, 6th April, 1933. Address Secretariat, United Provinces

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, THE HON LIEUT-COLONIA, CHARLES TERENCE C 1 E (1933), Resident in Mysor and Chief Commissioner of Coorg b off February 1883 m Beature Stretton, d of the late Lieut R E Liston, West India Regiment Edia Cheltenham College and Royal Midtary College, Sandhinist First commission, August 1902, Indian Army, 1904, entered Political Department of Government of India 1908, Political Officer, North West Frontier Proxince, Central India and Rapputana, 1908-14, Great War, 1914-18; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. 1919-22. Arce-President Council of Regency Cooch Behar States, 1923-26, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928; Political Agent, Kalat, 1929-1932. Addiess. Bangalore, Mysore

CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR, M Ct. M., Banker. b. 2nd August 1908 m. C. Valliammai. Educ. . Madias Chishtan Coll, President, Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettyar's High School, Phrasawalkum, Madras, Director, The Indian Bank Ltd., Littles' Oriental Bahn and Phatmacelals Ltd., Madras, Madras City Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Madras Chairman, United Life Assmance Co., Ltd., Madras; Trinstee; Monegar Choultry and other connected Trinsts. Madras Port Trinst Board, Hindu High School, Madras; Member, South Inda Chamber of Commerce, Madras; Member, Chamber of Commerce, Madras; Member, Madras Race Chib, Gymkhana Chib, Madras Flying Chib, Cosinopolitai Chib, National Liberal Chib, London Automobile Association of Southern India, Madras. Address: "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras.

CHINOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY, J.P., and Hon. Magnstrate, Merchant, Managing Director in the firm of F.M. Chmoy & Co., Ltd., b. 16th February 1885, m. Miss Sherbanoo Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, Edue: Bharda New High School and Eliphinistone College. Founded the well-known firm of Automobile Distributors and Engineers, the Bombay Garage, now situated at Meher Buildings, Bandstand, Chowpatty, Maully responsible for the Wileless Industry in India; Director of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. Address: Cannichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA, Chief Editor of The Leader of Allahabad. b 10 April 1880, m. Stimati Kitskinavenemia, Editor of The Leader, Allahabad, 1909-20, Member, U.P. Legislative Connoll 1916-1922, and again since 1927: Delegate of the Liberal Party to England 1919, General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1918-20 and 1923-29, President, ibid, 1920 and 1931, Minister of Education and Industries, U.P., 1921-23, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, and Indian Franchise Committee, President, U.P., Laberal Association Publications of Social Reloin, 1901, Specches and writings of Sn. Pherozeshah Mehta, 1904, Address. Gauri Nivas, 17, Hamilton Round, Allahabad.

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL B., Advocate (OS); J.P., Chnef Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay b. 17 May 1877.

Educ Wilson College and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916, acted as Chief Judge 1916-17, confirmed as Chief Judge 19ec. 1928. Address Laburuum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

CHOKSY, The Hon'ble Sir Nasarvanii Hormasii, Kt. (1929), C.1 E., 1922, Member. Council of State, 1933; Khan Bahadur (1897); Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899); Medallistedes Endeumes Republique Francaise (1996); M.D. (Hon, Causa), Freiburg, F.C.P.S. (Bombay) L. M. & S. (Bombay 1884), Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1932, ex-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and; Bombay Medical Union Hon. Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay and the British Empire Leptosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch. Chairman, Santary Committee, Back Bay Reclamation Schewe b. 7 Oct. 1861; m. 8:

renbai Maneckjee Jhaveri, Educ: Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, Acworth Leper Medical Superintendent, Acworth Leper Asylum, 1890-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1888-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921). Publications Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera. Relapsing Fever, Leprosy, Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. Address Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay b 3rd March, 1890, m. Joechu, d. ot Lite J. E. Baker, Esq., Christ Chuich, N. Z. two daughters Educ High School, Kelso and Trimity College, Glenalmond. In business in Turma and India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 38th Dogras, Mohumand campaign, 1915-16, appointed Asst. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921 Address Someisel Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay.

CLAY, JOSEPH MILES, BA (Oxon), CS1 (1934), CTE, (1925), OBE (1918), LCS Member of the Executive Council, United b 6 September 1881, Provinces Government Edith Marguerite Florence, d, of E T. 77 Form Margnerite Fiorence, d. of E. T. Jersey, Hall, F. R. J. B. A. of Dulwich Educ Winchester College, New College, Oxford Entened J.C.S. m. 1905. Under-Secretary to Government, 1911-13; Dy Commissioner, Garbwal, 1913-29. Magistante and Collector, Cawipore, 1921-25. Dy. Commissioner, New York 1911-1917, Agent, F. Carrello, 1911-1917, Ag Nami Tal, 1925-28, Secretary to Government, 1929-31; Chief Secretary since 1931. Address. Lucknow.

CLAYTON, HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S. Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgaum b 24 Dec 1877 m Annie Blanch Nepean Educ. St. Paul's School, Wadham College. Oxford, 1st Class Hon Mods 1st Class Lat. Hum Came to India, 1901, served in Bombay ( Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19 Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1918-Municipal 1928 Charman Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Member, Council of State, 1929-30 Address: Halme Park, Belgaum.

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., (CS.) (1935) C.LE (1928); Indian Civil Service, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Dept, of Industries and Labour (1931). b. 29th April 1890, m. Aradine Mavis Dunderdale 1925. Educ: Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, St. John's College, Cambridge Served in U. P. as Asst. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Scttlement Officer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, 1920-23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922; Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922. Secretary to Government of India, 1922-244. Advisor and delegated International Albless Hospitals; Lady Superintendent, 1922-194. Advisor and delegated International Dept. of Industries and Labour (1931). b. 29th 1923-24; Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934 Dy. Secretary to Government

of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-34; Member, Council of State, 1928-29 and 1932-33; Member, Commercial State, 1928-29 and 1932-33; Member, Royal Commercial on Labour in India, 1929-31. Publications: The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924); Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry, (1928), etc. Address: 2, York Place, New Delhi,

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A. O B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1931); I.C.S.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind, b. 3rd
November 1888, m. Joyce, d. of G.
Turville Brown, Esq. Educ.; Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, Asstt Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1916-18; Dv. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Forest Settlement Office, 1920-22; Revenue Settlement Office, 1924-26; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932-34, Home Secretary, 1929-31. Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35. Address Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C.I.E. (1934), King's Police Medal (1916), Commissioner of Police, Calcutta b May 21, 1887, m. Fabel A. Denham, d of T. Denham, Esq., Indian Educational service (jettred) Educ Victoria College, Jetsey, Address. 2 Kyd Street, Calcutta.

GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C.B. (1919); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1916); Commendatore of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (1511), 1920; A. D. Cto II, M. King (1928), Agent, East-Indian Railway b. 27 March 1878, m. Katherine Mylne, d of James Mylne of Edinburgh, Educ' Westminster, Joined E. 1. Railway, 1898; served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919; Hon. Brigadier-General in Arm Director of Development Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921. Rejoined E. 1 Rly, in 1921 as Agent. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

ONNOR MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt (1926), D.S.O., F.R.C.S., V.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Govt, of Madris, Late Professor of Singery, Medical College, Calcutta b 1877, m. Grace Ellen Lees, d. of late R. O. Lees. Educ: St. Bartholomew's Hospital. London. Indian Army, Civil in Bengal; War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D.S.O., Brevet Lieut. Colonel), Consulting Surgeon, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Publications: Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Sargery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-

Alblies Hospitals; Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramii High Girls' School, Bombry, Educ. Wilson College, Bombay First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay

University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and in China, Japan, and United States of America; and Educational tours in 1921 and 1933 through principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. Publications: Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. Address: Hardinge House, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay.

('OPPINGER, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER VALENTINE, M.D. (Dublin); F.R.C.S.T., D.S.O. (1917); C.I.E. (1930); Surgeon-General with Government of Bengal. b. 1875. m. Miss M. M. O'Kelly. Educ.: Belvedere School, Dublin and T. C. Dublin. Civil Surgeon, Bengal, 1903; Prof. of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, 1919-1929, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, 1929-1931. Address: Writers' Bulldings, Calcutta.

CORRETT, GEOFFREY LATHAM, M.A. (OXOR.), C.I.E. (1921); Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. b. 9 Feb. 1881. m. Gladys Kate, d. of late George Bennett, Esq., Little Blasington Manor, Glos. Educ: Bromsgrove School, Hertford Coll., Oxford, 1st Class. Hon. Mods. (1902), 1st Class Lit. Hum. (1994). Passed into L.C.S., 1904; Asstt. Commussioner, C. P., 1905-09; Settlement Officer, Saugor, 1910-16; Dy. Commissioner, C. P., 1916-18; Dir. of Industries and Dv. Secretary, C.P., 1916-18; Dir. of Industries and Dv. Secretary, Government of India, 1919-21; on deputation, South and East Africa, 1920; Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921; Fiji Islands, 1922; Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, C. P., 1923; Offg. Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1923-24. Address: Commerce Department, Government of India, 1963-24. Address: Commerce Department, Government of India, 1961 and Simila.

COSGRAVE, WILLIAM ALFNANDER, B.A., (Dublm); C.I. E. (1931); Indian Civil Service (Inci Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1935) b. 6. April. 1879. m. Mande Elizabeth, d. of late C. E. Gale, Esq., of Cheltenham. Educ: Shrewsburv and Trinity College, Dublin, Came to India, 1903 and served in Bibar, Eastern Beneral and Assam; transferred to Assam, 1912; Political Agent in Mampur, 1917-20; Deputy Commissioner, Jakhimpur, 1920-24; Official representative of Govt. of Assam on Indian Legislative Assembly in geveral sessions between 1925-32; Chief Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-31 and 1932-33; Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, 1933. Officiating Member, Public Service Commission, India (April-October) 1934, Address Government House, Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

COTELINGAM, JOHN PRACASA RAO, M.A., F.M.U., Retired Principal of Wardlaw College. Bellary, 1891-1918. b. 9th Dec. 1860. m. Miss Padmanji, d. of the Rev. Baba Padmanji

of Bombay. Educ.: Madras Christian Coll. Asstt. Master. London Mission High School, Madras; Headmaster, Wesley Coll.; Principal, Hindu Coll., Cuddalore, 1889-1891; Member Bellary Dist. Board and Talluk Board since 1895; Vice-Presdt., Dist. Board, 1901-4; Member, Bellary Municipal Council since 1893; Presdt. District Educational Council, Bellary, 1921-24; Represented Indian Christian Community and Madras Presidency on the Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Address: Rock Cottage, Bellary.

COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHOART, C.B.E. (1918); M.A., B.Sc., C.E., M.I. E.E., M.I. MECH, E., M.I. M.E. (1nd.); Director, Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd. b. 10th Feb. 1877. Educ.: Glasgow University. Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd. in 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits; has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India; under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture. Publications: Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects. Address: 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

COUCHMAN, BRIGADIER HAROLD JOHN, D.S.O. (1918); M.C. (1910), Surveyor-General of Indm. b. 29. July 1882. m. Evelyn Beatrice, d. of late Col. Buddeley, R. E. Educ., Haileybury College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 2nd Lieut Royal Engineers, 1900; posted to Indu., October 1902; appointed to Survey of Indu., 1906, Great War, 1914-18 in France, Reverted to Survey of India 1919, Deputy Master, Security Printing, India, 1926-29; Survey of India since 1929, Surveyor-General, 1933. Address: 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HERRY, Doctor of Literature of Kelogiuku University, Japan (1922), m Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. J. P. (1903). Educ.: at various schools in Ireland and partiy in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course). Private Sceretary to Lord Mayor of Beliast; Asstt. Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy; Asstt. Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy; Asstt. Master, High School, Dublin; Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col. of Science, Ireland; Asstt. Editor. "New India." Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-1921; Fellow and Prof. of English, National University, Advar; Principal Brahmavidya Achrama (School of International Culture), Advar, Madras; University Extension and Post Graduate Lecture, Calcutta University, Bengal; Travelling Lectures, Visva-Bharati, Bengal; Travelling Lectures, America, 1928-31; Speedial

Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32; again Principal, Theosophical College, Madanayalle, Madras, 1933; a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc.); poet, dramatist, critic educationist, philosopher, Publications (Prose). A text book of Modern Geography, The Wisdom of the West, The Bases of Theosophy, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of Freedom, New Ways in English Literature, Asia, The Play of Brahma, Work and Worship, The New Japan, The Philosophy of Beatty, Heathen Essays, Samadarsana; The Work Fromethean; (Foetry) Ben Madighan, Sung by Six. The Blemished King, The Voice of One, The Awakening, The Bell Branch, Esam the Beloved, Straight and Crooked—The Garland of Lafe Ode to Truth, Moulted Krathers, The King's Wife (drama). Scachange, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation, Above the Rambe w, A Thotan Bauner, The Shrime, The Girde, A Wandering Haip (Collected Edition), A Baidle Pilgrimage (Second Collecton) Address Theosophical College, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency

('OYAJEE, SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, KT., Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy Andhra University, b. 11 Neptr. 1875, s. of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Cams College, Cambridge Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31, Correspondent, Royal Economic Society. Publications: The Indian Fiscal Problem, Indian Currency and Exchange; The Indian Currency System. "India and the League of Nations.": "The Economic Depression." Address: Andhra University, Waltau.

(RAIK, SIB HERRYDUFFIELD, Bt., B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I. (1924), K.C.S.I. (1933). Home Member, Government of India b. 2nd January 1876. Educ: Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford Joined I.C.S., 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then. Succeeded to baronetey, 1929. Finance Member, Govt of the Punjab, 1930; appointed Home Member, Govt of India, April 1934. Address: Simla and Delhi.

I'NNINGHAM, SIR CHARLES BANKS, Kt., 1933. Roher Medal (Jan. 1929); C.S I., Jan. 1931. Ring's Inspector-General of Police, Madras, b 8 May 1884. m Grace Macnish, d. of Hugh Maenish, 1912. Educ: Campbeltown Grammar School. Asst. Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency, 1904; Supet. of Police, Madras, 1910; Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1910; Commissioner of Police, Fravancore, 1915-1921; Dy. Inspector-Genl. of Police, Jan. 1928; Commissioner of Police, Wadras, May 1928; Inspector-General of Police, Madras, May 1930. Address: 25, Sterling Road, Madras.

CUNNINGHAM, Sir GEORGE, B.A.\* (Oxon.), K CI E (1935), C S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. F. Province b 23 March 1888. m. K. M. Adair. Educ. Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N.W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-31. Address. Peshawar.

CURLING, EDWARD HIGHAM, J. P. (1920)
Manager, Lloyds Bank Llunted, Bombay. b
1882. m. Violet Maude, d of the late John
Plaister Marshall Craddock of Bath, Somerset
Educ: King's School, Canterbury Cox & Co.,
London, 1901; arrived in India, 1906; Lloyds
Bank Ltd., on absorption of Cox & Co.,
1923. Address: Dunkeld, Harkness Road,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CUTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., Landlord. Hon. Magistrate, Rangoon. b. Launceston. 28 Nov. 1862, m. Janet, d. of Dr. Hayter, M.D.; was Hon. Sec., Burma, "Our Day" Fund, Burma War Fund, Rangoon Rivercraft Committee and Rangoon Impressment of Shipping Committee during the war. Publications: Essays on Commercial Subjects. Address No. 80. University Avenne, Rangoon and "Riverside," Kalaw, Burma.

DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJER, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); President, Council of State. b. Bombay, 30 July 1865. m. 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O. B. R. d. of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Pallonji of the Commissariat Dept. Educ.: Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Prov. Industrial Conference, Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; and nominated 1926 and 1931, Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Govt. of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, Member, Kound Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931, Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years, Managing Director, Naspur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., Berar Manutacturing Co., Ltd., Model Mills, Nagpur, Lamited, C. P. Contracting and Mining Syndicates, Chairman, Tirody Manganese Ore (o., Ltd., Proprietor, Ballarpur, Sasti, Ghugus, Pisgaon-Rajur and Chirmiri Colheries; numerous Manganese Mines in the Central Provinces and Berar and Behar and Orissa; Several Gin and Press Factories in different parts of India. Publications: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. Address: Nagpur, C.P.

- DAGA, ACA, IGAI DAHADUR SETH SIR BISESERDAS, Kt. (1921), K C.I.E (1934), Senior Pro-prietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansulal Aberrehand, Banker, Govt Treasuret, landlord, merchant, millowner and mineownet, Director of Model Mills, Nagpui, and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State b. 1877. m. Krishna Bai. Educ.: privately. Second Class Tazim, Bikaner State. Published Cattons: Sir Kasturchand Memorial Duffern Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charty. tions on public charity. Address: Nagpur (C. P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana).
- ALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, 13.A. (Donnbay), M.A. (Cambridge), I C.S., (rctd.) Director, Tata Sons & Co., Ltd. b. 24 April 1884, m. to Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadm. Educ. Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadm. Educ. Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadm. Educ. Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadm. Educ. DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B.A. (Bombay), College, Cambridge, Asstt. Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent, Land Records. Belgaum, Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department, Acting Secretary, Govt of Bombay, Finance Department; Ag Secretary, Govt. of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Address Co Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- DAIAL, SIR BARJOR JAMSHEDJI, Kt. (1930).
  B.A., 1.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice,
  Knshmir State, b. 21 Jam. 1871, m. to
  Avee, d. of the late Naoroji Vakil of
  Surat. Educ.: at home, Eliphinstone College, Surat. Educ.: at home, Elphinstone College, Bombay: Excher Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., Asst. Magte., Allahabad, 1894, Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1899; Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, 1921: Judge, High Court, 1925-1931; Member of every Commission appointed in U. P. under the Defence of India Act; Chief Justice, Kashum, 1931. Address: C/O Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
- DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt. (1924), C.I.E. (1921). Stock and Finance Broker, b. 12 Dec. 1870. m. 1890; one s three d. Educ.: in Bombay. Gave evidence before the Chamberlam Currency Commission (1913); Member of the Committee on mission (1919); memoer of the commissee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921); Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov. 1921 to 25th Jan. 1923: Delegate for India at International Economic Confce, Genoa, and representative for India at the Hague (1922). Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922-23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conterence (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U.K., 1922-24 Address: 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay,
- DARLEY, SIR BERNARD D'OLIER, KT. (1928). C. I. E. (1919). M. I. (\* E., Chief Engineer, Bahawalpur State, b. 24 August 1880. Educ.; T. C., Dublin and Cooper's Hill. Irrigation work in P. W. D. United Provinces, 1903-31, Chief Engineer 1924-31. Address: Bahawalpur, Punjab.

- RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISESERDAS, DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, BA. (Cambridge), CIE (June 1934), ICS, Finance Department, Government of India b 10 Dec 1880 m the late Jessica Low, d of Lord Low Educ Eton and King's College, Cambridge Joured Indian Civil Service, 1904, Under-Secretary to Punjab Govt, 1911-13; Commissioner of Income-tax Punjab, etc., 1921-27, Registral, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, 1927, Chairman, Punjab Banking Enqury Committee, 1930; Commissioner, Rawalpindi, 1931, on special duty, Finance Department, Govt of India, 1934 Publications Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Haly, 1922. The Punjab Peasant in Pros-perity and Debt. 1925; Rustieus Loquitiu or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village, 1930. Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1934. Address Finance Department, New Delhi (or Smila).
  - DAS, B BE, BSC (Glasgow), AMICE, AS, B. B. L., B.SC (Glasgow), A.M. U.E., (London), A.M. I.E.E., Cuttack (Orissa) b. 1887, Educ. Ravenshaw Collegate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Sibpur Engruceting College, Calentta, and Glasgow University. Elected. Member of Indian. Legislative Assembly from Orissa (since 1924) Party, 1921-27 Chief Whip. The Nationalist Party from 1927-32, Chief Whip of Democratic Party, Off and on a prominent member of A I C. C. President Utkal All-Parties Conlerence, 1928, Submitted Memorandum on Separate Province for Orissa before Calcutta All Partus Convention, 1928 Employers' Adviser to International Labour Conference Geneva, 1929, Champion of aboughnal races and against 'Forced Labour' in Assembly. London and Geneva; Member of Empire Parliamentary Society, London, Treasuret to the same in India, Champion of Oriya Moyement, Pionected Orissa Amalgamation ond Separation, Deputed to England by the Orryas in 1932 to get "Separate Province" for Orivas declared in 3rd RTC, Deputed in 1933 to give evidence on Orissa boundaries before the J. P. C. London Publications Several constitutional publications on 'Orissa' "Separation and Finances of Orissa", also in Oriya and English Salt Manufacture on Orissa Coasts", "Flood tavages in Orissa and how to prevent them", Editor of the "Young Utkal", Address Chandin Chowk, Cuttack, B. N. R.
  - DAS, BRAJA SUNDAR, B.A., Member, Legis. Assembly; Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation. b. July 1880. m. to Umasundarı, 4th d. of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur, Educ.: Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Took part in Utkai Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and Secv for two years; Vice-President, Utkalsahttya Samaj; President, Oriya Peo-ples' Association; Vice-President, Oriya Oriya Associa, and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj. Assocn., and Ramkrishna Sevak was President of Central Youngmen's Associawas resident of central youngmen's Association; Member, Sakhigopa Temple Committee was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board; Member, Bihar and Ores Council, 1916-1920; Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate

- Publications: Editor of the Oriya Monthly Muken and of the only English Weekly in Orissa "The Oriva." Address: Cuttaes. Address : Curtaek.
- AS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN
  BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. 5. Jan. 1865. Educ. at
  Punjab Government College, Lahore: Private
  Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B., 18861898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu
  1898; Mily, Secy. to the Com.-in-Ch DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to II. H. the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922, Retired from Service, Address : Jammu and Kashmir.
- DAS, MADHU SUDAN, C.1. E b. 28 April 1848. Educ. · Calcutta University M.A., B.L., M.R.A.S, F.N.B.A. Represented Orissa in Bengal Legislative Council four times, Fellow of Calcutta University; elected by Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa to Imperial Council, 1913; nominated to Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa. Minister (Local Self-Government), Bihar and Orissa, since Jan 1921; elected by Municipalities of Orissa to his present seat in Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, is the proprietor ol Utkal Tannery and of the Orssa Art Wares. Ex-President of All-India Indian Christian Conference; was first Munster of Local Self-Government in Biliar and Orissa; resigned office two years later. Advocate, Patna High Court. Address Cuttack, B. N. Ry.
- books for children on to warm books for children on to warm for children on to warm for the first few Puri Zilla School, Rayenshaw College, Curtack and Scottish Churches College, Curtack and Scottish Churches College, Calcuttack and Scottish Churches College, Binder, Bombay, Bunder, Bombay, Bunder, Bombay, Bunder, Lardner, La pointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920. Started Congress organisation and a National High School at DE, KIRAN Sambalpur and edited The Scha in 1921, became Dist Congress Secretary, Puri, and Proy Congress President, Utkal, 1922. imprisoned for four months and fined Rs 200 in 1923, elected to the Assembly from Oussa 10 1225, eacted to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again in 1927, made Secretary, Ptkal Provincial Congress and President, tkal All-Party Conference; President, topabandhu Sebak Samaj, Elected Chair-man, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Pint Sesson. Publications: Pramayini (a kavya in six cantos); Konarke (a long poem kavya), Mayadebi (a kavya in 6 cantos), kharabela (a historical kavya in 25 cantos), Dava Nayak (a long poem kavya), Aryanban (Aryan life, a critical treatist on Aryan (Aryan life, a critical treatist on Aryan (Aryan life, a critical treatist on Aryan (Aryan Liddress: P.O. Sakhigopal, Dist. Pun (Orissa).
- AS, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PROFULIA RANJAN, Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919. 6. 28 April, 1881 Educ.: St. Xavier's Col-rge, Calcutta. m. Dorothy Mary Evans, 504. Address: All Manzil, Patna.
- 'S THE HON, RAI BAHADUR RAY SARAY, IE., Member, Council of State, Merchant, ontractor, Landlord, House Proprietor and illowner. b. 26 November 1876 Educ

- Central Model School and Government College Lahore Rai Saheb (1909), Rai Bahadm (1910) Kesar-r-Himd Medal (1914),
- Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court. Address The Grange, 21, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.
- DAVE, RAO BAHADUR DIASHANKER JE-KRISPAA, Advocate Bombay High Court; Dewan of Raffam State b 9th January 1870 Pdue at Wadhwan Civil Station, High School Rajkot and Dajnaj High School, Wadhwan Passed District Pleader's Eva-umation 1891 and High Court Pleader's Examination, 1898 standing first in both examinations Practised a a pleader in Kathawar Agency 1894-1900 Served as Chef Vikil for Dhrangadhra in 1901 and as Clief Judge of that State, 1902-1911 Served Wankaner State as Naib Dewan, 1914-16 and as Dewan, 1917 to 1929 Conterted the title of Rao Bahadur in 1925 After returning from Wankaner on pension served as Member, State Council, Rajkot 1930-31, Dewan of Ratlam State, since 1932 Addiess, Ratlam,
- DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA MA, writer of books for children on new lines. b August, 1884 m Shimati Radhamam Debi (1905), a Clair. Educ Cheago University Address. tal Surgery, b. 29 Sept. 1869. m. Margaret St. Clair. Educ Chicago University Address
  - Address . Rangoon, Burma.
  - E, KIRAN CHANDRA, A.B., C.I E., I.C.S. b. Calcutta, 19 January 1871. Educ., Presidency College, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905. Magistrate-Collector, Rangpur, 1911; Member of Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913. Phys. Censor, Rengal 1914. Secretary 1913, Press Censor, Bengal, 1914 Secretary to Government to Bengal, General Dept., to Government to Bengal, General Peps, 1915. Commissioner of Chittagong Division, 1916-21. Member of the Legislative Commel of the Governor-General of India, 1920; Commissioner of Burdwan Division, 1922; Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1923; Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1924-28, Member of the Council of State, 1928. retired from Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1928; Chairman, Bengal Banking Inquiry Committee from August 1, 1929 to May 1930. Government Manager of the estate of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931, Address 1. Dumdum Road, Cossipore, Calcutta , Brookside, Shillong.
  - DEHLAVI, THE HON SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN. J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). President, Bombay Legislative Council. b. 1875. Educ: Bombay and London. Practised in Gijarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Started

the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called "Al Hag" in Sind in the interests of the Zamindars in 1900, and edited it for three years. Organised Hydenabad, Sind, in 1902 and was the local Secretary of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference invited to Karachi in 1907 as a result submitted the first non-official report to Government, on Education of Mahomedans in Sind. Was the Chairman of the Reception Committee which launched the All-India Muslim League for the first time in India in State in Karachi. Was Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912); acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazu of Palaupur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Was elected to the Bombay, Council from the Northern Division and was appointed Minister for Agriculture (1924-27) Was President of the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held in Poona. Was President of the first Mahomedan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1926. Was cleeted again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat, and was again re-elected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931 Publications, History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure), Address Sadar House,

DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, LT.-COL, I.M.S.
M.B.B.S. (Hons.), Lond. 1904, M.R.C.S..
L.R.C.P. (Eng.) 1903; F.R.C.S., (Ivil Surgeon, Alipore, Calcutta, b. Feb. 26,
1870. m. E. Gratton Geary (nec Davis),
Educ.: Malvern College and St. Bartholomew Hospital; Gold Medallst Netley.
Entered I.M.S., 1905. Resident Surgeon,
Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also
Eden Hospital and Presidency General
Hospital; active service in Mesopotania,
1916-18; Offg. Professor of Surgery, Medical
Course in 1922; Civil Surgeon, Alipore, 1923.
Publications: Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning; Monograph on Toxic Effects
of Organic Arsenic. Address: 25, Alipore
Park, Calcutta.

DENNING, Howand, Sir, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. 1.C.S., Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Finance Department. b. 20 May 1885. m. Margery Katherine Wemyss Browne. Educ.: Clifton College and Caius College, Cambridge, 10th Wrangler. Indian Civil Service. Assistant Collector, Bombay Presidency; Under-Secretary, Finance Department of India, Joint Secretary of Babington Smith Currency Commission, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and Controller of the Currency. Address: Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LLB, M.L.A., Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court b 13 October 1877 m Ichhabar Educ: Eliphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay Was for some time Professor of History and Economics of the

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, atterwards taking the LLB degree enrolled as an Advocate (O 8) of the Bombay High Court; was Ag Advocate-General of Bombay; now one of the leading lawyers of India. Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt duting the Bardoli Satyagania in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry; poined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932, was arrested under the Emergéncy Powers Ordinance and was subsequently taked and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs 10,000 fine, after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 1933, took active part in the formation of the Congress Parlamentary Board, became its General Secretary and afterwards elected as the Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. Address: 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESAT, NICHHABHAI KALLIANJI, RAO SAHEB (1934), BA., LL.B. Dewan, Sant State, b 19 July 1875, m A. S. Ichhabai. Educ: Anglo-Vernaculai School, Bulsai, The New High School, Bombay, Elplinistonic College, and Govt Law College, Bombay. Madhematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay, Nayadhish, Sant State, 1901 to 1912; Dewan, Sant State, since 1912. Has received certificate of ment fer assisting in War Loan of 1917. Publications: Administration reports of Sant State, Address: Bulsar and Santampur, Gujerat.

DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J.P. 5. 18 March 1870, m to Lambal, eldest d. of the late N. L. Mankar, Chief Translator, Bombas High Court, Educ. Elphinstone High School and Wilson College Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899, subsequently taken up as an Asset in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which post he was appointed in January 1925, Retired from 1st April 1931 Address: "The Dawn," South Plot No 107, Hindii Coloney, Dadai Bombay

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L. M. & S (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A. Consulting Surgeon and Physician. b. 4th Jan. 1884. m. Annapurnabai, d. of Deshinukh of Wun. Educ., Morris Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical College, Bombay; King's College and the London Hospital Medical College. London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital; Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdam Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at Kin Edward Hospital; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1925 Elected Member of the Legislative Assembiom Bombay City. Publications. Son

papers on Abdonumal Surgery, publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. Address Chaupati, Bombay

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, b. 25 November 1892. m. Shashikala Raje, d ot late Sardar Kadam B. 1., ml. Shashikata Kaje, a of late Sarauf Kadam of Gwalhor. Educ.: at Cambridge. President, All-India Maratha Conference, Belgaum, 1917, practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur, 1919-20; elected to C. P. Legislative Councillin 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency; elected, to All-India Congress Committee in 1921 : elected to Legislative Council in 1923 ; Member of All-India Congress Committee, 1921-25 as Swarapst, President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925. first clected non-official Chairman District Council, Amraota, 1925 , resigned his membership of the Legislative Council in October 1925, elected to the Legislative Assembly in February 1926, elected to the C. P. Coincil for Amracil Central Constituency as Responsivist in November 1926. Minister to C.P. Government, 1927, was again elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1927 while a minister 1928 Resigned the Ministry in August 1928, took office again in August 1929 Resigned Ministership in July 1930 in consequence of Berar Responsivist Party joining Forest Satyagraha. Lost his seat in 1930 elections owing Congress opposition. Started agitation for constituting Berar as a distinct unit of the Indian Federation in May 1931. President of the Berar Nationalist Party, 1932. Witness before Joint Parliamentary Committee with Hindu Mahasabha deputation in charge of Berar question, Delegate to England for Berar-All-Party Committee to represent the Borar case before the Secretary of State to India, 1933, President, Greater Maharashtin Conference, October 1933, Chariman, Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party, 1933-34, Member, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1934-35, Member All-India Congress Committee, 1934 Address Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berai)

DESHMUKH, THE HON'BLE DR. P. S., M. A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, b. December 1898 m. d. of. Mr. Jarran Nana Vandva of Bombay. Edine. Fergusson College, Poona, and took M. A. (Hons.) at. Edinburgh. Won the Vans Dunlop Research. Scholarship in 1923. Called to the Bar in 1925 and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 by writing a thesis, on the "Origin and Development of Rehgion in Vedic Literature." Was elected Charman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928, increased taxation by 50 per cent, for compilsory education and threw open public wells to untonchables. Elected to C.P. Council in 1930, appointed Minister, December 1930, and put in charge of Education and Agriculture Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments. Bill Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice. Thesis published by Oxford University

Press 1934 price Rs 15 Elected Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Auraoti, biggest in the province, by an imprecedented majority, July 1934. Addiess. Auraoti, Berar.

DESHPANDE, SHANTARAM RAMKRISHNA, B.A. (Born. 1st Class Honours), B. Litt. (Oxon.); Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.), Scinor Investigator, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay. b. 14th May 1899. m. Miss Lecha Raje. Educ. Elphinstone High School and Wilson College, Bombay, and University of Oxford. Appointed School Investigator, Labour Office, 1924; officiated as Director, Labour Office, 1925. statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour 1929. Publications: "Some Villago Studies", "Some Villago Studies", "Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes," written in collaboration and Published in the Indian Journal of Economics. "A Note on the Cotton of which the Iamons Dacca Mushus were made." (Published in the Bombay University Journal). Address 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR SUT, BA, BL, kt (1922), K. I. H. (Gold) 1920. Advocate, Thichy, b. Sept. 1868 Educ. Pacharyappa's and Presidency Colleges Mathas. Has been closely identified with Municipal and Local Board Institutions, was elected Charman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council to one term and nonmated President of the District Board for three terms, President of the District Board for three terms, President of the District Board for three terms, President of the District Board for three terms, President of the District Urban Bank, the National College Council, Dt. Health Assu, Dischaged Prisoners' Aid Society and Dt. Scoult's Comed. Trichinopoly, Was a nonmated Member in the Madras Legislative Commelt for two torms and took a leading part in amending the legislation in connection with the District Municipalities Act, and Local Boards Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Villago Pancinyal Counts Act, was a member of the Givil Justice Committee and the Malabai Tenancy Committee, President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthamam Committoe and Chariman of the Trichinopoly Striangam Electile Corporation Address 'Venkata Park,' Reynold's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly, and 'Enderley,' Comount, Enderley, Staffon.

DEVADHAR, GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., C.I.E. (Kalsar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1920), President, Servants of India Soc. b. 1871. m. Dwarkabu Sohani of Poona (died). Educ.: New English School, Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay. M. A., Bombay University. 1904. Served as Principal of the Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, was Examiner of the Bombay University for Matriculation and M.A. examinations in Morathi for more than five years. Joined the late G. K. Gokhale in his public work, 1904, and was first member to join Servants of India Society, 1905, awarded Kalsar-i-Hind Silver Medal in 1914. Worked as Vice-President of the Servants of India Society for 3 years since 1923 and was again re-elected Vice-President of the Society for 3 years more; has been twice elected President.

Servants of India Society. He has been ever since its beginning the Head of Bombay Branch. Toured in England and on the Continent in 1918 as member of Indian Press Delegation He is the founder and Hon. Organiser and General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, started in 1909, and now Hon. General Secretary of the National Social Conference. Presided over the Provincial Social Conference in 1920 at Sholapur and over Social Conference in 1920 at Suciapur and ortho National Social Conference in 1924 at the December 1933 at Lucknow and in December 1933 at Madras, Organisci of the Malabar Relief Fund, 1921, and South Indian and Malabar Flood Relief Fund in 1924, Organised a Fund on behalf of the Servants of India Society for the relief of the flood-stricken in Gujarat, Kathlawar, Baroda, Sind and Orissa in 1927, served as member of Committee on Co-operation appointed by Mysore Government, 1920 and the Government of Madras in 1928 Gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture as President of the Provincial On-operative Institute, Bombay; has worked on several Committees appointed by Government. For two years before retirement was the elected President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute of which for more than five years he had been Vice-President, Provincial Co-operative Bank, Director, has presided over Provincial Co-operative Conferences in almost all major provinces and Indian States; has been appointed President, Travancore Co-operative Enquiry Committee by Govt of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore and was similarly entrusted with the Cooperative Enquiry in Cochin State by Cochin Government in 1933 and 1934; was President, Frist All-India Rural Representatives Conference. Has published several pamphlets on Co-operation, Female Education and Social Reform, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association : has undertaken "Village Uplift Work" at khedshivapur, may from Poona on Mahableshwar Road Member Boand of the of the Poona Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi and Simla; was Member of the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Com-mittee, Chaliman, Council of Management of the Aryan Education Society, Bombay In June 1927 was unanimously elected President of the Servants of India Society, Poona His friends and adunrers celebrated his Diamond Jubileo in August 1931, when a purse of Rs. 10,500 was presented to him. Address: Grigaum, Bombay.

DEVADOSS, THE HON, SIR DAVID MUTHIAH, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt (1932), b 18 Dec 1868 m Lady Moscellamoney Chellammal Devadoss, Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Palamoottah, Hindu College, Timevelly, and Presidency College, Madras Practised as High Court Vakil in Timevelly District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges, Address: Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

DHAU BAKHSHI RAGHUBIR SINGH, RAO BAHADUR (1912), C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. Retired President of State Council, Bharatpur. b. 1862. Educ.: Privately. Sardar holding a hereditary jagir, Sardar's allowances, etc. from the State. Entered Bharatpur State service at an early age; promoted a Member of the Council of "Panchayat" of Sardars in the time of His late Huchness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Sahib Bahadur; subsequently appointed Dhau and Guardian to His late Highness Maharaja Shri Kishen Singh Sahib Bahadur. Was a member of Indian Students' Advisory Committee for Rajputana and Jimer-Merwara; was also President of a Sokilers' Board in Bharatpur. Address.

DHURANDHAR, RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH, A.M. b. 4th March 1871. m. Gangubat, 4th daughter of Madhavrao T. Rao. Educ Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918. Acted as luspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923. Retired as Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in March 1928 and was reappointed as Visiting Professor of Painting, Acted as Officiating Professor of Painting, Acted as Officialing Professor of Painting, Acted as Officialing Professor of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency, and Ictined in December 1931, was selected to decorate the Hon, Law Member's noom Imperial Secretariat, New Della Publications: A. Kincand's (1) "Decean Ninsery Tales," (2) "Stories of King Vikiam" S. M. Edwardes; (I.C.S.) "By-ways of Bombay" Ofto Rothield's, (I C.S.) "Women of India" and several other Marath, Gujarath, Hindi and Mythological books for Messis Machillan & Co., Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Co., and several other Indian publishing firms. Address: "Since Amba Sadan," Prabhu Nagai, Khar, Bombay, No. 21.

DIGBY-BESTE, HENRY ALOYSIUS B., O B.E (1919), C.I E. (1931), Captain, Superintendent, I.M M.T.S. Dufferin b November 5th, 1883 m. Olave Hume Henderson, d. of Col W. Hume Henderson I. M. S. Educ. Stonyhurst College, Lanes., England. Went to searn Merchant Service, 1899, joined R I M. as Sub-Lieut., Februry 5th 1903, service affoat till 1914; war service in H. M. S. Lawience, Mesopotamia; transferred to Staff Central Headquarters, Bombay, and served as Divisional Naval Transport Office up to 1921; served affoat in command of R.I.M.S. Dufferin and Chve, 1923; Deputation to England, 1924; Deputy Conservator, Madras, 1925-26; Port Officer, Bombay, 1927; Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, since November 1927. Publication: Drafted Government of India Sea Transpott Regulation. Address: I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10.

DINAJPUR, THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT MAHAPAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR. b 1894. s. by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Kath Ray Bahadu, K.C.1 E. m. 1916. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association; late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinappur, Member, Conneil of Stute, British Indian Association, Bengal, Landholders' Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association London, Calentta Laterary Society North Bengal Zamindais' Association, Bangaya Sahitya Purshat, Road and Transport Development Association, Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. Address Dinappur Rajbati, Dinappur; 226, Lower Gireniai Road, Calciutta, 3, Council of State, Delhi and Sinda.

DINSHAW, Sie Hormusjee Cowasjee, Kt., cr. 1922; O.B.E. 1918, M.V.O. 1912; senion pattiner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros, Meichants, Naval Agents, Shipping Agents, and Ship Owners, Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic; b. 4 April 1857; c.s. of late Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.L.E., m. 1875, Bai Maneckhai, d. of Nusseiwanjee Cooverjee Erskine: three s one d. Edwe Elphinistone High School and Elphinistone College; evening classes. King's College, London. Served apprenticeship with James Baiber and Son & Co. London, and Leopold Bing Fils and Gans Palis; joined his father's film, 1879. acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891; head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900; acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901; presented an address from the different communities of Aden for King George and Queen Mary on their way to India, represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Fifth International Congress, Boston, 1912. Address: Steamer Point, Aden.

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON, MR JUSTICE, MA., L. B., PHISHE JARGE, III COURT OF JURICHTARE, BOMDAY M. Jolly Ben, d of Pimerpal A B Dhriva, Pio-Vice-Chancellor, Benares University, Educ Chiparat College, Almedabad, Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12, Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon Secretary, Bar Couriel, Bombay, 1932-33. Publications, "Psychology" (in Gujarati Language) Address, "Sans Souce," Ridge Road, Malabat Hill, Bombay,

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; RT. REV. VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); b. 17 Aug. 1874. Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. Publications: Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Cornthians, India and Missions. The Acts of the Apostles. The Life of Christ according to St. Mark. Christ in the Indian Villages. Address: Dornakal Singarem Colheries, Decean.

DOW, HUGH, C.J.E (1982); Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1934, b. 1886, m. Ann, d. of James Sheiheld, 1913. Educ: Aske's Hatcham School and Univ. Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as As-t. Coll. in Sind. Minleipal Commr. for Surat. 1916-18. Asst. Commr. in Sind or Civil Supplies and Recruitume. 1918-20; and Deputy Controller of Princes. Deputy Sectetary, Finance Department, Bombay. 1921; Ag. Sectetary, Finance Department, 1923; Financial Advisor to P.W.D., 1926; Since 1927 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Schome, Sind., Member of Sind Committee, 1932. Address: Delhi and Simila.

DUBEY, DORT LALL, M.A (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Economics, Meerut College, b Sept 1897. Educ Agra College (1916-1922) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1928-1930). Professor of Economics, Meerut College since 1923. Was invited by the U. P. Government in Jan. 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Board of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter. Education, U. P. and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic Association. Served as a member of the U.P. Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Alienation Act. Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial whiter to the piece of economic and manical questions. Publications: Indian Economics (1927); Revd. 1932 and The Indian Public Dobt with a foreword by Srr George Schuster (1930). "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R. T. C. (1931). Financial Safeguards" Address: Meerut College, Meerut.

DUDHORIA, NABA KUMAR SING, q s. of Rai Bahadur Budh Singh Dudhoria of Azimganj; Zamudar and Banker; Member, Legislative Assembly. b. 1904. m. sister of Fatoh Chand, piesent Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. Educ: pivately. Member, British Indian Association, Calcutta; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Country's League, Dolhi and Sinda; Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta, Bengal Flying Club, Dumbum, Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Member; Chelmistond Club, Delhi and Sinda, Address 74-1, Cive Street, Calcutta and Azimganj P.O., Murshidabad District.

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magastrate; General Manager, New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Rombay, b. 11 July 1886, m. Olive A. Lockie, Edua: Whitgift Grammar School, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., London and Bombay. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, C.I. E., O.B. E., D. O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Oplit halmic Surgeon in charge, Sir G. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 8 April 1884. m. Miss

Parakh. Educ: Bombay, Oxford, Vlenna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmic Operations. Peblow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Publications. Popular Department, Government of India, since 1924; (also Fellow and Syndie). Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, since 1928. b. 23 September 1885. m. Freda Gladys Burgoyne, Wallace (1926). Educ.: Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). M.A.O. College, Altgart, U. P., 1998-1914; (Alsa College, Altgart, U. P., 1998-1914; Chalsa College, Altgart, U. P., 1998-1914; Chalsa College, Altgart, U. P., 1998-1914; Chalsa College, Altgart, U. P., 1998-1914; Chalsa College, Lahore, 1917 to date; Indian Munitions Board, 1917; Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-1921, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 19 of Rhinosporidium Kincalyi; Milk Theraphy in eye Diseases. Intravenous injections of Mercurochrome in suppurative eye conditions, Two cases of Quinine Amblyopia with unusal Ophthalmoscopic putture; The Eyes of Our Children, A Case of Epibulbar Epithelicina of the Committee and Treatment of External Eve Diseases with ultra-The Lawnside, Harkviolet light. Address The Lawns ness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUHR, THE REV. JOSEPH, S.J., Ph D , D.D , Professor, b. March 18, 1885. Educ.: the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; St. Joseph's College, Turnhout, Reigium; Mauresa House, Rochampton, London; St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst; Imperial College, South Kensington; St. Mary's Theological Sominary Kursong, India: Gregoria Seminary Kurseong, India; Gregorian University, Rome; Campion Hall, Oxford; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1910-1915; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1918-1921; Prucipal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 to 1932. Address; St. Xavier's College, Crulckshank Road, Bombay.

DUNI OHAND, LALA, B.A., Licentiate in law, Honours in Pervian and Literature (1894). Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. b.1873. m.Shrimati Bhagdevi Educ: Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921. Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899; was Manager of Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Amballa, from 1906-1921; Member, Managing Committee, D.A.V. College; resumed practice in 1923; presided over All-India Sud Conference in 1917; been a member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1920; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act; presided over Punjab Provincial Conference presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Rohtak in 1922, was Swarajist Mem-ber of the Second Legislative Assembly. Suspended practice in 1930; Nominated Member, Wotking Committee of All-India Congress Committee, was invited by Govern-ment to serve on the Punjab Janl Enquiry Committee in 1920 Elected President, Punjab Prov Congress Committee, Aug. 1930 was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1950, for continuing member of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful. Address: Kipa Nivas, Amballa.

Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-1921, Delegate to Imperial Education Conference (London), 1927; Special duty with Finance Department, Government of India, 1928-29; Member, Punjab Agricultural Research, Council, Punjab Chemical Research Fund Committee, Indian Committee of Institute of Committee, Indian Committee of Institut Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Member of Council, Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Publications Research papers in Chemical journals Address Government College, Lahore, Puniab.

UTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M L.A., s. of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal nato Mr. Diriga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugai Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calciutta High Court b. 19 May 1875. m. Srimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyatara, born 1902; son, Asok Nath, b 1906. Educ Salkia A. S. School, Howrah Ripon Collegiate School and Munderal. School. Calciutta, Matexpilitan Municipal School, Calcutta Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll. was Chairman Local Board; Member, District Board, Secretary, Poople's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan; elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925 and Elected Member Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923 was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine Alo. Member Retrenchment Committee 1931. Address: "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal," Burdwan.

RAMAGYAN, Pluncipal, Maharaja's College, Dhai, eldest s of Pt. Rambhadra Dube, Zemindai of Basti and Siimati Bahraji Devi, b. 21 Nov. 1902. m Miss Sarala Devi Misia, y. d of Pt Ramharakh Misra, Zemindai of Bichha, Educ Govt High School, Basti and Benares Hindu University, U.P. Govt Scholai (1917-20), 1st Class Honours in Hindu University, U. P. Govt Scholar (1917-20). 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1918-24. Prof of English D.A.-V. College, Cawnpore, 1924-27; Head of English Department, N. R. E. C. College, Klurja, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Lucknow and Principal, Hindi Vidyapith College, Allahabad; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Students' Conference and Sography Allahaba (Chairman, Exception Committee, All-India Students' Conference and Scoretary, All-India Poets' Conference (1925), President, Board of Education, Dhar State; Member, Board of Education for

Cential India, Rajputana and Gwalioi at Ajmer, its examine; and Member on the Committee Courses in English, represented Dhar State as a delegate in the All-Asia Education! Contenence, 1930, Elected President, All-India Arya Kumar Conference, Barelly (1931), Publications: From Dawn to Dusk; Songs from Surdas; Songs from Mirabai; History of Hindi Literature; Saurabi; Sone & Gari, (Hindi Drama); Dooj ka Chand, (Hindi); Sanskar ke Sahitylk, (Hindi); Padya-Punj, Life and Speeches of Pandit J. L. Nehu, (Illustrated), Readings in English, A Critical Guide to the study of Doctry Published a number of original papers on Philology, Laterature, etc., in leading English and Vernacular Journals, Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals, Udaya and Sammelan Patrika Recreation—billiards, tennis, and chess, hobby—stamp-collecting Address Mahanaja's College, Dhar and Villa Soma, Captameanj, Basti (U P.).

- DYER, JAMES FERGUSON, M.A., C.I.E (1929); I C.S. President of the Council and Revenue Member, Bhopal State. Joined I.C.S. in 1902 and arrived in India in 1903, Asst. Commissioner, Registrar in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and Settlement Officer from 1903 to 1915; 3rd Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 1916, Deputy Commissioner, 1917; Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, C.Y., 1922, and Commissioner, 1929. Address: Riaz Manzil, Bhopal, Central India.
- EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicator and Notary Public. b. 2 September 1890, m Evne Berli Chester Wintle Gaduatical as Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England in June 1914. Served in the Great War from 1911-1919 as Lient R.F.A. (T.F.) in India, as an Observe and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. against the Mohmands on the N.W.F. in 1916; the Marri in Baluchistan in 1917; the Turks at Aden in 1918; the Afghans in 1919 Address: C/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Contral Bank Building, Bombay.
- EDWARDS, The Rev James Pairbrother Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the Dnyanodaya (or Rise of Knowledge) for 513. Missions. b. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. b. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. b. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. b. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. b. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. B. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. B. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. B. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. B. March 25th 1875 m. Missions. England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Boinbay; since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work; went to Poona, July 1939, to take charge of United Theological College. Publications: The Life and Teaching of Tukaram, article on Tukaram in Vol. XII of Hastings' Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics; The Holy Spirit the Christian Dynamic; four Marathi books on The Cross the Resurrection

- and the Holy Spirit; two Marathi Works on Tukaram; Editor since 1919 of English Section of the Dinginodaya; Liquor and Optim in India; (reprint of Memorandum to Simon Commission, published in London), Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series of English translations of Marathi poetry, Instory and biography, 10 vols. Address: United Theological College, 7, Sholapin Road, Poona.
- EMERSON, H. E. SIR HERBERT WILLIAM-K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., Governor of the Punjab, b. 1 June 1881. Educ. Calday Grange Gram, mar School; Magdalone College, Cambridge, Entered Indian Civil Sovice, 1905; Manager Bashahr State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State. 1915; Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Sectetary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government of India, Home Department 1930-32 appointed Governor of the Punjab 1933. Address.
- ERSKINE, Lord, John Francis Ashley, G.C.I.E. (1934), Governor of Madras, 15th November 1934. Lend R. of O. Scots Guards; late Licut Scots Guards, M.P. (U.) Westonsuper-Mare Dryssom of Somerset 1922-23, and since 1924. b. 26th April, 1895; e.e., of 12th Earl of Mar and Kellie. m., 1919. Lady Marjone Harvey, e.d. of 4th Marquess of Bristol, q.e., four s. Edwe. Eton, Christ Church, Oxford., Asst. Prinate Secretary, (indigated of Admiralty), 1920-21, Parliamentary Private Secretary (indigated to the Postmasta (-feneral, (Sn. W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (indigated to Vision Markey, 1924, Assistant Government Whird in National Government, 1932. Herrs & Master of Erskine, q.e., Address. 6, St. James Square, S.W. I., Government House, Madras.
- EWBANK, ROBERT BENSON, B.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S. (\*I.E. (1924), I C.S. Scey. to Govt. of Bombay, General Department (on leave), b. 22 Oct. 1883. m. Flances Helene, d. of Rev W. F. Simpson of Caldbeck, Cumberland. Educ.; Queen's Coll., Oxford. Asst. Coll. and Asst. Pol. Agent, 1907; Registrar of Cooperative Societics, Bombay, 1912-20; Secretary to Imperial Committee on Cooperation, 191-5, 1920-24; Deputy Secretary to Gov. of India successively in Commerce, Rev. and Agric. P. W. D. and Education, Health and Land Departments, 1920. Secretary, Colomies Committee, London, 1925 Officiated as Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Reading; Secretary, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926, Delegate of the Government of India in East. Africa, 1927-28. Membor, Bombay Legislative Conneil. Publications: Bombay Co-operative Manual and Indian Ocoperative Studies. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.
- FALTERE, RT. REV. ALBERT PEIRRE JEAN, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Titular, Bishop of Clysma since 1930. b. 1888. Address: Mandalay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I- HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF. b. 1915, s. in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. Address: Faridkot, Punjab.

ARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911), F. R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. b. June 15, 1890. Educ: Trmity Coll., Dublin. Address. FARRAN, Karnatak College, Dharwar.

AWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923) Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orussa, b. 12 March 1885. m. (1911) Mary Christine, d. of the late Walter Dawes, J.P. of Rye, Sussex. Educ.: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the J.E. S. 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orussa, since 1017. Address. Patna, E.I.R. FAWCUS. Orissa, since 1917. Address: Patna, E.I.R.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SIR (1913), Address: 6, King Edward Road, New Denn. C.B.E. (1920); Merchant and Millowner. b. 4 Oct. 1872. m. Bai Sakinabai, d. of the late FERMOR, SIR LEWIS LEIGH, KT (1935) F.R.S., (1916), A.R.S.M. Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim. Educ.: privately: Municipal Corporator for over 21 year.: Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11). President, 1914-15. Represented Bombay Millowners Association on Bombay Prov. Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16, represented Bombay Corpn. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; now a nominated Member by the Government. Hon, Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for late Saving Appliances; mysted by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920 Con-Conneil of the League of Nations, 1920 Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, Chanman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Burcau, 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, being Chairman, 1907-8. A keen advocate of education, particularly of Millomedans Member of the Anjumani-Islam, Bombay, a few Alliagth College a Vice-Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League, a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Association. Sheriff of Bombay, 1926. Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FAZL-1-HUSAIN, THE HON. MIAN SIR, KT (1925), K CS.L., K.C.I.E., BA. (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), Ll.D. (Punjab University), 1933; Rar-at-Law (Gray's Jun); b. 14 June 1877, m. eldest d. of Mian Nurb. 14 June 1877. m. eldest d. of Mlan Nur-ahmad Khan. Educ.: Abbottabad, Govt. College, Lahore. Christ's College, Cambridge Practised in Sialkot, 1901-5; in the Punjab High Court, Lahore, 1905-20; Presdt., High Court Bar Association, 1919-20; Professor and Principal, Islamia College, 1907-8; Secretary, Islamia College, 1906-18; Fellow, Punjab University, 1909-1920; Syndic Punjab

University, 1912-1921; represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917-20.
President, All-India Mahomedan Educational
Confee., 1922; started Muslim League, 1905.
Title of K B., 1917; President, Punjab Prov.
Conference, 1918; elected to Punjab
Legislative Council, 1920. Apptd. Minister of
Education, Punjab, 1921; re-elected unopposed Education, Punjab, 1921; re-elected unopposed to Punjab Legis. Council, 1923; re-appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, 1924. Temp. additional Member of H. E. The Governor-General of India's Council, Aug. 1925. Re-appointed Minister of Education. Nov. 1925; Apptd. Revenue Member, Punjab, 1926. Leader of the House in the Punjab Leg. Council, July 1926 to March 1930. Member of the Indian Polymetron to the Lague of ber of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations 1927. Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Dept. of Education, Health and Lands), Aug. 1929-35. On delegation to S. African Conference, 1932. Address: 6, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

C.B E. (1919) D.Sc. (London), A.R.S.M., F.G S., F.A S.B., M. Inst. M.M., Director, Geological Survey of India b 18 Sep. 1880 Educ 'Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines, London National Scholar, 1898; Murchison Medalist and Prizeman, 1900; Geological Survey of India, since 1902; attached Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18, represented Government of India at International Geological Congresses in Sweden (1910); Canada (1913); Spain (1926). South Africa (1929); President, Mining and Geological Institute of India, 192; Yiee-President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1931-33, President, 1933-34, Vice-President, Ilimalayan Club, 1931 and 1932; Vice-President, Society of Economic Geologists, 1932 and 1933; President, Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, 1921, 1925, 1928, 1930 to date; Bigsby Medal, Geological Society of India, 1921. Publications: Manganese Oro Deposits of India, Memoins, Geological Survey of India, and numerous papers on mireralogy, petrology, vernment of India at International Geological and numerous papers on mineralogy, petrology, ore-deposits, meteorities and mineral statistics in the publications of the Geological Survey of India, the Transactions, Mining Geological Institute of India, the Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal, The Geological Magazine, and elsewhere Address Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

FERRERS VAVAN MACLEOD, M.A. (Cantab.), Judicial Commissioner, Sind. b. 20. January 1877. m. Helen Midred, d. o. The Hon. Mr. D. Milver. Educ. Perse School, Trimity College, Cambridge Indian Civil rimity coilege, Cambindge Indian Civil Scivice, Assistant Collector in Sind, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. F., Assistant Judge, Satara, District Judge, Ratinagiri, Hyderabad (Sind), Karwar, Dharwar and Belgaum, Address. Karachi.

FIELD, LIEUT. COLONEL DONALD MOYLE, C.I.E. (1935): Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, b 19 November 1881, m. Muriel Hay, d, of the late Surgeon-General G. W. R Hay. Educ. Tonbridge SchoolR. M. C. Sandhurst, Indian Army, 1900, 1907; Political Department, Government of India, since 1907 Address Trivandium, Travancore, S. India

FILOSE, LT.-COL. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec. to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901; b. 1853. Educ.: Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwalior State aervice, 1872; Lt.-Col., 1903; Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. Address: Gwalior.

FINLAYSON, MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT GORDON, C.B. (1931); C.M G (1918); D S O. (1915); R.A. Commanding Rewaldhidh, District since 1931. b. 15th April 1881. m 1912, Mary Leshe, d of late James Richmond, Kincairney, Perthshure, Entered Army, 1900; Captain, 1908; Major, 1914; Major-General, 1930; served EuropeanWai, 1914-18. (despatches 8 times, Bt. Lacut., Colonel, Bt. (20), D S O., C.M.G.); North Russia 1919; A.D.C. to the King, 1929-30; G S O 1. War Office, 1921-25; G S O. 1. Staff College, 1925-27; C.R.A. 3rd Division, 1927-30. Address: Rawalpindi.

FITZMA URICE, DESMOND FITZJONN, MAJOR ROYAL ENGINELES (rethied 1930): BA, (Hons): Contail Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps b 17 August 1893 m 1926, Naney, d of Rev John Sherlock and Mis Leake, of Gravswood, Surrey, 2 d Educ. Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14, Cambridge University, 1920-22, Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belginn and Italyduring Great War. 1914-1918, Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co, Ltd., 1927; Chief Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co, Ltd., 1927; Chief Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co, Ltd., 1928-193; Dismaster, Security Printing, India, Nask, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934, Publications: Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France; Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. Address: Caxton Honse, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FITZPATRICK, Sir James Alexander Ossory, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., LI.B., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1917); C.B.E. (1919); Indian Civil Service, A. G. G. Punjab States. b. 21st November 1879. m. Ada Florence Davles Educ: High School, Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Jouned I C.S., 1903; served in various appointments on N. W. F. P. Political Agent, Tochi, 1913-1915; Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, 1915-1916; Political Agent, Wano, 1916-19; Resident in Waziristan, 1920-22; Commissioner, Ajmrc, 1923; H. B. M.'s Consul in Arabistan (Persia) 1922, Revenue Minister, Banhwalpur, 1926-1927; A. G. G. Punjab States, 1927. Active Service: Tochi operations, 1914-15 (mentioned in

despatches); Mahsud Expedition, 1917 (despatches and received thanks of Government); Wazuistan operations, 1920-1922 (despatches and thanks of Commander-in-Chief). Address: Lahore, Punjab.

FLEMING, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE, C. B. (1935), C. B. E. (1932), D. S. O. (1916); Commander, Madas District b 3 Nov. 1879, m. Simone, d of Pierre Gress of Paris Educ.: Epsom and University Colleges, In ranks Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 165 days Joined Someiset I. E., 1901, S. African Wai, 1900-01, Great War, 1915-19 Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bi. N. Staff Regt., 9th Bii. R. War, Reg., 1st Bi. Welsh Reg. Served in France, Gallipoli M. E. F. Persia and Middle Last. Commander in Shanghar, 1931-33, Major-General, 1933 Medals, S. African War, Q.M.G. Clasps; Order of S. Stainslas 3rd Class with swords, 1914-15, S. B. W. M., V.M., D. S. O. Addrews: Flagstaft House, Bangalore.

FORSTER, Sir Martin Onslow, Kt. 1933, Ph. D. (Wurzburg), D. Sc. (London), F. I. C., F. II. S. (1905); b. 1872. Educ.: Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. Publications: Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society, Address: Old Banni Mantap, Mysore City.

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D. Sc., F.I.C., F. R. San I. b. 1868, m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott. Educ: Sideot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University, For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage purification. World-wide experience as sanitary expert. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai, and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, repurification of jute mill effluents. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, B.a. galore During the war was Consulting Adviser to the Government of India on the production of acctone, used in the manufacture of cordite. Was appointed Principal of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Campore, in July 1927. Retired in November 1929, after assisting in framing a policy for the conduct of the Institute, accepted by Government. Has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Corresponding Member of the Manchester Literary and

Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. Address: Central Hotel, Bangalore, S. India.

FREKE, CECIL GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F. S. S., I. C. S., Financial Secretary, Government of Bombay. b. 8 Oct. 1887. m. Judith Mary Marston. Educ: Merchant Taylor's School, London. St. John's College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1912, Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industries Department, 1919; Commerce and industries Department, 1919; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1921-1926; Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Finance Department, 1926-1929; Finance Secretary, 1929-30 and from April 1932 Address Secretariat, Bombay; Bombay

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist. b. 19 Dec. 1880. m. Atiya Begum H. Fyzec, sister of Her High-ness Nazil Rahlya Begum of Janjira. Educ: School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon, J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions; for at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlens', Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Pine Arts in San-Francisco In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank In 1930 the authorities of the Luxembourg Gallery of Paris acquired one painting for their permanent collection, as also the City Art Gallery of Manchester. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress honoured his exhibition by a visit at the New Builmgton Galleries. In 1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B' of the same building For several years Art Advis 1 to H. H. the Gackwar of Baroda In the spring of 1930 the authorities of the City Art Gallery, Manchester organised an exhibition of his entire works at their Galleries by special invitation. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools, Publications: History of the Bene-Israelites of India Address: "Aiwan-e-Ril'at," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Satars and the Deccau College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Septr. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Lieutenant and commands "C" Company of the 1st Bombay Battalion, University Training Corps (I.T.F.) Publications: Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara; Kalidasa's Shakuntala; Bana's Harsacharita; Dandin's Dashakumara Dashakumara

Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. Address: Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., Scoretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, 1929-31; Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929-30; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Jt. Hon Secretary, Indian Collieryowners' Association; Registrar, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tribunal of Arbitration, Calcutta; Secretary Board of Control to the East India Jute Association, Calcutta; s. of late l'urushottam Kahanji Gandhi, of Ilmbdi (Kathlawar). b. 5th November 1901. Educ: Bahanddin College, Junagadh; Gujarat College, Ahmeda bad; and the Benares Hindu University. m. 1926; Rambhagauri, d. of Sukhlal Chhaganlal Shah of Wadhwan. Joined Government of Bombay Labour Office, as Statistical Assistant, 1926; Indian Currency League, Bombay, as Asstt. Sccretary, 1926; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926. Publications: A Mercantile Marine for India—Publications and hefers the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926. Publications: A Mercantile Marine for India-a paper read before the Indian Economic Conference, 1925, Foreign capital in India—a joint paper read before the Indian Economic Conference, 1926; Modern Economics of Indian Taxation—being the Sir Manubhai Mehta Prize Essay (in Gujinti); 1924. The Indian Cotton Textile Industry—lts Past, Present and Cotton Textile Industry—118 2288, 11 Color Petutre, 1930, with a Foleword by Mr. G. D Birla, M L.A. thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of author's Bombay University Asharan Delza Tesav 1925 (The Book edition of author's Bombay University Ash-burner Prize Essay, 1925 (The Book Company, College Square, Calcutta). How to compete with Foreign cloth with a foreword by Sir P. C. Roy. (The Book Co., Calcutta). 1931. Vernacular Editions of How to compete with Foreign cloth in Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi and Bengall, with a foreword by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, 1931. The Indian Sugar Industry of India and its Past. Present and Future with a foreword by Sheth Walchand Huachand. (The Book Co., College Square, Calcutta), 1934 Research in Sugar Problems and Utilisation of By-products, 1934. Possibilities of Development of the Sugar Industry in Bengal. 1934; Single Sugar-selling Organisation, 1931, Sugar Industry and the Problems of Transport, 1934 Address c/c Chamber of Commerce, 135, Street, Calcutta, India. c/o Indian Canning

Educ. at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruting campaign in Kulra district Started and led the Satyagraha movement. (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation, (1919-21). Has cham pioned the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentence to six years' simple imprisonment in March

1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1925. Inaugurated campaign for breach of the Salt 1925. Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table ('onference, 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. Publications: "Indian Home Rule," "Universal-Dawn," "Young India," Nava Jiyan" (Hindi and Gujarati) Address. Jivan " (Hindi and Gujaratı) Wardha, C P.

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURISHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A. R. S. M., D. I. C., F. G. S., M. Inst. M. M., University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Mctallurgy, Benares 1, s. of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi, Wathiawari h. 22nd December 1886, m. 1906, Wathiawari h. 22nd December 1886, m. 1906, Chiaf Secretary to Government, Punjah. (Rathlawar); b. 22nd December 1880, m. 1900, Shivkumvar d. of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur; Educ: Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay. Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915; General Manager, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram | and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, (1916-1919); University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933 Address Hindu University, Benares

GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930), I.A. & A.S., Rotired Controller of Civil Accounts, b. 9 May 1877, m. to Bhagyabharee Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. Educ Control Model School, Lahore and Government College, Lahore. Entered the service of Government of India as Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to the rank of Accountant-General, 1921; Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, New Delhi and Smila, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, New Delhi and Simla, 1930-32; appointed to officiate as Auditor-General from September officiate as Auditor-General from September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts, Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Tomnittee, 1932, Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34, Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Closs Society and St John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) (1933); Honorary Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society; Honorary Treasurer, All-Julic Woonger, Edg. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society; Honorary Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association. Publications Several departmental codes, manuals and reports. Address: New Delhi and Simla.

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, Artist, M.R.A.S., (Lond.), Curator, Gallery, Baroda. b. 8 Srimati Tanujabala Museum and Art 8th May Devi 1886, m. Educ. 1 Educ. Doveton College, Calcutta, sub-sequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archevology. He held a temporary post in the Imperial Archeological Survey under late Dr. B.
B. Spooner, Dy. Director-General of
Archeology in India. Here he spent

about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orlssa, Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and branches. Publications Descriptive Guide to the Banda Misseum and Art Gallery, Under preparation 1. A monograph on Rays and Ragnis with 36 colour reproductions of old paintings 2 A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 12 illustrations 3. A shock history on the ext of

(1922); Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab. (1922); (hief Secretary to Government, Punjab. 22 May 1881. m Marjorio Josephine. Kaiser-i-llind, 1933 d. of late Lt.-Col. Maynard, L.M.S. Educ King William's College, Isle of Man Rowing, Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Vector Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar, Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.); Classics, 1903; Ll.-B. (2nd Class), 1904; Ast Consor, 1915. Raymin 1.C.S. 1904, Ast Censor, 1915, Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agicultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice), Assistant Secretary, India Office, 1919-20; Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22, returned to India, 1922, Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29: Rawalpindi, 1929: Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931. Address: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore/ Sunla

GARRETT, JOSEPH HUGH, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.1 (Jan 1931), Offg Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. b 22 June, 1880 Educ Highgate School and Gonville and Calus College, Cambridge. Served in Bombay as Asstt. Collector and Magistrate and Asstt. Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec. 1919: Offg. Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Jan. 1921; Offg. Collr. and Talukdari Settlement Officer, June 1923 and again June 1925; confirmed, Jan. 1926; Offg. Commissioner, March 1925 and again Kebuary 1926 and again March 1929-31. Ag Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay. Political and Reforms Department, 1933. Again Commissioner, Northern Division. July 1933-34, Member, Bombay Legis, Council, 1929-31 and 1933-34, Address; Secretariat, Bombay

AUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly KANHAYA LAL, BA., LL.B (Cantab.), 1920, Burrister-at-Law, b. 28th August 1899. 28 Hapara Aziz Ahmed, d. of late Aziz Ahmed, GAUBA. Bar-at-Law Converted to Islam in 1933.

Educ Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. Member, Committee, Cambridge Union ornage. Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920) Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director; Lahore Electric Co., Ltd., The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; Ex-President, Punjab Journalists' Association, (1922); Member, N.

- W. R. Advisory Committee; and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Managing Committee of the Trivin Asia, Fund, (1931) Publications Leone, (1921) Uncle Sham, 17th Ed., (1929); H. H. or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed., (1930), The Prophet of the Desert, (1934). Address Alkman Road, Lahore.
- GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, b. 11th July 1886. m. Jean Barkie Gunn, d. of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. Educ: George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd. 25, 507. Will Street Mills 11th 1909. Ltd., The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1926: Millowners' Association's representative on Port Trust G I. P. Railway Advisory Committee, also Director, East India Cotton Association Sea Road, Malabar Hill.
- GENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, C. B. E. (1933): Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 1911); Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. Bombay, Commissioner Information, Bombay, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Chief Conclusion Officer b, 21 Sept., 1885 m, Edith d, of T. J. Wallis, Esq. of Croydon, 1885 m. Edith d. of T. J. Wallis, Esq. of Croydon, Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk Educ. Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich Entered journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial Staffs of the Moning Leader, Star, Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph Army (2/56b Buffs, and R. G. A.), 1915-1919; Will Charles W. T. 7 b. Propagatila Section from Office. M. I. 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917. Director of Information, Dec. 1920; Ag Director of the Labour Office in addition, July 1925 to March 1926 Since that date in charge of combined offices as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. Address Secretariat, Bombay
- GHOSE, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SARAT KUMAR, I.C'S, MA (Cantab); I'msne Judge, July 1879 m Belle, d of M. De, M.A. 1 CS Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London Magistrate, Bengal; District and Session Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928, Confirmed 1929, Address: 7, London Street, Calcutta.
- GHUZNAVI OF DILDUAR, THE HON ALHADJ NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT. (1928), M.L.C., Zemindai and Land-owner; Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal. b. 25 August 1872. m. Nuwab Begum Lady Saidennessa Khanum, 1894. Educ: St. Peter's School, Exmonth, Devonshire Messrs, Wren and Guiney's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). Returned to India, 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatchdad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council, (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Vicerov's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political

- mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hediaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925. Elected Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chauman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929. Appointed Member, Executive Council, Bengal Government, April 1929 Author of "Pilgini Traffic to Hedpa and Palestine" "Moslem Education in Bengal" and other works Has one son (Alhad) Mr I. S. k. Ghuznavi, B Sc) and four daughters Address North House, Dildnar, Mymensingh; Writer's Buildings, Calcutta Loham Manor, Lohani-Sagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal
- Address Sudarma Villa, Repean
  Malabar Hill.

  John Frederick, C. B. E.

  -at-Law (Middle Temple, 1911): (died 1926), 2ndly, 1927, Mis Greta Twiss Educ Winchester College and New College. Oxford. Entered I C S, 1901 and became Asstt Collector, 1902; Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Sind, 1906. Golonization Officer, Jampao Canal, 1909. Asstt Commissioner in Sind and Sindh Translator to Government, 1910; Private Secretary to Government, 1914, Collector, Guiparat, 1914, Collector, Guiparat, 1914, Collector in Guiparat and Sind, 1916; Acting Commissioner in Sind in 1923 and 1929, Commissioner in Sind in 1931. Address: Karachi.
  - GIDHOUR, MAHARAJA BAHADUR CHANDRA MOULESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR. b. 1890 BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR. b. 1890 Has been a Member of District Board Monghyr; Vice-Chairman, Local Board and an Honorary Magistrate with independent powers (to try cases singly). Member of Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa, since 1920-1926 Life Vice-President, Bihar Landholder's Association, Patna, President, Divisional Land-holders' Association, Bhagalpor-President, Baidyanath Temple Committee and scheme of Management. Ascended the Gadon 21st November 1923. Title of Maharaja Bahadur made hereditary in 1877, has a son and heir—Maharaj Kumar Chandra Chool Singh. Address: Srivillas, Gidhour, District Monghyt, No 9/3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta
  - GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, KT. (1931) LT-Col., 1.M.S. (retired); F.R.S., F.R.O.S. L. D.O. (Oxon.), F.R.S.A. (Loudon); D.P.H. (Cantab.), M.L.A.J.P. Ophthalme Surgeon & 9 June 1873 Educ Baldwin's High School Bangalone St. Peter's, Bombay, and at Calenta, Edinburgh R College, Universit College Hospital, London, Cambredge an College Hospital, London, Cambredge 40 Oxtord: Post Graduata Lecture in Ophthal mology, Oxford University (1911), Enteredition, 1908. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N. E. Frontier, 1913. N. W. Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded), and Grey Wat, 1914-1918; President-in-Changlo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, All-India and Burma, Leador Anglo-Indian Ludion Domicile European Association, All-India and Burma, Leador Anglo-Indian Ludion Domicile England 1915. Accredited leader of the Domiciled Comunity in India and Buima; Member

Legislative Assembly; Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conteners, London; Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee; Assessor to all four Government of India Retrenchment Sub-Committees (1931); Member, Joint Palhamentary Committee, 1933. Address: 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta.

GILBERT-LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORFON, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., M.T.P.I., J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate, b. 23 Jan. 1880. m. May d. ot Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Norwood, London, S. E. Educ at Sydney, N.S. Wales, Australia, Private practice London, 1903-1914. Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920, then retning to Reserve with rank of Captain and 18 now on retred list; Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, May-Nov. 1920; Land Manager and Consulting Suivevor to Govt Development Directorate, Nov. 1920 to Dec 1925 Address Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GILES, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD DOUGLAS, C B. (1932); C.M. G. (1919), D S.O. (1916), American D S.M. (1919); A D C to the king (1930-31), Major-General, Cavalty in India b 13th October 1879 m. Edeon Graham Dingwall-Fordyce, d of late C. G. Dingwall-Fordyce and Mis. J. F. Barry Educ: Marlborough College, and R.M.C. Sandiunst. Joined King's Shropshire L.L. (1869), transferred to Scince Hoise, 1901, p.s.c. 1912., Great War in France, 1914-18 (1 times mentioned in despatches—D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col., CM.G., American D.S.M.), transferred to K.G.O. (Central India Hoise, 1919), histinctor, Staff College, Quetta, 1921-24. Commanded 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalty, Birgade, 1925-26 and 3rd (Mectur) Cavalty Birgade, 1926-26. Director of Military Operations; A. M. (1940-1940), Military Operations; A. Major-General, Cavalty in India, 1930-31. Major-General, Cavalty in India, 1930-31. Major-General, Cavalty in India, 1931. Address. Almy Headquarters, India, 1961h; and Smila.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, KT. (1927), B. A. (Hist. Tippos, Cambridge), Barrsterat Law, Adviser to Swedish Match Coot Stockholm and Western India Match Coot Stockholm and Western India Match Coot Stockholm and Western India Match Coot Stockholm and Western India Match Coot Stockholm and Register Coot India Match Coot Stockholm and Western India Match Coot Stockholm and Gugarat College, Ahmedabad, Trimity Hall, Cambridge, Called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Claef Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920; President, Rangoon Minicipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, 1926-1930, Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1931, Ottawa Conterence, 1932, World Economic Conference 1933 Address: 38, Hyde Park, Gate, London, S. W. 7.

ANCY, BERTHAND JAMES, C.S.L. (1933). C.I. E., (1924). Political Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department of Ista December 1882.
 m. 1914, Grace Steele. India, C. Chiton; Monmouth, Exiter College, Mord, Indian Civil Service. Address. Dellingual Simila.

Assistant Commission on Laboui in India; to the three Indian (so, London) Member, at Retirenchment Substitute; Assessor to all a Retirenchment Substitute; Joint Pailia-1033. Address: 87-A, AIN EDWARD MORTON, 1., M.T.P.L., J.P. Istrate, b. 23 Jan. it Thomas Spencer, Ion, S. E. Educ at Etalia, Pryster practice in India Council, 11. Sp. 121-122; Chairman, H.E. H. Central India, 1921-29; Chairman, H.E. H. Central India, 1921-29; Chairman, H.E. H. Central India, 1921-29; Chairman, H.E. H. Central India, 1921-29; Chairman, H.E. H. Kizan's State Railway Board, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931. Iddress: India Office, London.

GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE (See under De G anville)

GOLDSMITH, REV. MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of CMS in Madras and Hyderabad, Decean b. 1849. Educ.: Kensington Proprietary Grammar School; St. Catherine's College, Cambridge Ordaned, 1872; CMS. Missionary, Madras, 1872-73; Calcutta, 1874-75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-91; Hyderabad, 1891-09, Hon. Canon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905. Address: Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras

GORDON, EVER BA (Oxon), C.I.E. (1931), Member et the Executive Council of the Governor C.P. b. 28, P.b. 1884, m. Lillias Edith Napier (1912), d. 1933. Educ, Rossall and Quecu's College Oxford. Joined J.C.S. Address Nagpur, C.P.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon.), Zenundar Member, Legislative Assembly. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council. b. 1898. Educ. Pleadency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Pallamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Schon. Address: The Raj Barce, Serampore, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Kamachha, Benares; Puri.

GOULD, BERBERT ROSS, B.A. (Oxon.); C.I. E. Indian Call Service b 17th April, 1887, m. Florence Mary Butlet. Educ Callifon College, Basenose College, Oxford, Arrived Bombay, 1911. Asst. Coller, Dhaiwar, Camara, Larkhana, 1911-16, Military Service, I.A.R.O., 1916-1919, Asst. Colle, Sholapin, 1919; Dy. Commussioner, 1 pper Sind Frontier, 1920-23, Colli. Sholapin, 1924-1928, Colli., Poona, 1929, Private Secretary to Governor (Acting), 1929-30. Address: Bombay and Poona.

- GOUR, Sir Hari Singe, KT. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, Barrister-at-law. b. 26 Nov-1872. Educ.: Govt. High School, Saugor: Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926. Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition; Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933. Hon. Member of the Anthensum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. Publications: Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (6th Edition). Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (4th Edition); Hindu Code (3rd Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism; (4th reprint), His only Love; Random Rhymes and other poems. Address: Nagpur, C. P.
- GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Ex-M.L.C., b. 20 Feb 1878. Leading Indian Merchant in Madias, Semon Partner of Messrs Chathoorbhoopadoss Khooesaldoss and Sons; Sheulff of Madias for the year 1914; Presented the city of Madras with a statue of H. M. the King-Emperon, President, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the S.P. C.A., One of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank, Ltd., Was for several years a Trustee of the Madias Port Trust, Director, Madras City Co-operative Bank, President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras, and Vice-President, Servants of Dhaim, Society, Madias, Address: 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madias.
- GOWAN, SIR HYDE CLARENDON, B.A. (Oxon.) V.D., C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1932), K.C.S.I. (1933), J.P., I.C.S., Governor, Central Provinces, Sept. 1973, b. 4. July 1878. m. Edit Gowan (nee Brown), 1905. Educ. at Elistic School, 1889-1892, Rugby School, 1892-1897. New College, Oxford, 1897-1901; Univ. Col., London, 1901-1902. Under Secretary to C.P. Govt., 1904-08; officiated as Under Secretary Commerce and Industries Department Government of India, July to Nov. 1908, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913-18; Financial Secretary to Govt. C.P., 1918-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25; Financial Secretary, March 1927; Revenue and Finance Member, C.P. Government, July 1932. Address Nagpur.
- GRAHAM, SIR LANCELOT, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1930), Bar-at-Law; C.I.E. (1924); I. C. S., Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India (1924), b 18 April 1880, m. Olive Bertha Maurice. Educ: St. Paul's School, London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904; Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911; Judicial Asstt., Kathiawar, 1913; Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921. Address: Delhi and Simila.

- (RAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I.C.S., Provincial Art Officer, Supdt. of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925. b. 1871. m. 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U. S. A. Educ.: at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Supdt. and Pol. Officer, S. Shan States, Commissioner, Pegu Division in 1918 and again from Feb. 1910 to June 1920, Superintendent and P. O., S. S. S. from 1922-25. Address: Pegu Club, Rangoon.
- GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F A.S.B., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. b. 7th Dec. 1885. m. Laura Balling. Bâuc: Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asst. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Asst. Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras Publications Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. Address Museum House, Egmore, Madras.
- GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, J.P. (1918); Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers. b. 1884, m. Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922. Educ... Macclesfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908. Address: 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- Maiabar Hill, Bonnoay,
  GREEN, Shr Alan Michard, Kr (1935); M.A
  (Oxon), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S. Deputy High
  Commissioner for India, (1930); b. 11 April
  1885. m. Joan, the only child of Mr. and Mrs.
  F. D. Elkin, (1919). Educ.: St. Paul's School,
  London, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined
  I.C.S. in 1909. Address: India House,
  Aldwich London, W. C. 2. Meads, Frithsden
  Copse, Berkhamsted, Herts.
- GRIEVE, ROBERT GEORGE, Hon. Mods. Lit Hum., C I E. (1930); Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras. b. 18th October 1881. Educ.: Fettes Oxford. Indian Educational Service. Address. Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras.
- GRIFFITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR RALPH EDWIN HOTCHKIN, K C.S.I., C I.E., GOVERNOR, North-West Frontier Province. b. 4 March 1882. m Pauline, d of Colonel A.P. Westlake, late 26th K. G. O. Light Cavalry. Educ Blundells School and R.M.C. Sandhurst. Address: Government House, Peshawar.
- (IRIGG, SIR (PERCY) JAMES, K.C.B., Finance Member of Government of India since 1934 b. 16 Dec. 1890. e. s. of Frank Alfred Grigg m. 1919 Gertrude Charlotte, y. d. of Rev. G. F. Hough. Educ. E. Bournemouth School; Sf. John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos; appointed to Treasury, 1913, served R.G.A., 1915-18; Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1921-1939; Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, Nov. 1930; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34; Finance Member, Government of India, 1934 Address: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

- GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, EX. M.L.A., Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank. Ltd., Lyallpur, and Landlord. b March 1866, m. d. of Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Reis of Lyallpur. Educ.: Government Coll., Lahore. Headmaster, Govt. Sandeman High School, Quetta, for 10 years; Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist. Board, Lyallpur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and recleted in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Magte., Lyallpur, for 9 years. Address: Bhawada Bazar, Lyallpur, Punjab.
- GULAMJILANI, BIJIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAI, First Class Sardar of the Decean and a Treaty Chief. b. 28 July 1888. m. sister of B. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Baota, son and hen, Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Baota, son and hen, Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Baota, son and hen, Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Baota, son and hen, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legis Council; and Momber, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923, was elected Vice-President, Bombay President, Washell Cague and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929 President of the State Council, Jaora State, 30th July, 1930, for the months after which resigned Address. The Palace, Wai, District Satara.
- GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELI, Secretary and Clerk of the Course and starter, Western India. Thir Club Lid b. 2nd. December 1892 m. Margaret. Patricta Gilliland (nec. Denchy) Educ: Onndle School. Joned F. W. Heilgers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15, served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw actave service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29 Pattner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, served as member of Commuttee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929, joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929. Address: 5, Burnett Road, Poona.
- GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C I E (1932), But-at-Law; Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department. b. 16 September 1876 m second d of the late Mr K N. Roy, Statutory Civil Service. Educ: London. As-istant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-14, subsequently Dy. Secretary and Joint Seey., Legislative Department, Government of India. Appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly. Department, 1929. Address: 6, York Place, New Delin.
- WALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR CL-MULK Azint-Ul-Iqiddar, Radi-ush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohatashani-Danran, Undat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhraja-Hisamus-Saltanat Jiwajirao, Scindia Alijah Bahadur Shrinath, Wansuri-Zaman, Fidwi-Hazrat-i-Maliki-Uauzzami-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inigistan b. 26th lune 1916. Succeeded to the gadi on 5th lune 1925 iddress. Jai Bilas Palace, Gwallor
- 1 ABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD, KT. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1920). Dewan of Travancore. b. Sept. 22. 1860.

- m. Sadathun Nisa logium. Educ.: Zilla High School, Saldapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1897 was presented Certilicate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubileo of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria: from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board: Khan Bahadur, 1905: Member, Legislative Council; 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Commin. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commin., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov., 1923-March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1929-1924. Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930. Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Atrica, 1926-27. Leader of the Indian belegation to the League of Nations (1929). Address: Trivantime.
- HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex. Member, Legia. Assembly and Asst. Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Raj. b. 8 Nov. 1879.
  Married. Educ.: Collegiate School, Balrampur, M.A.O. Coll., Algarh, Agra College and Mistr's Accountancy Institution, Boinbay; Member, Genda Dist. Board, for six years; Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur, for 20 years; Hon. Magte., Balrampur, for 20 years; Vice-Chairman, Balrampur, Control Co-operative Bank; Member, Standing Committee, All-India Sha Conternora; Trustee, Shia Coll., Lucknow; President and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls' School. Address: Balrampur, Dist. Gonda (U.P.).
- HAIG, SIR HARRY GRAHAM, K C S I., C I.E (1923), C S I. (1930); Governor or the United Provinces b. 13 April 1881 m to Violet Max Deas, d of J Deas, LC S (retried) Educ.; Winderster and New Colleges, Oxford. Entered I C.S., 1905. Under-Seacetary to Govt., U.P., 1910 12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1920; Secv., Fiscal Commission, 1921-22; attached Lee Commission, 1925; Secretary to Government of Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept., 1926-30, Home Member, Govt of India, 1930 31. Governor of U.P. Since Deat 6, 1934. Address: Governor's Camp (U.P.).
- HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M.I.A. Propheto of Pioneer Arms Co., Meerut, During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Cresceut Fund; during Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Member of many educational institutions. Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board; re-elected in 1910 elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re-elected in 1923, reclected unopposed in 1930 Elected to Rullway Finance Committee, 1931 and to Standing Committee for Pilgrinage to Hedjar, 1931 as well as to Fuel Oil Committee and to the

Committee in the Department of Education, Health and Lands to the Government of India. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Maristrates; appointed 1927 (hairman, Cantonment Bench empowered "First Class" 1929. Elected in 1922, Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India. Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board; re-elected unopposed in 1928; elected Vice-President of Prohibition League of India, President of Mecrut Cantonment Residents' Association and Elected President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Committee Address: "Pioneer House," Mecrut Cantonment

HAKSAR, Col. Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., 1932; C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur; Political Member, Gwallor Darbar since 1912; b. 20th February, 1878, s. of Pt. Har Narain Haksar; g.s. of Rai Bahadur Dharain Narain Haksar; g.s. of Rai Bahadur Dharain Narain Haksar; G.I.E., one s. three d. Educ: Victoria College, Gwahor; Allahalad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1902; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia from 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt. 4th Gwalio Imperial Service Infantry, 1902, Major, 1907; Lt.-Col., 1910, Col., 1924; Senior Member Board of Revenue, 1910-13; Director, Princes Special Organisation on deputation, 1 Feb. 1928 to 15 Dec. 1928, and since 1st December 1929 upto April 1932; Nominated Member to the Indian Round Table Conference both Sessions; also served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees, Mr. Thomas Army Committee and Peel Committee; nonimated to serve on the Federal Finance Committee of the Round Table Conference; also 1-presented Government of His Highness of Jaminu and Kashmir at the 2nd Round Table Conference; Publications: (with H. M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India, 1930, occasional articles on social and Iderary subjects in the Asiatic Review Address: Gwalior, Central India.

HALL, MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARR, C.I.E., I.A., Mily. Acets. Lept., Field Controller, Poona, b. 1873. Joined army, 1894; Major, 1912; served Tirah, 1897-98; European War, 1914-17. Address: Poona.

HALLETT, MAURICE GARNIER, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Home Secrotary, Government of India. b 28 Oct. 1883. m. G. C. M. Veasey. Educ: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector 1915-20. Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Ch. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. Address: Home Department, Government of India, New Delhi, Simla.

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College. b. 3 Ang. 1891. m. Hilda Annie Shipp. Educ.: Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919. Address: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, MA., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Principal. Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Lt.-Col. Commanding, Bombay Battalion, 1931 b April 20, 1886, m. Dorothy Dymoke, d. of late H. Dymoke of Scriveloby Hall, Lincolnshire. Educ.: Warwick School, Worcester Coll., Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.)
(First Class Hons. and Gold Medalist in Philosophy); Dip. Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay University, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. b. 1 May 1890.

m. Stella, only d. of the late Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.C.G.M. Educ: Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1920-23; Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training College since 1930. Publication. Editor, "Indian Education," 1919-23. Address: Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

HAR BILAS SARDA, DIVAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.E.S., b. 3 June 1867 Educ.: Ajmer Government College and Agra College. Was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Department in 1802, carred. Curediate in H. ment in 1892; apptd. Guardan to H. H the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec. 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927 and again in September 1930; is Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly, Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vasva Conference at Bareilly in 1930; was a member of the Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee; Government of India and General Purposes Committee; has long been a member of the Standling Fhance Committee of Government of India. Author of Child Marriage Restrain Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act." also Ajmer-Merwara Court Fees Amendment Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act both passed by the Legislative Assembly Publications: Hindu Superiority; Ajm Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga Mah rana Kumblia; Maharaja Hammir

Ranthambhor Prithviraj Vijaya; is Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and is Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India. Address: Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana.

HAR PRASADA, RAI BAHADUR, VAKIL, BIJNOR, U.P. b, March, 1878. Educ.: Agra College, Started practice, 1903; founded Udyog Sahayak Co. in 1910 and was its Managing Director and Vice-Chairman for 12 years; Conducts Bijnor War League and was its Vice-President. Awarded Gold Watch for Public Meritorious Services in 1920; Awarded Medal in connection with Wembly Exhibition in 1925; Organised Aman Sabha and Daranagar Fair, 1922 and industrial exhibition at Nagina, 1923; started Govt Dible Industrial School; elected member, British Empire Exhibition Committee, U.P., appointed member, Standing Committee of Co-operators, 1925; Hon Editor of the U. P. Vernacuiar Co operative Journal, 1927 and 1930; Life Member, Previncial Committee of Co-operative Union Ltd., 1926; Jt. Secretary, Zemindars' Association, Bijnor; awarded sanad for services in connexion with Locust Operation, 1930. Awarded Sanad in 1932 for metitorious services in Civil Disobedience. Publications: Non-Co-operation Ka Kacha Chitha in Urdu in 1922; Brief sketch of the Life of Sir Atul Chandra Chatterji, High Commissioner for India, published in the English Co-operative Journal; Brief sketch of the Life of Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, late Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U. P., Lucknow, published in the U.P. Vernacular Co-operative Journals. Address: Bijnor, U.P.

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur. b. 1869 s. of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., Educ. Govt. Coll., Lahore. Asstt. Commsr., 1890; Jun. Seey. to Financial Commsr., 1893-97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O. Mianwali, 1903-8; Dy. Commsr., 1906; Dy. Commsr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commsr., and Supdt. Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commsr., Montgomery, 1913; on special duy to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec. 1913-April 1914; Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Fledum, 1919: Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commissioner, Alunder Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1924; retired, Nov. 1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27; Dewan, Bharatpur State, April to October 1927. Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashniir State, 1931-32. Address: 29, Lawronce Rood, Lahore.

HARISINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister, State Council and G.O.C., Bikaner State Forces. b. 1882. Educ. Mayo College. Address; Sattasar House, Bikaner. HARRIS, DOUGLAS GORDON, Dip. Ing. (Zurich), C.S.I. C.I.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Indian Public Works Department (retd.) (1925). b. 19 Oct. 1883. m. Alice, d. of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks. Educ.: Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland. Asst. and Executive Engineer, P.W.D., 1907-14; Under-Secretary to Government, U.P., P.W.D., 1915; Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1916; Secretary to P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, 1917; Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1920; Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1920; Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1928-31; Member, Sind Financial Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Sombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Publications: 1rrigation in India (Oxford University Press). Address: 1, Hayes Barton, Shanklin.

HARRISON, ARTHUR NEVILLE JOHN, Modern History Scholar, Lincoln College, Oxford (1900); B.A. (Oxon.), 2nd Class Finals, 1903. Chief Auditor, B.B. & C. I. Railway b. 15th September 1881. m. Helen Zoe Foote (died June 1934) youngest d of the late R. Bruce-Foote, F.R. C. S. Educ.: Cheltenham College, Luncoln College, Oxford Joined Accounts Branch, P. W. D., Madras, 1905. E.B. S. Railway, 1909-1914; Auditor, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, 1914-1924; B. B. & C. I. Railway since 1924. Acting Agent, 1933. and 1934. Address: General Offices, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Christopher Sombay

HATWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHA-DEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF. b. 19 July 1893; S. Oct. 1896 to the Gadi after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hatwa. Address: Hathuwa P. O., District Saran, Behar and Orissa.

HAY, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES JOHN BRUGE;
C.B. (1929); C.M.G. (1919); C.B.E. (1921);
D.S.O. (1916); Comdr. of the Order of St. John
of Jerusalem, F.R.G.S., F.R. Empire Society;
Inspector-General, Iraq Army and Head of the
British Military Mission. b. 18 May
1877 at Rous Lench Court, Worcestershire.
m. Agatha, youngest d. of the Rev. James
Mangin, DD.LL D one d. Educ.: Wellington
College; Royal Military College, Sandhurst
Staff College, Camberlev. On deputation to
Canadian Militia, 1999-10; Extra A.D.C. to
Lt. Governor of Bengal for Coronation Durbar,
1911; D.A.A. and Q.M.G. India, 1912-14;
on the General Staff in France, Belgium,
Aden and Iraq, 1914-18 (Despatches 5 times;
Brevot of Lieut.-Colonel C.M.G., D.S.O.);
on the General Staff in the Srd Afghan War
1919 (Despatches); on the General Staff in
the Insuriection in Iraq (Despatches, C.B.E.);
Commanding 19th Purjabis, 1921-23; Colonel
on the staff, General Staff, Southern Command,
1923-27; Commander, Xth (Jubbulpore)
Infantry Brigade, 1927-29; Commander,
Sind (Ind.) Brigade Area, 1929-31;
Commander. Lucknow District. 1931-34.
Address: The Citadel, Baghdad, Iraq.

- HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court. b. Oct. 1888. Edue: at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practace at Ludhana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected J:. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. Address: President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana.
- HAYLES, ALIEED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Mail b March 7, 1887 m. Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928, Educ London and Paris, Free-lance journalism, London, till 1912, joined staff of the Madras Times, 1912; became Asst. Editor, The Madras Mail, 1921, Address: Sunnyside, Royapettah Road, Madras.
- HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C.I.E., Tea Planter (retired), Supdt. of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam; Chairman, Ind. Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp. leg. Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coole labour was under consuleration. Was Member, Legislative Council of E. Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur Fatae Durbar, 1917-16. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.
- HERAS, HENRY, S.J., MA., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian His-torical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Royal Antinopological Institute London, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid | b | September 11 1888 Educ Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohto (USA) Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona); Principal Our Saviour's College Saragossa (Spam) Publica-tions History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols. The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.) The ing to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.) The City of Juji at the end of the 16th Century (1bid) The Portuguese Fort of Barcalor (1bid) The European Puson of Sadasiya Raya (1bid). Venkatapathaya 1 and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythe Society) The Statues of the Navaks of Mudura in the Pudn Mantapam (*Ibid*), Early Relations between Vijayanagata and Portugal (*Ibid*), Asoka's Dhanna and Religion (*Ibid*), Histotical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*), Goa Viragal of the time of Haribara 11 of Vijayanagaia (Ibid). The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Johnal of Indian History); The Palace of Akbar at Fatchpur-Sikri (Ibid); The Great Civil War of Vipayanagara (1614-1617) (Ibid); Soven Days at Vijayanagara (Ibid). Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly); The Last Defeat of Meherakula (Ibid); Relations between Guptas, Kadambas and Vakatakas (Journal of the Bilhar and Orissa Research Society); The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (Ibid);
- Rama Deva Raya II, an Unknown Emperor of Vijayaangara (Ibid); The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Decean (Journal, B.B R.A.S); A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (Ibid); Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (Ibid); Two Controversal Points in the Reign of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute). The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society); Three Catholic Padres at the Court of Ali Adil Shah I (Ibid); A Historical Tour in search of Kadamba Documents (Ibid); A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (Ibid); Pic-Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (Ibid); Pic-Portuguese Remains in Portuguese (Ibid); A Commission). A treaty between Aurangzeband the Portuguese (Ibid); Commission). A treaty between Aurangzeband the Portuguese (Ibid); Changir and the Portuguese (Ibid); The Expansion wars of Venkatapa Nayaka of Ikeri (Ibid); A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Rayaka of Ikeri (Ibid); A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Rayaka of Ikeri (Ibid); Tripaivata (Journal of the Karnatak Historical Society); A Realistic School of Indian Sculpture in the 16th Contur (Journal of the Univ of Bombay). The Writing of History; Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madias, 1926). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijavanagara, Vol 1, 1542-1614 (Madrus, 1927). The Conversion Policy of the Jesuats in India (Bombay, 1933) Studies in Pallava History (Madras, 1933) Address St. Xaver's College, Bombay
- HIDAYATALLAII, THE HON. SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K C S I (1933), Member, Legislative Assembly, b. Jan. 1878. Educ. Shikarpin High School, D. J. Sind. Coll. and Govt. Law. School, Bombay. Plender: Member and cheeted Vice-President. Hyderabad Municipality; Presetts, District Leg. Council Local. Board, Hyderabad. and Member. Bombay for past 14 years. Minister of Govt in charge of Local. Self-Government, 1921. Member of the Executive Council since Jime 1928. May 1934. Address: The Secretariat Bombay.
- HIGHET, J. C., AGENT, North-Western Railway India; b 1881. Educ: Ayr Academy and Blairlodgo: Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill Appointed Asst Engineer, P.W. D. (Railways Branch), India, 1905; posted to Eastern Bengal Railway and employed on construction of Golakganj Gauhati extension, afterwards becoming sub-divisional officer, Saidpur; services lent to Kashmir Government and subsequently posted to the British section of Kashmir Railway survey, via Abbottabad; transferred to Oudh and Rohikhund Riv, in 1910 as Personal Assistant to Manager, in 1914 was placed on special duty to investigate re-alignmentand other works in the vicinity of New Delhi; Asst. Secretary (Stores), India Railway Board, 1915; Asst. Secretary War Branch, 1916; Controller, Railway

Materials, 1917; Secretary to Indian Stores
Purchase Committee, 1919, Asst. Agent,
N. W. Railway, 1921; and Deputy Agent
subsequently; Secretary, Indian Railway
Board, 1926, Durector of Establishment of
the Board, 1928; officiated as Agent, N. W.
Railway from May to October 1931, appointed Agent, April 1932. Elected member of
Institution of Civil Engineers, 1910. Address

MOWELL, Sir Evelyn Berkelley, K.C.I.E.
CS.1. Foreign Secretary to Government of
India. b. Calculta 1877. m. 1912, Lactific
Cedia. Educ. Charterboose, Emminance
College, Cambridge: entered T.C.S., 1900
Commissioner, 1907; Dist Judge, 1907;
Served Zekka Khel Expedition, 1908; Dy,
Commissioner, Kohat, 1910. H.M.S. Consul,
Miscat 1916 by Commissioner, Bushill
MOWELL, Sir Evelyn Berkelley, K.C.I.E.
CS.1. Foreign Secretary to Government of
India. b. Calculta 1877. m. 1912, Lactific
Cedia. Educ. Charterboose, Emminance
College, Cambridge: Charterboose, Emminance
College, Cambridge: Charterboose, Emminance
College, Cambridge: Charterboose, Emminance
College, Cambridge: Provided

HOGG, GILBERT PITCVIRN, M.A. (Glasgow), C.I.E. (1932), I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal b 2nd February 1884 m. Isobel Bain. Educ. Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907, arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengaland Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, transferred to Bengal, April 1912, Jt Mgte and Dy, Collr. Nov. 1914; Vice-Chairman, Chitagong. Port. Commissivity 1915; on Military duty, Oct. 1917 to Jany 1918; Offg. Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Assam, May 1918; on Military duty, Aug. 1918 to Jany. 1919, and returned to Bengal; Magte and Collr. April 1921, Commission of Excise and Salt, Bengal, Rept. 1923, Offg. Seey. Govt of Bengal, A. & I. Deppt. and Director of Industries, April 1926. Seey. Govt of Bengal, Acril. and Ind. and P. W. Deppts. Novr. 1928. Offg. Commission, Judy 1931; confirmed as Commiss, Dept. 1931, Addl. Seey to Govt of Bengal, Poll Deppt. 1931, Octr. 1932, Chief Seey to Govt of Bengal, Wrifers Buddings, Calcutta.

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C.I.E. (1931), Inspector-General of Police, U.P. b. October: 6, 1881 m. Ethel, voungest d. of T. Sheffleld, Esq., Montenotte, Cork, Irish Free Statethree d Educ Queen's University, Cork, Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst. Supdt. of Police, served in various districts as Asst. and as Supdt of Police; Asst. to D.I.G., C.I.D. and Personal Assistant to I.G.; Seconded to Tonk State, Rajputiana, as I.G. Police, 1915-18; Julietal Member, Tonk State, 1921-1925; D.I.G., C.I.D., U.P., 1930-31; appointed Inspector-General of Police, April 1931 Degree of Honom, Urdu, High Proficency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918. Publications: Tonk State Police Medal, 1918. Publications: Tonk State Police Medal, 1918. Oct. Scheme, Tonk State Police Manual; Tonk State Police Manual; Tonk State Tolice Manual; Tonk State Tolice Manual; Tonk State Tolice Manual; Tonk State Tolice Manual; Tonk State Police Medal, 1918. Publications of the U.P., Addiess: Lucknow U.P.

HOOPER, Rev. WILLIAM, D.D.; Missionary, C.M.S.; Translator, Mussoorie, since 1892, b. 1837. Educ.; Cheltenham Preparatory School; Bath Grammar School; Wadham College, Oxford; Hebrew Exhibition; Sanskrit Scholarship; 1st class in Lit Hum.; B.A., 1859; M.A., 1861; D.D., 1887. Went to India, C.M.S., 1861; Canon of Lucknow, 1906-1919; Vicar of Mount Albert, New Zealand, 1889-90. Publications: The Hindustani Language, Notes on the Bible and many smaller works in English, Hindi and Urdu. Address; Mussoorie, India.

IOWELL, SIR EVELYN BERKELEY, K.C.LE., C.S.1, Foreign Secretary to Government of India. b. Calcutta 1877 m 1912, Lactita Cecha. Educ Charterhouse, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; entered T.C.S., 1900. Polltical Assistant, N.W.F.P., 1906; Deputy Commissioner, 1907; Dist. Judge, 1907; served Zekka. Khel. Expedition, 1908; Dy. Commissioner, Kolat, 1910. H.M.S. Consul, Minseat, 1916. Dv. Commissioner, Bastal Wilavet, 1917. Mihtaiv Governor, Baghadad, 1918. Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, 1918-20; Deputy Foreign Secretary, 1922; Offig Foreign Secretary, 1922-24 and 1926-27; Resident in Waziristan, 1924-28, Resident in Kashmir, 1927-29. President of the Frontier Defence Committee under the Government of India, 1924. Publications. Contributions to the N.W.F. Provinces Gazetteer and various attribes. Address. Government of India, New Delhi and Simla.

HUBBACK, The Hon John Austen, M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.1 (1933); Member of the Executive Council, Bibar and Orissa b. 27 Feb. 1878. m. Bridget Almgton Royds, Educ. 'Winchester and King's College, Cambridge Asst Magte and Collector and Settlement. Officer in Bengal, Settlement. Officer, 1909. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Colle, 1910; transferred to Bibar and Orissa, 1912. Office Served in Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Govt of India, Army Department, 1918. Offic Secretary to Govt of India and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919. confirmed 1918. Offic Commissioner, 1925. confirmed 1928. Offic Member, Board of Revenue, 1932, temporary member, Governors Executive Council, Bibar and Orissa, 1933. Address. Secretariat, Bibar and Orissa, 1933.

HUDSON, Sir Leshie Sewell, KT, Membel, Legislative Assembly from Sept 1932 b 25 Nov. 1872, Edue: Christ's Hospital Joined P & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay, 1915. Joined Messis, Mackinnon Mackerlie & Co. October 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Clamber of Commerce, 1923-24; President, 1924-25, 1927-23. Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927-28. Member, Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927-28, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932, 1933 and 1934. Address: P. O. Box 122, Bombay.

HUFFAM, COLONEL WILLIAM TYERS CHRISTOPHER, O B.E., M C., V D., A D L., J.P., A.M Inst. Mch. Engineer, Local Representative, India, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Ltd., Managing Director, Claven Brothers (India), Ltd., b. 1880. Pupilship with Greenwood and Batley, Ltd (Leeds) with Canadian Pacific Railway, 1904-1906, with Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., Calcutta and Bombay, 1907-1914; served with 1st Bn., West Yorkshire Regt, 1914-1916; Commanded ditto 1916 (France); Town Major Ypres,

Decr. 1915. D.A.Q.M.G., XIVth Army Corps, France (1916); Ditto 46th (North Midland) Division, France, 1917; A.Q.M.G., XVth Army Corps, France, 1918; A. A. & Q. M. G. Tanks Corps, Army of Occupation, 1919; Brevet, O. B. E., M. C., Despatches (four times) 1914 Star, Crolx de Guerre (Belge). Deputy Chief Controller. Government of India Surplus Stores, 1920-22, President, Society of York-hiremen in Bombay, 1929-30 and 1932. C.O., Bombay Ballatton, A. F. I., 1930-1933, Hon A.D.C. to the Vicercy, 1932. Hon Presidency Magistrate Addiess. By culla Club, Bombay.

HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad. b. 1884, Educ: Nizam's College, Hyderabad Deccan, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922, Delegate to the All Indian Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923. Publications: A Supplemental Catalogue of the Atable and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library, Address: The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., LL.D., CSI. (1911); Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E. (1922) Peshi Minister, i.e., Minister-in-Waiting on H.E.H. the Nizam since 1915 and Chief Secretary to H.E.H.'s Government. b. 11 Aug. 1863. m. Fatima Lady Amin Jung 1907. Has 6s. 3d. Educ.: Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar; High Court Vakil (1890), Advocate (1928), Deputy Collrand Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt, 1905. Publications: "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals. Address: Amin Munzil, Saiubad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDARI, Sir Akbar, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur Kt, et 1928, Honoraty Ll.D. (Osmania), Honorary Ll.D. (Madras), Finance and Railway Member, Hydeiabad State Executive Council, b 8 Novy, 1869 of Nazerally Hydail of Cambay, India: m Amena Najunddin Tyahji (First Class, Kaiser-1-Hind Gold Medal) d of Najunddin Tyabji, Bombay, four s two d. Educ at St. Xavici's College, Bombay ojined Indian Finance Department 1888, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay 1897, Madras, 1900, Examiner, Government Press Accounts, 1901 Comptroller, India Treasuries 1903, lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905, Financial Secretary, 1907, Secretary to Government, Hone Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911, in addition Acting Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920, Finance and Isaliway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Cuedit and Mines Department, 1927; Official Director, Singareni Collicies Co., Ltd., and Mining Boards, 1925; Director of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., The Indian Industrial and General Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India Ltd., The Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., and the Azamjahi

Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1925; First President, Hyderabad Educational Conference, 1915, President, All India Muhammadan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; delivered the Punjab University con-vocation Address, 1925. Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligath Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities, conceived and orga-nised the Osmania University, Hyderabad, the first University of its kind in India, imparting higher education through the medium of the vernacular (Urdn) while retaining English as a compulsory second language throughout, the Urdu Nastaliq type marks a new era in Urdu printing and the development of 19 du literature; organised the State Archaeological Department, negotiated the purchase for the State of the N G S. Railway, Led the Hyder-abad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences iii London at which he was a Member of the Business, Federal Structure and Finance Sub-Committees, Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee 1933 at which he was a member of the Reserve Bank and Railway Authority Sub-Committee and Ad-visor to the League of Nation's Monetary and Economic Conterence held in London, especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings, Publications Hyderabad State Budgets and Educational Addresses Address Dilkusha, Kharatabad, Hyderabad. Deccan, India.

IMAM, Sir Syed Ali, K C.I.E. (1914), C.S.I. (1911). b. Neora (Patna), 11 Feb. 1869. s. of Nawab Syed Imad Imam, Shamsululama, m. 1891; five s. four d. m. 1916 Mary Rose who d. 1916, d. of Alfred Saupin, of Chandranagore. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1890. Standing Counsel, Calcutta High Court, President, 1st Session of the All-India Moslem League held at Amritsar, 1998; Mem, Moslem League Depn. to England, 1909. Member of Governor's Legislative Council Bengal, 1910; Fellow of Calcutta University. 1908-12; Law Member of Governor-General'Scouncil, 1910-16; Pulsne Judge of Patnaligh Court, 1917; Member, Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, 1918; President, Executive Council of the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1919; First Indian Representative to sit at the first meeting of the League of Nations, Nov. 1920. Addres. Marian Minuzil, Patna also Bella Vista Hyderabad (Decean).

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHILTUKOJI RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR, G.C.I.I.b. 20th November 1890. Educ.: Mavo Chiefs' College, Ajmere; Imperial Cad t Corps. Visited Europe, 1910; attend d Coronation, 1911; again visited Europe, 19.3 and 1921: abdicated, 27th February 19:0 Helt: Prince Yeshwantrao Holkar, b, 10:8 Address: Indore, Central India.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, J.P., Y. II Merchant: b. 1872. Educ.: St. Xavic School. For many years connected will Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Member of II Municipal Corporation; Member, Manage Committee of the Isociety of the Hon. Justidency Magistrates of Bombay and Ison the directorate of several well-known

companies including the Port (anning and Land Improvement Company, the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., and the Uinon Mills; trustee of Sir Hurkisondas Narottam General Hospital; and Treasurer for Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children: President of the Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas General Hospital, Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and Member of the Board of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute. President, Managing Committee of the Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Rombay; Director, Bundl Portland Cement, Ltd., and Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd.; Member, Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Member, Managing Committee of the Helpless Beggars and Vice-President of his own community. Sheriff of Bombay, 1924. Member of the Auditors' Council and Hon, Treasurer of the Bombay Vigilance Association. Director, Lonavia, Khandala Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Director, Panvel Taluka Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Director, Panvel Taluka Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Member of the Managing Committee, H. E. the Governor's Hospital Fund. Address: Garden View, Hughes Road, Bombay.

18AR, HASAN KHAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADDR, DABBRUL-MUJK, SIR MAULUI MOHAMAD, KT, Cl.E, b. Shahijahanpur, 1865. m. Ladv Istar, daughter of Malak Mohammad Aznat-ullah-Khan, Rais of Shahijahanpur 1886. Edhe: Shahijahanpur and Bareilly Amrul-Umara, Home Member and President, Judicial Council, Bhopat Retired 1927; Normated Member, Council of State, 1931. Address Jahkhothi, Shahijahanpur

ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B.A. (Allahabad), M.L.A., Advocate, Allahabad High Court, b. 26 Aug. 1874, m. Srimati Mukhrani Devi. Educ: Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U. P. and Mulr Central College, Allahabad, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly; was a member of the Court of Allahabad University, Is a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University; President, Kayastha-Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-29: was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, U. P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All India Congress Committee; President, U. P. Political and Social Conferences: Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; Elected a member of the Court of Allahabad University for 3 years 1931; President of the Allahabad Servant of the Untouchables Society; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the pices on India. Address: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U. P.

ZAT NISHAN, KRUDA BAKHABE KHAN TIWANA. Nawab, Malik; Dist. Judge, Dera Ghazi Khan. b. 1866 Educ.: Government High School, Shahp.; private training through Col. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner. Appointed an Hon. Magistrate, 1881; Extra Asst. Commsr., 1894; British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06. Address: Khwajabad, District Shahpore, Punjab.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, Madras High Court. b. 26th Jan. 1875. m. to Mrs. Jackson. Educ: Mariborough College, Merton College. Indian Civil Service. Address: High Court, Madras.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M.A., Ll.B., M.L.A. b. May 1867. m. Bhagirathibai, a lady from the Victuare family of Ratnagiri District. Educ. Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured seven reserved seats for them; was nonmarted member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the last two elections Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1925-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Plesidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division; Delegato to Round Table Conf., 1930-31; Associate Member of the Reorganisation Committee, Bombay, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Warden Invarance Co., Ahmedabad. Address: Shahupur, Kolhapur.

JAFRI, Dr. S. N. A., B. A., Bar-at-Law, M. R.A. S. (Loudon); Gold Medalist and Life Member of the International Historical Society of France; Deputy Director of Public Information. Government of India, Home Department. b. 1887. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906. A. D. Called to the Bar from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. London, in 1929. Sometime Research Scholar in Economics at the London School of Economics L.D. of Kansa, U.S.A. Specialised in the art of public speaking and in Indian Finance at London Member of U. P. Civil Service. Worked as a Cusins Officer in U. P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War, Land Acquisition Officer during the War, Land Acquisition Officer; Survey Officer to U. P. Government; Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer in the Behar Province in connection with Earthquiske Reliet measures. Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India in June-July, 1934. Publications: "History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U.P." "An Introduction to the assessment of Income-Tax," "British Constitution of Urdu Sories.—No. 1; "

"Communism (Uidu)," etc. Address: Home Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi

- JAGATNARAYAN, PANDIT, Advocate, Chief Court of Oudh, and Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. b. Dec. 1863 m. Srimati Kamalapati, d. of P. Sham Narayan Sahob Raina Educ: Canning Coll., Lucknow; non-oilicial Chairman, Lucknow Municipality, Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress, Member, Hunter Committee, was Minister, U. P. Govt., for Local Self-Government and Public Health. Address: Golagani, Lucknow.
- JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrab (1919). Educ: Locds and London University. Army, 1911-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19. General Secry., Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919-20; General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920; Member, Bengal Legis, Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28; visited Persla rr. Welfare British Employees, A. P. O. C. 1924. President, Calcutta Rotary Chib, 1925-28; visited Java rr. establishment of Y.M.C.A., 1927; Political Secretary, U.P.A. S. T., 1929, Member, Madras Legis Council, Councillor, Madras Corporation, Member, Senate Madias University, Madras Reticenchment Committee, 1931, Madras Franchise Committee and P. W. D. Reorganisa\*ton Committee, 1932, Member, Legislative Assembly Hon Commissioner for Rotary Chibs in India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Straits and Siam. Address: Madias Club, Madras.
- JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL Sir (WILLIAM) BERNARD, Kr., 1925; C.B. (1918); C.I.E. (1912), M.V.O., (1911) ev. of the Late William Janes, 42nd Royal Highlandera, The Black Watch, and of Ofterburn Tower, Northernberland b. 8 Feb 1865 m. Elizaleth Minto, e. d of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam. two s. Educ: U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment, 1888, 2nd Lancers, Intelligence Branch War Office, 1900-01; South African War, 1902; various staff appointments in India, A. Q. M. G., Coronation Durbar, 1911; P. A. & Q. M. G., Coronation Durbar, 1911; P. A. & Q. M. G., Coronation Turbar, 1915-16; (Despatches) Brevet-Culonel Temp. Q.M. G., India, 1916-17; Major-General, Administration, Southern Command, 1917-19, Commanding Bombay District, 1919-22; Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breeding." Address C/o Messiglindlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
- JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, CI.E.; DIWAN BAHADUR, KAISAR-I-HIND Gold Medal. 1930. b. 1861, m. 1891. Educ Blown, Kohat, and Gujarnt Ent. Govt Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F. F., 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886; special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1807; Asst. to the Superintendent of

- Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907; services acknowledged by Govt of India; on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910; Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11; Ex. Asst. Commsr., 1902; Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1912; Provincial Superntendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22; Patron, Hindu Panchayat; Vice-President Dufferin Fund Committee: Member, Prov. Conneil Boy Scouts, and Vice-President Excommittee Red Cross Society, Member, Grammar School Committee, V. P. McMahon Museum Committee. One of the founders and pations of Bnowne Gymkhana and of Sandeman Labrary and Quetta Municipality. Publications Quetta Municipality. Publications Quetta Municipality. Publications Quetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Quetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Onetta Municipality. Publications Onetta Municipality. Oneta Municipality. Oneta Municipality. Oneta Municipality. Oneta Municipality. Oneta
- JAMMU AND KASHMIR, Col. H. H. 700
  SHREE MAHARAJA HARISINGED BAHADU I
  INDAR MAHINDAR Spert-I-Salfanat-t-Inghisho
  G C S I. (1933), G C I E. (1929), K C I J.
  (1918), K C V O. (1922), Hony A,D C.
  H I M. the King-Emperer (1931), son of
  the late Gen. Raja Amatsinghij, K,C S I
  Salute 21 guns, b 1895, s. in 1925 his mioI t-Genl. H. H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghy
  Bahadur, Spart-I-Salfanat-I-Inghishia, G C S I
  G C I E., G B,E., JL,D. Edwe. at MaCollege, Ajmer and the Imperial CadeCorps, Dehra Dun Hetr-Apparent: Shi
  Yuyanaj Karausinghij, b 9th March 1941 of
  Camies (S France) Address Jammu T O
- JAMSHED NUSSERWANJI, Merchant, b. 7th January 1886. Edac. at Karachi. Memoral of Municipality, 1914; President of Minicipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; V. Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sinand Charman, Sind Central operative Bank, Ltd. Publications: Kachi Municipality as at present and its futrand Reconstruction of Civil Life, Addin Bonus Road, Karachi.
- JANAKSINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHAD B.A., C.I.E., Bahadur. b. 1877. Educ: Job-Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in val capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts, the Civil Branch as Naib Tebsildar, Tebsild Dist. Magto and Sessions Judge and finally Revenue Amister. In the Military Branch Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Brig Major, O. C. the 2/2 Kashmir Rifies and Kashmir Rifies. Got Afghan War M

2nd Class order of British India, 1919; Military Secretary to Commander's-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Aimy and Public Works Minister Retired from State Service, May 1932 Address. P. O. Kliera, von Palanpu.

- JARMANI DASS, Sirdar, O.B.E., Minister-in-Waiting and Household Minister, Kapurthala State. b. 4 September 1893, Sulfanpur, Kapurthala State. b. 4 September 1893, Sulfanpur, Kapurthala State Educ. at the Punjab, Oxiord, and Sorbonne (France) Universities Attended the Leagne of Nations at Geneva, 1926, 1927 and 1920 as a Member of Indian Delegation, advise to the Pinces' Delegation at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931. Retired from Kapurthala State service in 1933; joined His Highness of Patalah's Government in 1933 in charge of portfolios for Forests and Agriculture. Holds First Class Order of Nishan-I-Hütkhar of Kapurthala State Legion d'Honneur (Prance), Star of Military Merit of Span, Star of Merit of Cuba, Order of Sim and Forest and First Class Order of the Nile (Egypt), Order of (Morocco), Order of Alvssinia and First Class Order of Chil and Order of Bhawaipur State. Address Fatalala.
- JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B.A.,LL.B., Pleader. b. 24 April 1880. m. to Annapurnaba Jatkar. Edux.: at Basim A. V. School, Amraoti High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Joined Yectmal Baı in 1906, a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association, Yeotmal, since its inception in 1915, non-official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919; President of the Cooperative Central Bank Ltd. Yeotmal, Deputy President, Berar Co-operative Institute Ltd., and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal. Address: Yeotmal (Berar).
- JAVI.E. Moreshwar Chintamax, Dr., J.P., and Hon. Presidency Myrstrate since 1912 b. 12 Oct 1880. m. Miss Morre. Educ. Elphinstone and Arvan Lducation Society's High Schools; studied in Arvan Medical School Bombay and was a casual studied of Grant Medical College, Bombay Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Commellor, Bombay Minnerpal Corporation from G Ward in 1910, 1e-elected at subsequent general elections, Charman, Standing Commuttee of the Corporation, 1922-23, Charman, Medical Rebet and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Charman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30, Mayor of Bombay, Vpril 1933-1931, Addras Mayor Bindding, Opposite B B & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 11.
- JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO, MA., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative As-embly. Educ., at Bombay University. Started a charitable public school called Aryan Lducation Society's High School in Bombay. worked there four years; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely

- in public life; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency; and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the uncetting of the Congress in 1925 Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member threof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parhamentary Committee on the Minte Paper, Publications: Edited a book on Vedanti Philosophy in 1924 Address Winter Road, Malabai Hill, Bombay
- JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTULU, B.A., B.L. b. Aug. 1861. Educ at Rajahniundry and Madras. Served in Rev. Deptt in Madras Presidency and retd. as 1st Grade Depy. Collr., 1917; acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for three years. Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. Publications: A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archeology Also Telugu translations of the Sanskit drama I Harmoma-Chandam, Amaruka kayam and Champu Ramayanam Editor of the Sinyayaya Telugu Lemton being published by the Telugu Academy. Address: Muktisyaram, East Godavari Dis
- JEELANI, Khan Sahen Dr Haji Syed Abdul Khader Saher, Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly and lettred Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail b July 1807; m d of Subadar Major Yacoob Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. Edne at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras Was Member, Cantonment. Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was Vice-President; and Hon Magic for Madias for seven years. Address: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras.
- JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914); C S.I. (1924), General Staff, Army Headquarters, b. 15 Dec. 1878. m. Clecly Charlotte Cowdell. Educ: at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymonth College. Address: Smila
- JEFFREYS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE DARELL, K C B. (1932), K C V.O. (1924), C.M.G. (1916), J.P. (1906), D. L. (1920), G.O.C. in Chief, Southern Command, India. b 8 March 1878 m to Dorothy, d, of J. P. Heseltine of Walbampton, Hants, and widow of Lionel, Viscount Cantelupe (Viscountess Cantelupe) Educ. Eton and R. M. C, Sandhmist Served with Grenadier Guards in Nile Expedition, 1898 and in South African War, 1899-1992, and in Great War, 1914-18, Commanded 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, 1915; Commanded Singades, 1916-17, Commanded 19th Division, 1917-19, Promoted Bt-Lieut. Colonel, 1915; Bt-Colonel, 1917; Major General, 1919; C M.G., 1916; C B, 1918; also Commander, Legion of Honoir and Cioix de Guerie (France); Commander,

- Order of the Crown and Croix de Guerre, | JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar.-at-I-aw. b. 25th Belgium; Commander, Order of St. Stanis-laus (Russia). Severely wounded; despat-ches 9 times. Commanded Light Division. Army of the Rhine, 1919; Commanded London District, 1920-24; Commanded Wessex area and Wessex Division, 1926-1930; Hampshire County Council, 1926-1932; Appointed G.O.C. in Chief Southern Command, India, March 1932. Address: Command House, Poona.
- JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart ), M.A. (Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E., M.L.A. b. Feb. 1879; m. to Hirabai, Kaisar-j-Hind (Gold Medal) M.B.E. d. of M.H.A. Hor-Hind (Gold Medal) M.B.E. d. of M.H.A. Hormusji of Lowji Castle. Educ. at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-15; Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20; Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918; Member of the Legisative Council. Acting Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in charge of the Rovenue Department (6th Dec. 1921-15th July 1922); Member of the Executive Council, General Department (23rd June 1923-Council, General Department (23rd June 1923)
  28rd June 1928) Elected Member, Legislative
  Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930;
  Delegate to the Round Table Conference,
  1930, 1931 and 1932; Delegate, London
  Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933;
  Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Johangr & Co., Ld. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934, Address; Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIKRAMA DEO VARMA, 8. of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Deo and late Sri Sri Sri Rekhadevi Mahadevi. b. 28 June 1869. m Sri Sri Sri Heeradevi Pattamaharani of Patna State. Educ: Privately. Succeeded to the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931; first landed zamindar in the Madras Presidency owning about 14,000 square miles. Publications Author of several works in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu. Address Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam District.
- JHALA, RAJ RANA SHRI MANSINHJI SURAT-SINHJI, C.I.E. (1918); Dewan, Dhrangadhra State and some time Member, State Cabinet at Jaipur, Rajputana. Educ.: Dhranga-dhra and Rajkot. Was first Guardian to H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra when he was Heir-Apparent and accompanied him to England; was afterwards for a few year-in Government service and left it as Dy. Superintendent of Police to join service in his parental State, where he was for a year Personal Assistant to H. H. Maharaja Saheb and then his Dewan. Member of the State Council, Jaipur, from Dec. 1922 to March 1923. Address: Lal Bungalow, Dhrangadhra.
- JIND, H. H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UI ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLIBHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJKNDRA BAHADUR, COLOMEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. 1879 : s. 1887. Address : Sangrur, Jind State,

- Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (d). Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Pett. (d). Educ. Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Pte. Secretary to Dadabhoy Naoroji, 1906; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910; President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League, 1934. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- Off ENDRA, Singh, The Hon. Sirdar Sir, Kt (1929). Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District. Minister of Agriculture (1928) District. Minister of Agriculture (1926) b. 25 May 1877. m. Winifred May of Donoghue. Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt, of Sikh Educi. Confesserved on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee Market of Couract Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of East and West. Publications: "Kamla"; Nurjahan; Nasiin, Life of B. M. Malahar and Kanu. Address: Aira Holme, Simla (East).
- OHNSON, THE HON. JOHN NESBITT GORDON, C.I.E. (1928); IC.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, b. 25 February 1885. Educ: Rossall School; and Queen's College, Oxford (Senior Scholar). Entered 1.C.S., 1999; Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1915-16; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1/3 Gurkhas, 1918-10; Registrai, Allahabad High Court, 1919-24; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1924; Office, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1924; Officialed as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, 1925, officialed as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, 1930, appointed Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March-September 1928, and April-October 1930, appointed Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Mach 1932. Address. Chief Commissioner's House, Delhi. OHNSON, THE HON. JOHN NESBITT GORDON,
- JOHNSTON, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM, K.C.I.E.. C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan; b. 2 Nov 1872. m. 1905 Gertrude Helen, d. of the late Lt.-Col. J. Young, one s. Educ.: Kelvinside Acad., Glasgow; Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1894). Joined the Punjab Commission. as Asst. Commsr., 1896; went to N.-W Fron., 1899; and was employed there till end of 1911, Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1911-15; Ministry of Munitions, England, 1915-17 Address: The Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf
- JONES, CHARLES EVAN WILLIAM, B.A., (Oxon.), Honours History (1902); Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Govi Education Department, Central Province b. 9th July 1879. Educ: Landovery College and Brasenose College, Oxford, Government Educational Service, Egypt (1902-1904) Asst. Master, Bromsgrove School (1904-1906) Indian Educational Service. 1900; Director Public Instruction, N. W. F. Province (1917-1921); and Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces since 1921. Address: Nagput
- JOSHI, Sir Moropant Vishvanath, b. T. K.C.I.E., B.A., Ll.R., b. 1861. Educ. Dec can Coll., Poous, and Elphinstone Coll Rombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicia

Commr.'s Court in Berar from 1884-1920, Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Judicial Commissioner's Court, C. P. Address: Amraoti, Berar.

JOSHI, Narayan Malhar, B.A., M.L.A., J. P. Member of the Servants of India Soc. b. June 1879. Educ.: Poona New English School and Decean Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911. and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt. of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1925 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confce., Deputy Member of the Governing body of the J. L. O., since 1922. Kaisar-l-limd Sliver Medal (1919). Was awarded, but declined C. I. E. in 1921. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. since 1919, upto end of March 1923. Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Logislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 to represent labour interests. Appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. Attended Round Table Confective, 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was for sometime member of the Consultative Committee. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I L O., Geneva. Address: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

KAJIJI, ABDEALI MAHOMEDALI, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law; late Judge, High Court, Bombay, b. 12 February 1871. Educ.: St. Mary's Institution, Byculla; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, Downing Coll., Cambridge, and Lancoln's Inn. Ord. Fellow, Syndic and Dean in Law of Bombay Univ.; President, Anjuman-1-Islam, Bombay 1slam Club and President, Islam Gymkhana. Address. Dilkoosh, Grant Road, Bombay.

KALE, VAMAN GOVIND. Professor, Fergusson College. b. 1876. Educ.: New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Joined the Deccan Education Socv. of Poona, as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. tor five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll., Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member. Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, etc. Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," Indian Economics," "Dawn of Modern Finance in India," "Gokhale and Economic Reforms," "India, War Finance," Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India,"

Economies of Protection in India," "Economies in India," "Problems of World Economy," "India's Finance since 1921," etc. Address; "Durgadhivasa," Poona No. 4.

KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant. b. 21 March, 1871. Educ.: Decean Coll. m. Miss Yamunabai R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1913-16, 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member, Kenya Deputation to Ennland, 1923: Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform, lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-34; Member, Bombay Retruchment Committee. Address: Ganeshkind Road, Poona 5.

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B., DIWAN BAHADUR, Minister of Education to Bombay Government. b. September 1882. Educ: at Deccan College, Practised as pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts; Non-Official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930; President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930; Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920; was member, Railway, Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway, for about two years; President over 1st Karnatak Unification Conce, held at Belgaum; President over Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist. in 1927; President, All-India Veerashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927. Was President, Dharwar Non-Brahmin League; was Member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar, and Indian Women's Ald Society, Hubli. Address; 18, Queen's Garden, Poona.

KANDATHII, MOST ILEV. MAR. AUGUSTINE, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam. Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; b. Chemp, Vulkam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. Educ.: Papal Seminary, Kandy, Cevlon, Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time; Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911. s. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Decr. 1919; Installed on 18 Decr. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924 Address: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANGA, Sir Jamshiddi Byramji Kr. (1928);
M.A., Li. B., b. 27th Feb. 1875, s. of Byramji Binhaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker.
Educ Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School, Bombay. Advocate of the High Court, Bombay. 1903; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921; Advocate-General, 1922-1935. Address: 120, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANHAIYA LAL, The Hov. Mr. JUSTICE
RAI BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, I
Allahabad, b. 17 July 1866. m. Shrimati Devi, d. of Vyas Gokuldasil of Agra. Educ.: The
Muir Centrai College, Allahabad; joined
the U. P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as
Munsifi, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907;
appointed Asst. Sessions Judge with the
powers of Additional District Judge in Feb.
1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge
in 1910 and again in 1911; appointed
Additional Judicial Coinnissioner, Oudh,
July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad
High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for
different periods. Promoted Judicial
Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed
Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923.
Retired July 1926, Vice-President, Age of
Consent Committee, 1928-20, Member, Hindu
Religions Endowments Committee, 1928-30;
Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P.
since 1925; Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad
University since 1927 Publications Elementary History of India; Dharma Shiksha
of a treatise on Motal culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of
the Judicial Statt. Address. No. 9, Eight
Road, Allahabad.

KANIA, HARILAL JERISONDAS, BA, LLB (The Hon, Mr. Justice) Judge, High Court, Bombay b. 3rd Nov 1890. m eddest d. of Sh Chamilal V. Mehta, KCLE, ex-Meinber of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay Abont eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an advocate on the original side of the High Court Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932. Address. 102, Rodge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA OF, THE HONBEE RAJA SIR RAJENDRA NARYAN BHANJA DEO, KU. (1933). O BE (1918), Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa b. 24 March 1881. m d of late Raja Ladukishore Mindhata, Ruling Chief of Navagarh State, Orissa, in 1899 Edite. Ravenshaw Collegate School and Ravenshaw College, Cattack, Assumed management of Kamka Raj from Court of Wards, 1902 Aonimated Member, Bengal Advisory Fishery Board, 1908. Elected representative of the Landholders of Orissa and Chota Nagpur to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909 Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910 Elected representative of Orissa landholders to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1909 m 1916. Elected additional Member to Viceroy and Governor-General of India's Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency, 1916 Co-opted Member as representative of Bihar and Orissa province to the Parlamentary Committee (Southborough) saf on the division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments and between the Executive Council and Ministers in proxincial Governments, 1918 Fellow of Patua University, 1917 to 1919. Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conterred in 1919. Elected Member of the Patha University Senate from

1919 to 1922. Elected Member 110m Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921. Elected Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Landholders' Constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1922. Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923 and again from the same constituency, 1926. Nominated Member of the Patan University Senate from 1927 to 1929. Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to Co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the same Executive Council, December 1931. Exolico Member of Patan University Senate, 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since November 24, 1932. Address. Raj-Kamka, Cuttack, Orissa, and Patan and Ranch, Bihar and Orissa.

KANITKAIL, KESHAY RAMOHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., b. 22 Aug. 1876 Educ: New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. E. Society's institutions, 1903-32, was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905. In charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navim Marathi Shala, 1914-21; has been on the Bombay University Senate for the Last 17 years, was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for Gyeats and Chaliman, Poona District School Board, for six years represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920 Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928. Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924, was given King's Commission in 1928 as Senior Gade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society. Prof of Physics in the Nowrosi Wadia College, Poona, Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34 Address Ganesh Wadi, Feguson College Road, Poona 4

KARANJIA, Behram Naorosii, Merchand b. Sept. 1876. Educ. Elphinstone High School and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution of Bombay. Warisdent of Japan and Shanghal Silk Merchants' Association; was Hon Secretary of the War Loan Committee for A Ward of Rombay; was Hon. Secretary, Our Darfund; Hon. Secretary of "People's Fair" in 1921. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and Certificate of Merit in 1922. Is Chairman of Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. Gave evidence before the Cotton Tariff Committee, also gave evidence before the Tariff Board of Inquiry Committee. Is a Membe of the Society for the Protection of Childre in Western India; also a Trustee of variou charitable institutions and has been the Director of some Joint Stock Companie

- President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1933. Address: Messrs. Gobhar Karanjia, Limited, Bombay 2.
- KARAULI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, b. 18 June 1866 s. 21 August 1927 Address: Karauli, Rajputana.
- KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M. A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of History and Proposition Willhordon College, P.O. Dist. Economics, Willington College, P.O. Dist. Satara, University Teacher, Bombay University b. 24 Dec. 1898, s. of Karve, Gopal Balkirshna and Gopikabar, m. 1924 Samatibanki sinia and Copianal, M. 1924 Siniari-ban, d. of Mr. Khare, three s. and one d. Educ. New English School and Fergusson College, Poona Cobden Medalist 1921, Wedderbun Scholar 1923, Professon of History and Economics, Fergusson College Poona 1923-1935, Assistant Superintendent New English School 1924-26, Lacutemant and ( New English School 1924-26, Licutemant and for some time Acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924-28, General Secretary Poona Inter-Collegate Sports Association 1924-27, Rector Fergusson College Hostels 1926-31, Gave evidence before Indian Sandhirist Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical Training Committee 1928, Associate Member of the Servants of India Society, Local, Secictary, Indian Statistical Institute, Member, Indian Economic Association, Member of Conneil, Decean Sabha, has frequently contributed to the press on political, economic and constitutional matters Publications Marathr books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929), Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933), Indian Federal Finance (1929), Geneva and Indian Labour (1931), Economic Condi-tions in the Deccan at the advent of Butish inle, Parliamentary Government (1934), Economic Planning in India 1935 Address Willington College, PO Dist Sitara, Club, P Y.C Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.
- KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of.
- KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, Shath, Millowner; b. 22 Dec. 1894. m Srimati Sardaben. d. of Mr Chimanial Vadilal Zaven of Ahmedabad Educ.; at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; elected Vice-President. Ahmedabad Millowners Association, 1923-26; elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26), Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929. Address: Pankoré's Naka, Ahmedabad.
- KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research. b. 20th January 1884. M. 1928, Mildred, second d. of late J. S. and R. A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. Educ. at Bolton, Lancashue. Came to India to piesent firm, 1907, Managing Director and Charman of Board of the several companies under their control; Charman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and

- 1922. Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923. Officer in Bombay Light Horse: Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31; 32; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926; Charman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. Chaliman, Prohibition (Fluance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. Address. Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
- KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, B.A., I.J.B. b. 1892. Educ. Jubbulpore, Allgarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920. Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc., Central Provinces Address: Imhpola, Khandwa.
- KEANE, Sir Michael, K.C.S.I., 1932., C.S.I., 1929., C.I.E., Governor of Assam. b. 1874; m. 1911; one s. two d. Eddic. University College, Dublin, Indian Civil Service, 1898., Under Secretary to Government, U.P., 1906-08, Settlement. Officer., Rapputana. 1910-14; Secretary to Government. U.P., 1917-19; Chief Secretary, 1919-21. President, Legislative Conneil, United Provinces, 1921-25. Member, Public Service Commission, 1928, Commissioner, Meenit, and Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1929. Member, 1907, 1929. Member, 1978. Recreation. Golf, tennis, fishing. Addices: Government Hones, Shilling.
- KELKAR, NARSINTA CHUTTAUAN, B.A., LL.B. (1894). ex-M.L.A. Editor, Kesaur, Poona. b. 24 Ang. 1872 m. Dingabat, d. of Moropart. Pendse. Educ. Muraj, Poona, Bombay Dist. Court. Pleader. till. 1895, editor, Mahratta, Poona, from 1897 to 1919. editor, Kesaur irom 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1031. Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City. Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924. President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress, Home Rajo League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. Publications: Books in Marathi; 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographics of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gautbaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics. In English; Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokamaya's life. "A Passing Phase of Politics." Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Address. Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
- KELKER, VINAYEK MORESHWAR, Diwan Bahadur (1933), M A., Treasurer, Nagpur University, 1931. b. 11 Oct. 1802. m Mrs. Lakshmibai Kelker. Edue: Burhanpur Ziha School; Frea Chuich Institution, Nagpur, Jubbulpor College, Mini Central College, Mini Central College, Mana Central College, More Central Court, Extra Asst. Commissioner from 1889; retited as Dist, and Sessions Judge, Akola, December 1916. Address Craddock Town, Nagpur.
- KEMP, KENNETH McINTYRF, MA. (Cantab.), (Classical Tripos, 1906); Bailister-at-faw, (Inner Temple), Advocate-General, Bombay. b. 13 Dec. 1883; m. Margaret, e.d. of Lt.

Colonel Ashton Street, I.M.S \*\* \*Lduc\*\*. Geo Watson's College, Bdinburgh; Dulwach Coll, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Practised at Bar in Bombay, 1909 onwards (with interval of War Service); acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1912; Acted Judge, High Court, for periods during 1927, 1928 and 1929; Advocate-General, February, 1935. \*Address:\*\* The Leas," Altamont Road. Bombay.

KEYES, BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR TERENCE HUMPHREY, K.C.I.E. (1933), C.S.1 (1926), C.M.G (1919), C.I.E. (1937), b. 28 May 1877, m. Edith Beatrice (Kauser-Hind Medal, First Class) d. of 1.t. General A. C. McMahon, F. R.S. Educ: Halleybury, Coll. and R. M. G. Entered Army, 1897; Major, 1915; Temp. Leut-Col., 1918; Bt. Lt.-Colonel, 1918, Lt.-Colonel, 1923; granted honorary rank of Brugadier-General on returement from the Indian Army, May 1932; served Tirah, 1897-98 (wounded, despatches, medal 2 clasps), on famine duty in Central Provinces, 1900; Vice-Consul, Solstan and Kain, 1903; Consul, Tulbat-l-Haidari, 1906, served in Baluclustan, 1908; Pol. Agent, Bahroin, 1914; served in Mesopotamia, 1915; in charge Mekran Mission, 1916 (C.L.E.), attached to Russian Army in Rumanna and Carpathians (1917); special duty in Russia, 1917-1918, Brig-General, General Staff, South Russia, 1919: Deputy High Commissioner and officiating High Commissioner, South Russia, 1919-1920, served in Baluclistan, 1921-28 (C.S.I.); British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, 1928, Resident, Hyderabad, 1930; retired, 1929, Resident, Hyderabad, 1930; retired, 1933, Guardan to H. H. The Maharaja Sendan of Gwalior; F.R.G.S., and F.Z.S. Address: Gwalior, C. I.

KHAJA MOHAMAD NOOR, THE HON.
KHAN BAHADUR, BA, BL., C.B.E., Pulsne Judge, Patna High Court (1930); Vice-Chancelor, Patna University (1933), b. 1878, m. 1898. Educ Gava Zillah School, Patna College, Doveton Coll., St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Ripon Coll., Calcutta, Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922. President, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922-1930. Address: Patna and Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

KHAN, Shafaat Ahmad, B.A., First Class Honours in History, 1914; Litt D., 1918. University Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, since 1921. b. February 1893. m. Fahmida, v. d of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court, Educ.: Government High School, Moradabad; Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P., 1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces. President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929; founder of the English weekly, the "Star." Allahabad; Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; President.

All-India Muslim Conterence, 1983; Honorary Secretary to Muslim Deceation to Rousel Table Conference; President, Calcutta Muslim Youth League, May 1931; President, Allengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931; President, Bengal Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer-Merwara Muslim Educational Conference, 1929. Member of Federal Structure Sub-Committee, and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and joint Select Committee, Member, Viceroy's Consultation Committee, R. T. C., 1932. Publications: Founder and Editor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History; published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bounbay, 1667-1763, in 1923; East India Trade in the seventeenth Century, 1924; Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Century, 1924; Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Century, 1926. John Marshall in India, 1668-1672; What are the Rights for Muslim Minority in India? (1928); Organiser and journal without of the Memorandum of the Muslims on United Provinces to the Indian Statutory Commission (July 1928). Contribution of numerous articles to historical journal and to the "Star," Allahabad.

BALKRISHNA GANESH. HON MR., B A , LL B., Minister, C P. Government. b. August 1880. m. Shrimant Sb Manutai Khaparde, d of Sardar Baba Maharaj, First Class Sardar, Poona Educ: Decean College, Poona, and Bombay After taking the LLB degree settled down to practise as a lawyer at Amraoti (Berar). Took part in the Home Rule agitation of the late Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs Besant. Was Vice Chairman of the Amraoti Municipal Committee. Entered Council in 1924 as a member of the Swaraj Party. Resigned and re-elected to Council in 1926 as a member of the Responsivist Party Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council Nationalist Party Ministry in office in 1927 and 1929 Was leader of opposition. Set up Nationalist Party Ministry in office in 1927 and 1929 Was leader of opposition since 1930 till accepted office (Minister for Education) on 12th March 1934. Address Civil Lines, Nagpur Permanent address Khaparde Wada, Amraoti (Berar).

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIRRISHNA, B.A. (1877), LL.B. (1884). Advocate and Member of Council of State, b. 1955, m. Laxmi Bai. Educ.: in Berar and Bombay. Extra Asstt. Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889; returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years. Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council; Member of the Council of State; re-elected in 1925, Address: Amraoti, Berar, C. P.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore, b April 1882 Educ: at F. C College Lahore, Johned Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902; Manager, People Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank 1905; Started own firm of Khosl. Bros., 1905; started Imperial Publishing

Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla; Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce: lately Member, N. W R. Advisory Committee, Lahore, for 4 years. Publications: Khosla Directory from 1908-16 and 1925-28, "Imperial Coronation Durbar," "India and the War," "Who's Who in Indian Legislature and R. T. C."; "Indian States and Estates" "Illustrated Honours List." Address: 99, Railway Road, Lahore.

KHWAJA NAZIMMUDDIN, THE HON. MR., M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E., Minister for Education, Government of Bengal, from 1929. b. 19 July 1894. m. Shahar Banoo Begum. Educ: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Dunstable Grammar School, England; and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922-29; Member, Executve Council, Dacca University, 1923-29. Address. 25-1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Altmod-ud-Dowla (1930). Vazir-ud-dowla, Retred Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore. b. 1877. m. Kamalabai Kibe. Educ: Daly College, Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon, Attached to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Dewas State (J.B.). Publications: articlos in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. Address: Saraswatiniketan Camp, Indore, Central India.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sir., Kr. (1931); Financier; April 1, 1883 m. Lady Lily. Educ.: at Bombay. Member. Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee. Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. Address: Premodyan, Byculla; or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, I.C.S., M. A. (Bom), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoin's Inn), Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-1934, b. 28 Jan. 1888.

m. to Guli H. Gidvani. Educ.: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Colir. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918. Municipal Commsr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, 1921, Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Colir. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1928. Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Becretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929. Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31. Address: Carmichael Boad, Bombay.

KISHENGARH, H. H. Umdai Rajbai Buland Makan Maharaja Adhiraj Maharaja Yagyanarain Singh Bahadur, b. Jan. 1896. m. sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksood-

angarh. Educ: Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. Address: Kishengarh, Rajputana.

KISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS-SALTANATH SIR,
G.C.I.E. (1910), K.C.I.E., cr. 1908.
Hereditary Paishkar and President of the
State Executive Council, Hyderabad State.
b. 28 Jan. 1864. Educ: Nizam's College,
Paishkar and Military Minister, 1893-1901,
Prime Minister, 1901-1912, President of
Executive Council since Nov. 1926 under
the present constitution. Publications: Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry.
Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal 4s. Heir: Raja
Khaja Pershad. Address: City Palace,
Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR, LT.-COL, HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI, MAHARAJA OF, since 1922, G.C.SI. (1931); G.C.IE. (1924). b. 30 July 1897; e.s. of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d. 1922); direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire, m. 1918 H. H. Shrimati Tarabal Saheb, q. d. of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gackwar, Ruler of Baroda. m. again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamala Maharani Saheb in June 1925. Educ.: Privately in Kolhapur; Hendon School; studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927. Address: Kolhapur.

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VASUDEVA RAJA VALIA NAMBIDI OF, Kt. (1925), C.I.E. (1915) F.M.U. (1921); Landholder, b. Oct. 1873. m. to C. Kalyani Amma, d. of Mr. K. Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore. Educ.: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Venganad in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, sterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders; Member, Council of State (1922). Temp. Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept. 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly; also elected member of the Governing Body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Anuamalai University since 1929. Address: Kollengode, Malabar Dist.

KOTAH, H. H. LIEUT-COLONEL, MAHI MAHEN-DRA MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGHJI BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G.C. S. I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1873. s. 1889. Address: Kotah, Rajputana,

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. b. 19 April 1886. m. Tehmi, d. of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. Educ.: Rajpipla High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private

Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Raj-pipla, 1016; Nalb Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dowan, Nov. 1930. Address: Rajpipla (Rewa Kantha Agency).

KOTLA, HON'BLE RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF, M.A. (Cal.), LL B. (All.), M.L.C., Minister for Education and Industries, U. P. Minister for Education and Industries, O.F. Government. b. 15 Dec. 1872. Succeeded to Kotla estate, 1905; Member, U. P. Legis. Connell, since 1909; Member, Imperial Legis. Conneil, 1913-16; Member, Legis. Assembly, 1921-23; Special Magte. Chairman, Agra bist. Board; Tustee and Mem. of Managing Committee of Agra Coll., Member of Governing Body of Campore Agricultural College; Member of the Senate of Agra University. Address: Naim Tal, Lucknow.

A RISHNAMACHARTAR, RAJA BAHADUR G., B.A., B L., Dewan Bahadur (1918), Raja Bahadur (1925), Retired President to H B. H. the Nizana's Judicial Committee, Land holder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly. Educ. Trichmopoly and Madras. Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March ranioneu as vasu, manias fight Court, March 1890., practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad fill 1913; appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept., Legal Adviser to H. E. II the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913; was the part and their plant with the Heavisian. joint author along with the late Horimiziee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working retired in 1924, Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial Bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of , the entire orthodox community in India, Address Hyderabad House, Striangam Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Dectan.

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THRUVENKATA, Kt. (1933) B. A., B.L. C.I.E. (1926), Dewan of Baroda b 1881, m. Sii Rangammal Educ : Presidency Coll., Madias and Law Coll., Madias. Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1903; served in several districts; 1908-1911, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State; also Offig Dewan for some tame, 1913-1919 served in Madras as Asstt Secry., Board of Revenue, Under-Secretary to Government Special Officer for Sonthborough Commuttee, etc., 1919-1922 Trustee, Viananagaram Estate, 1923 Colloctor of Ramnad, April 1924 to Feb 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madias in Law, Education and other Departments Joined as Dewan of Buroda, February 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government; acted as a delegate to the Flyst Indian Round Table.

\*\*Supadam\*\*, 143, Brodies Road Mylapore, Madias.\*\* Supadam\*\*, 143, Brodies Road Mylapore, Madias.\*\* (S)

\*\*KRISHNASWAMI Alvar, Sir Alladi, Kt (1932), Advocate-General, Madias.\*\* b Maria Road Flyst (1932), Advocate-General, Madias.\*\* b a delegate to the First Judian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the Sub-Commuttee No 11 (Provincial Constitution) of Conference; also a member of the Sub-Committee No. VIII (Services); acted as a delegate to the Second Indian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee and of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee. Acted as a delegate to the Third Round Table Con-

ference; member of the Federal Finance Sub Committee of the third R T.C.; attended as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee; Member of the Reserve Bank Committee; Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in September 1934 Address. Dilaram, Baroda.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI M.A. (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1903) F.R. Inst. S. (1904); Hon Ph.D., Calcutta University (1921); Rao Bahadur (1928), F.A.S B. (1931); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932), Editor, Journal of Indra History b, 15 April 1871, m 1893 Educ St. Joseph's College, Bingalore, and Central College, Baugalore. Emeritas Protessor, Madras and Mysore Universities. Fellow of the Madras University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University, 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore; Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, tulversity of Madias, since November 1914 Founder and Hony, Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore, Branch Secretary, Joint Secretary, and Editor of the Journal, 1908-1916; Secretary and Editor, Journal, South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18, Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19, Joint Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923, President, Faculty of Arts, Madras University, Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University, Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University 1905-20, Examiner for MA, Ph.D., and Premchand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta Uni-Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta University, 1919 Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares and Mysore Universities, Elected Hony Correspondent of the Archaggeal Survey of India, 1921, General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference, 1926-1933; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1930. President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931 Publications Ancient India; A Little Known Chapter of Vijavanagar History, Beginnings of South Indian History, Early History of Vaishnavism South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture; History of India from Original Sources; A Short History of Hindu India Manimekhalai m its Historical Setting, and Evolution of Administrative Institutions in South India A Classbook of Indian History Address \* "Supadan", 143, Brodies Road

1883 m Venkalakshaumua Edue.: Madra-Christian College, Law College, Madra-Apprentise-at-law under the late Justic P. R Sundaram Iver; standing counsel to most of the big Rajas and Zammdars of the Madras Presidency; appointed Advocate-General in 1929, Member of the Legislative General in 1929, Member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropi work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930 Knighted 1932, was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several year-Member of the Senate of the Madras Univer-

- sity; takes interest in all public, social and religious movements; has subscribed large amounts to charitable Institutions; has endowed large sums of money in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expect Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. Address Ekanira Nivas, Luz Chinch Road, Mylapore, Madras.
- KRISHNASWAMI, DR. KOLAR RAMA-KRISHNIER, D SC (Lond), A I C Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science. Bangalore b 14 August 1898 m Venkatalakshinnamma. Educ: Central College, Bangalore, and University College, London, Asstt. Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist Publications: Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society, London Addices. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- KUTCH, H. H. MAHARJA DHIRAJ MIRAM MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHAPUR MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. b. 23rd August 1866. m. 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921, received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give 23,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during Emopean War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath. 1921 Salute 17 gius (19 gims local heichitary) Addiess The Palace, Bhuj, kutch
- LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE, BA, Landlord and Merchant. m. Ladkabai L. R. Tairsee Educ. St Xavier's Collece, Bombay Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Member, Standing Committee, Bombay Municipality; representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trist, and Piesident, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and Piesident, Bhatia Mitra Mandal Publications: "Frenziele Finance" Speeches and Wittings of B. G. Hoiniman. "Priests, Parasites and Plagues" Address: 29-31-33, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, and 259, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and Panchvati, Nasik City.
- I.AKHTAR, CHIEF OF, THAKORE SAHEB BAL-VIRSINIJI KARANSINGIJI, b. 11 Jan. 1881. Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1921. Address: Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Boinbay.
- I.AKSHMI NA RA YAN LAL, RAI SAHB, son of Munshi Dyal Narayan Lal, Pleader and Zemindar, b. 1870. m. to Sumata Navaran Kunwer. Educ at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna. Pa-sed pleadership examination in 1890 and since practising as a pleader at Aurangabad and Gava, ex-Hon. Organiser of Co-operative Societies; ev-Director and Chairman of the Central Bank, Aurangabad, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Central Bank, Aurangabad, ex-Chailman of the Divisional Co-operative Federation, Patna; ex-Councillor of the Co-operative Federation, Patna; ex-Councillor

- Onssa, a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and Member, National Convention; ex-Vice-President, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Bihar and Orissa and ex-President, Propaganda Committee Kayestha Sabha, Bihar and Orissa. Publications: Glories of Indian Medicine. Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Mam Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Musalman Ekta, Sri Gita atnawall, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Att, Address: Anrangabad, Dist. Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.
- LAL, PIYARE, Bar-at-Iaw, Member, Legislative Assembly. b. Jan. 1860. Educ.: Muit Central College, Allahabad. Called to the Barin 1886; Law-Professor, Meerut College, 1894-96, practised up to 1896; was Minister of Sallana State, 1896-1900; Chiet Justice and latterly Judicial Member, Council of State, Indore, from 1900 to 1906; travelled round the world in 1913. Chanman, Reception Committee of the U. P. Political Conference, 1914, Special Magistrate, First Class, from 1915-1926; President, Cantonments Conference, 1923, at Rawalpindi. Address. Meerut.
- LALA RAM SARN DAS, THE HON RAI BAHADUR, C.L.B., Kaisan-r-Hind Gold Medal (1914),
  Member, Council of State, Miflowner, Landlord, Zemindar and Contractor b. 30 Nov.
  1876. Educ Government College, Lahore
  Was Member, Punjab, Legislative Council;
  Member elected to the Council of State since
  its inception representing Punjab NonMahomedan constatuency and one of its chairmen; President, Sanatan Dharina College,
  Managing Committee; President, Sanatan
  Dharm Fratinidh Sabha, Punjab; Chairman,
  Central Bank of India Ltd Advisory
  Committe to Punjab Branches Ex-President, Northein India Chainbr of Commerce,
  Director, Trans-Continental Anways Ltd.
  Biltish India Coppolation, Campore;
  Director, Punjab Matches Ltd; Chairman,
  Board of Directors, Sunlight Instrumer Co.
  of India Ltd Delegate to the Committee on
  Reserve Bank of India held in London, 1933,
  Address 1, Egerton Road, Labore.
- LALKAKA, Jehangir Ardeshir, b. 3 March 1884 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad, m. Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Pandra. Edue. Ahmedabad High School; Elphinistone Coll, Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminister Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpin. Bombay, unveiled by H. E. Sir George Llovd; Sir D. E. Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Umv., Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covernton's portial for Elphinistone Coll.: Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad; and H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonie Hall, Bombay; portiant of H. E. Sir James Siffon for Council Hall, Pataia, Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examines.

tions, 1917-1934 Chosen by the Govt of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Vierov's House, New Delhi. Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, and Associate Director in 1934 Addiess School of Art, Bombay

- LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, SIR, KT. (1926), J.P., C.I.E. (1914) b. October 1863. m. Satyavati, d. of Bhiurao Bolanath Divata of Ahmedabad. Educ. Bhavnagar High School and Elphinstone College. Under-Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar, Resigned service in 1899 and entered business at Bombay as Guaranteed Bioker to Gysl Klynanjung, Helped in stating the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, Bank of Baroda, Indian Cement Company, Ltd. Director in Commercial firms and banks. Nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1910, 1913 and 1916. President of the All-India Industrial Conference at Karachi in 1913; Member, Maclagan Committee on Co-operative Committee, 1921-23. Member, Senate of Bombay University, Hon. Treasurer, Adams Wylie Hospital, 1918-22 and of Seva Sadan, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Burcau, 1917-18; Elected to Council of State, 1920; Member, Indian Mencantile Marine Committee, 1923-24; President, Indian Economic Conference at Benares, 1925. Ag Member, Bombay Executive Council, 1925. President of Madras, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces Co-operative Conference in 1926, 1928 and 1929 President, Bombay Swadeshi League, 1932-33. Address: Andheriva B. & C. I. Eailway.
- LAMBERT, Henry, M.A. (Cantab.); Principal, Patna College b. 22 Feb. 1881. m. Violet Crawford, d. of Lt.-Col. D.G. Crawford, I.M.S. (retined). Educ: Pe. se School; Trinity Coll, Cambridge Asst. Master, Felsted School; for nearly thies years; Indian Educational Service; Inspector of Schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; Principal, Ravenshaw Coll. Cuttack, Principal, Patna Coll., Offg. D. P. I. Bihar and Orissa. Address. Patna, E. I. Railway.
- LAMOND, WILLIAM, Marraging Governor, Imperial Bank of India, b. 21 July 1887, m Ethel Speechly Educ: Hairis Academy, Dinidee Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland, joined Bank of Bombay in December 1997, Address: 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta
- LANGILEY, GEORGE HARRY, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1, 1926; b. 14 July 1881; s. of Leveson and Mattilda Emma Langley; m. 1913, Evolin Mary Biggart, Aimagh. Educ: The University, Reading; Scholar in Logic and Psychology, London University, 1906; M.A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction, University of London, 1909; Indian Educational Service, 1913; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913; Professor of Philosophy, Dacca College, 1913; Professor

- of Philosophy and Provost of Dacca Hall University of Dacca, 1921-25; Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, July to September 1925. President, Indian Philosophical Congress, 1931; Charman, Inter-University Board, 1933-34, Publications: Articles in Mind; Proceedings of Aristotelian Society; Hibbert Journal; Philosophy, Monist; Quest: Dacca University Bulletin; Indian Philosophy, etc. Address: Ramna, Dacca, E. Bengal.
- LATIMER, Sir COURTENAY, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.1 E (1935) C.I.E (1920); C.S.I. (1931) Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. b. September 22, 1880. m. Isabel Prinirose, d. of late Sir Robert Aikman Educ. St Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1904; joined Political Dept, 1998, Revenue Commissioner N.W.F.P., 1929; Resident in Kashmir, 1931. A G.G. in the States of Western India. 1932. Publications Census of India 1911. Vol. XIII, North-West Frontier Province, Address: Rajkot, Kathawar,
- LAPÍFI, ALMÁ, C.I.E. 1932; O.B.E., 1919. M.A., LL M. Cantab, LL.D. Dublin; Barr.; 1 C.S.; b. 12 Nov. 1879, e.s. of late C. A Latif, Bonbay, m Nasma, d. of late Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay; two s. two d. Educ St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay, passing first in Inter, examination Bombay University 1897, also London, Parls, Heidelberg, Cairo, joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (scholar and Macmahon Law student); 1st Class Honours in 1st year examination for Oriental Laugs Tripos and in both parts of Law Tipos, 2nd cl. Hononrs in modern langs. Tipos, headed poll for Committee, Camb. Union Society, also stroked L.M.B.C. 2nd boat in Lent races, 1901; Senior Whewell scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Inns of Court) in international law and allied subjects, 1902; 1st cl. Degree of Honour of Government India for eminent proficiency in Anabic, 1908, joined as Asstt. Commr in Punjab Jan. 1903; since held administrative, judicial, secretariat and political offices; Dist. Judge, Amritsar 1908; inquired Into Punjab industries, 1909-10; duty with Prescamp. Dolhi Coronation Durbar 1911 (medul); Dist Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Director of this bill learners while apply 1915-1919. of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State 1913-16. Dy. Commr. Hissar 1918-21; Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz of India for valuable war services, 1919; sec. transfd. deptalso member, Legis, Council, Punjab, 1921-24. Dy. Commr. Katnal, 1924-27; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State Nov. 1927; Delegate, Interna-tional law Conf., The Hague, March 1930 substitute delegate and adviser, International Labour Conf., Geneva, June 1930; Delegate. Inter-Parliamentary Conf., London, July 1930, duty with 1st Indian Round Table Conference. London, Sep. 1930; Commr. Multan, March 1931; duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug. 1931; Sec. Con-sultative Committee (I. R. T. C.) Delhi, Jan. 1932; duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932. Commr. Lahore, Jan. 1933, Financial Com-

Lahore; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI,
M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). b. 1878 m.
to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur. Educ.
Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English
Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911;
Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914
President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League.
Edited "Deccan Ryot (1918-20)"; Member
of the Indian Legislative Assembly,
1921-23; Member of the University Reform
Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur
1926-30. Diwan Balladurship Conferred in
1930. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States'
Delegation. Challman, Central Cooperative ference in London as Adviser to the States' Dolegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932. Publications. "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India (Marathi), "Monotrs of Shahu Chhatrapat.", "Sui Shahu Chhactrapatehe Charitia" in Marathi (1925), Problems of Indian States (English) 1930; "The Foderal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi) 1931. Address: Belgaum.

LEFTWIOH, CHARLES GERRANS, C.B. E. (1919). Indian Trades Agent, East Africa. b. 31 July 1872. m. Evadue Fawcus of Almouth, Northumberland. Educ.: Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cautab. Entered I.C.S. 1896, Served in C. P. Adires: Mombass.

LEGGE, FRANCIS CECIL, C.B.E., V. D. (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Assocn. b. 14 September 1873. Educ: Sherborne School. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

lengal Ciuo, Calcutta.
LELY, WILLIAM GERALD, BA. (Cantab)
1st Class (2nd Division) Classical Tripos
(1998); Pather, Messrs, Wallace & Co.,
Bombay, b 15
July 1886 m. Doroths
Ruth, d. of late W. F. Hurndall. Edue
Fettes College, Edinburgh; Emmanuel College,
Cambridge, Joined The Bombay Burnah
Trading Corporation, Ltd., Rangoon, as Assist
m November 1910, appointed Manager, June m November 1910, appointed Managet, June 1920; joined Wallace & Co., Bombay, as a partner in August 1926; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, in 1928, 1931 and 1933-34. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1933-34; Tustee of Port of Bombay, 1933, and 1934. Address Wallace & Co., 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Walace Steel, Fort, Bolinbay.

LE RUYET, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Plus, O. M. Cap. R. C. Bishor of Amer. Lorient (France). b. 28 November 1870. Educ Entered Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins, Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct. 1888 Joined Mission of Rajputana, November 1894. Ordained priest 21 July 1895. Chaplain at Ajmer, Rector of St. Anselm's High School (1904-1931). Appointed Bishop 9 June 1931. Consecrated 28 Oct. 1931. Address: Bishop's House, Ajmer.

musioner (Revenue), Punjab April-July 1933, and from Feb 1934. Publications: Effects of War on Property. being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908. Industrial Punjab, 1911; The Al-India Alphabet; a step towards Federation, 1934; various addresses, articles, reports. Address Secretariat, Lahore; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London. 1914-10: Dy. Secretary, Commerce Department, 1915-18; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1919; Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, 1921-23; Secretary, Department of Industries, 1923-1926. Address: Delhi and

> LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, KT., O.B.E., Aitmadudaula Viqaruhnulk, Tazimi Sardar; Prime Minister of Patiala State. b. 1st February 1887. m. d. of Mian Nizam-muddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State, Educ . Privately. Address: Patiala.

> LINDSAY, INDSAY, SIR DAROY, KT. (1925), C.B.E. 1919, Kaisar-i-Hund Gold Medal (1911), M.L.A. b. Nov. 1865. Late Secretary, Calentta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. Address: 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LINDSAY, SIR HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAWF, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I C.S., Imperial Institute, London b. 11 March 1981, m. Kathleen. Louise Huntington, two s. Educ. St. Pauls, School, London. Worcester College, Oxford, Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal as Asst. Collr. and Mgtc.; Under-Secretary to Government, Levenue and General Departments, March 1910; transferred to Bhar, 1912; Under-Secretary to Government, Rev. Department, 1912; Under-Secretary to Government, Rev. Department, 1912; Under-Secretary to Government, 1912; Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916; C.B. E., 1919; Offig. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1908; Properties of Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, 1921; Indian Trad

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab), C.I.E., 1,C.S. Member, Central Board of Revenue, b. August 30, 1883, m. Violet Mary, d. of the late J. C. Offock, Educ, King William's College, Isle of Man, Conville & Caus College, Cambridge, Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member, Central Report of Revenue super 1923, Offocated as Board of Revenue since 1923 Officiated as Finance Member, Governor-General's Executive Conneil, June-August, 1933 Address : Delhi and Simla.

LLOYD, LT -COL CHARLES GEOFFREY, C.I.E. (1919), M.C. Indian Army b. 12 March 1884, m. Nora Evelyn (nec.) Jameson. Educ. Repton and Cambridge. Commissioned Essex Regiment, 1904, Indian Army Service Corps, 1912; service in Great War, France, Galhpoli, Mesopotamia: North Persia and Kurdistan Publications Warlike Smps and Snaps. ustan runceanous wathke Ships and Shaps: Matrimonal Weals and Woes; Babn Piche Lal in Europe; Higgledey-Piggledey (all above under pen-name of Babn Piche Lal, BA.), From an Indian State Address: The Bath Club, 34, Dover Street, London, W. 1, and Headquarters, Lahore District, Lahore. LOHARU, THE HON NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, & C.L.E., Member Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet b. 1860, S 1884. Ruling Chief of Moghal tribe. Abdicated in favour of his Heir-Apparent and Successor in 1920 voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns sainte as personal distinctions. For two years Mem. of Imp Leg Council and for two years Mem, of Punjab Council, again a member of Council of State for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12 years, Attached to Pol. Dept in Mesopotamia. After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he was Nawab Regent during the imnority of his grandson the Nawab of Loharn, which terminated in November 1931 on the assumption of full riding powers by H. H. Lieutenant Nawab Muza Aminuddin Ahmad Khan Rahadur Fakhrud-danla, the present ruler of Loharn State Address Loharn, Punjab.

LORT-WILLIAMS, Hon Mr. JUSTICE JOHN ROLLESTON, K.C. (1922), Pursue Judge, High Court, Calentia b. 14 September 1881. m. 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, o.c. of late-Edward Russel. The Hermitage, Hampstead Educ. Merchint Taylors; London University; Tancred student, 1902, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple; 100, 1904, Membel, liner and Middle Temple; Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of Walsall 1924-28. President, Hardwicke So-ciety, 1911, Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908, Stockport, December 1910, (Co. U) M. P. Rotherinthe 1918-1922; (U) 1923, Member of the Oxford Circuit, Served six years in Middlessex Imperial Yeomaniy. Member of the L C C (Innehouse), 1907-10, Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee; Appointed Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927 Address: High Court, Calcutta.

LOTHIAN. ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, OTHIAN, ARTHUR CUNNIGHM, MA (1st Hous Muthematics), BSC (special dis-tmetion), ICS, C1E, (1st Jan 1934), Officer of Indian Political Department, Offig Agent to the Governor-General in Rapintana and Chiel Commissioner, Apiets Merwara, 1934 b 27th June 1887 m Mary Helen Macgregor Educ University of Aber-deen Christ, Church, Oxford Entered deen; Christ Chinch, Oxford Entered I C S. 1910, Assistant Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15 . Served subsequently as Political Officer in Central India, Kashuur, Hyderabad Mysore, Rajputana, Baroda, and the Orissa and Central Provinces States. Deputy Sec-retary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1926-27, and on and rolliest repartment, 1920-27, and of special duty with the Government of India 1931-32, Resident at Japur 1929-31, Resident m Mewar and Pollical Agent, Southern Rapputana States, 1930-31, Resident at Baroda 1932-33, Prime Minister, dent at Baroda 1932-33, Prime Minister, Alwar President, Conneil of State, Bharatpur, and Political Agent, Eastern Rapputana States 1933 Resident in Jaipur and the Wester States of Rajputana 1933-34 Address The Residency, Mount Abu.

LOW, FRANCIS, Editor. The Times of Indu. b. 19 November 1893. m. Margaret Helen Adams. Educ: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff Aberdeen Free Press, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q. 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, Aberdeen Free Press, 1920. Sub-Editor, The Trunes of India, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932. Ad tress. 57-C, Warden Road, Bombay

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. see Nasik, Bishop of.

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. see Nasik, Bishop of, LUMBY, Althur Friedrich Rawson, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1927); O.B.E. (1923); Leutenant-Colonel, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary, Army Department, b. 13 August 1890; m. Lettice Mary, younger d. of Rev. F. K. Hodgkinson (20th June 1916). Educ. Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge, Joined Indian Army 1912; Great War, Egypt, Gallipoli, France. Wounded, G.S.O. and G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q. India, 1916-1928, Scietary, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1925-26, A.S.E. Secretary, Army Department, 1928-33; Deputy Secretary, 1934; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1934, Address; Army Legislative Assembly, 1934. Address: Army Department, New Delin and Simila: C/o Lloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, London.

LYLE, THOMAS MCELDERRY, B.E., A R.C.Sc. 1., C. 1. E. (1928), I. S. E., Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works, U. P. b. 21 May 1886. m. Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. Educ. St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Beltast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council 1908-09, apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D (Irrigation), U.P. India in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar Ginal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other crossdrainage works 1921-29. Was service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia) Address: Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Lucknow, U.P.

MACKENZIE, ARTHUR HENDERSON, C.S.I. (1933), M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C. Sc., C.1.1. (1928), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania Univer sity Hyderabad, Deccan, b February 9, 1880 m Zora Gibson Harwood Educ Royal M. Zolid Grisson Harwoolf Zaac Royal Academy Inverness, Aberdeen Univ Royal Coll of Science, Loudon Principal Secondary School, Newton Abbot, 1907-08 Inspector of Schools, United Province 1908-09, Principal Government Training College, Allahabad, 1909-1929; Chief Inspec-tor of Vernacular Education, United Provinees, 1920-21; Director of Public Instru-tion, United Provinces, 1921-31. Official ing Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, 1930 Address Government of Hyderabad, Deccan.

MACKIIN, THE HON MR JUSTICE ALBERT SORTALN ROMER, BA. Judge, Bombay Had Court, b 4 March, 1800 Educ, Wes-minster and Christ Chinch, Oxford, Arrive in India, 1913, served in Bombay as Assi Collector and Magistrate; Judge and Assi. Sessions Judge, 1922, Asst Judge and Additional Session Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Session Judge, 1924, Registrar High Court, Appellate 8ide, 1926, Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929, Judicial Asst and Additional Session Judge, Adeu, 1929, Offg Secretary to Govt – Legal Department, 1931, Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934, Judge, High Court, 1935. Addicess High Court, Bombay

MACMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH FRANCIS EDWARD, C B (1931), C B E. (1925); M C., P.S.C. D.A. and Q M G. Northern Command Headquarters Rawalpind, b. 13th Oct. 1880, m Agnes Heam, elder d ot A. E. Cunning, Esq., Educ. Pocklington, Bedford, R M C. Sandhurst. Gazetted Indian Statt Corps, 1900; joined S & T C. 1904. Instructor Staff College, Quetta, 1919-23; A.A. and Q M.G., Wazinstan District 1923-1927; D D M. and Q A H Q., 1928, D.D.S. & T A H Q., 1929, D S.T., A H Q., 1929, D A General, 1930. Served in Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan Campaign, 1900-02, the Great Wazinstan, 1923-21; Despatches, C.B.E. Addicess Rawtlpindl.

MACMULLEN, GENERAL SIR CYRIL NORMAN K.O.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, 1931. b. 1877. Served N.W. Frontier, 1897-98 (medal and clasp); Tibet expedition, 1903-4 (medal), European War, 1914-19 (despatches, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brevet Lt-Col., Legion of Honour, Order of Crown of Belgium, Crox. Bank of India Ltd., Tata fron and Steel Co., and several other joint stock companies Minister, Bombry Government, 1921-2.3 de Guerle), Atghan War, 1919. Army Headquarters, India, 1921-27, G. O. C. Rawalpindi District, 1927-1932. Addires. Nami Tal (Summer), Bareilly (Winter).

MACNEE, EUSTAGE ADBERIC, MA (Cantab), V.D. (1921), Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces. b. 11 Nov. 1885 m. Irene Mary (Potter) Educ St. Paul's School, London, and Claic College, Cambridge, Appointed to Indian Educational Service, 25th October 1908. Publications: Exercises in English Grammar and Idlom; Editor of "Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools" (2nd edition). Address Nagpin.

MACONACHIE, Sir Richard Roy, K.B.E., C.I.E., B.A., i.C.S., H.M.'s Minister at Kabul since 1940. b. 3 September 1885. Educ. Tonbridge and Univ. College, Oxford, arrived in India Nov. 1909 and served in the Punjab as assett, comming assistant to Chief Commander, N.W. F. Province, May 1911. assistant commissioner, Bannu, February 1915., ditto Dera Ismail Khan, October 1916; Under Seerctary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, March 1917, on military service from October 1917 to October 1919. First Assistant to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, November 1919; Offic Deputy

Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, November 1921; Connsellor, H. M. 's Legation at Kabul, February 1922, Offg Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, December 1925, C.I. E. (1926), Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, April 1926, on special duty in Foreign and Political Department, 1927, Political Agent, Kuriam, 1928; H. M. 's Minister at Kabul, March 1930, K.B. E. (1931) Address: Kabul

MACPHERSON, THE HOY, SIR (THOMAS) STEWART, M. A. (Edin), C.I.E. (1922); Kt (1933), Battster-at-Law, Judge, Jligh Court, Patha b. 21. Aug. 1876 m. Helen Cameron, M.A. (eldest d of the Rev. A. B. Cameron, M.D. Edmburgh 58. 2d. Educ. George Watson's College, Edmburgh; Edmburgh burversty and Trimty College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, Bengal, m. 1899 and servel. In Bihar and Orissa from 1912, Dist. Magte, and Colli, Settlement Officer District and Sessions Judge. Superintendent, and Remembrance of Legal Vilairs. Secretary to the Legislative Council, Registrat, Patha High Court, and Judge, Patha High Court, Vice-Chancelloi, Patha burversty 1930-33. Publications. Rauchi. District. Gazetteet, jointly, Settlement Report of Porahat Address. Patha, India.

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, C.S. I., 1919 C.I.E.; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. b. 1861. Educ.: Campbelitown Gram. Sch. Glasgow Univ., Ent. I.M.S., 1886; Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, 1902; Mem., Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08; Mem. of U.P. Leg. Council, 1909. Address: Lucknow.

McKENZIE, The Rev. John, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1904 D.D. (Aberdeen), 1931, Senior Cummingham Fellow, New College, Edmbingh, 1908, Principal, Wilson College, b. 13 June 1883 m. Agnes Fergisson Dimes Educ: Aberdeen University, New College Edmbingh, Tubingen University. New College, 1908, Appointed Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Conneil, 1921-26, President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. Publications. Hunth Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press) Edited Worship, Witness and Work by R. S. Simpson, D.D. (James Clarke), Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan), Address; Wilson College House, Bombay.

McNAIR, Glorgl. Douglas, The Hox Mr. Justice, BA (Oxon), M.B E. (Mil) Judge, Calcutta High Court b 30 April 1887, m. Primiose, vounger d of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Gaith, Fd a.: Charter Hoise and New College, Oxford Called to the Bai 1911, practised in Calcutta from 1912, Joined JARO., served in Mesopotanna 1916-19, practised at Privy Council Bai 1920-1933 Address. High Court Calcutta.

MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.I E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, since March 1934. b. 12 February 1885. m Gampubar, d. of late H. P. Pitale, J. P. Educ. Bombay, Oxford and Cambudge. Assistant Collector, 1909, and Asst Settlement Officer; Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1920; Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926-28; Clauman, Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1920; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930; Addees. Secretanat, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINARATH, Kt., B.A., I.C.S., b. 21 May 1871 m. Miss Bhadrabar Pandit. Educ: St. Navier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol, Passed the I.C.S. in 1802; served in Burma for 3 years; became Dist and Sessions Judge in 1905: Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1923-31. Address. 17, Mathew Road, Bombay, 4.

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI, BT., see Ranchhodlal.

MADRAS, BISHOV OP, Since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Manistickl Waller, MAR (Cantab) D D (Canada), b 8 Dec 1871, Educ Highgate School, Corpus Clinist College Can. Ordanied d 1804, p. 1895 Lon. Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahatad, 1903. Principal, Jay Narayan's High School, Benares, 1907 Ag. Seev. C.M. S. U.P. 1908-09. Sec. C. M.S., Indian Group 1913. Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15. Bishop of Timevelly, 1915-22. Publications. "Revelation" in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesis Clinist, Translated to Madras I Jan. 1923. Address. The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED ARBAR-KHAN, M.L.C., First Class Saidar (1921). Cotton Commission Agent, Hubb. b. 1878 Educ., at Hubh, Sourted business in cotton in 1896, extended same from time to time, ereated a cotton market at Savanur by establishing (finning and Pressing factories there; also started giming factories at Ranchemnir and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior, is an advocate of improved methods and machinery tor agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood; is President, Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam, working for the educa-tional, social and material uplits of Mahomedans; was Vice-President of the Hubbi Mnnierpality for some years and was elected the President of that Municipality in 1931. Was again elected President of the Hubli Municipality in 1932 to another trienmum. Municipant in 1932 for another cremmun. Publicitions: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Decean," Kanarese translation of Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" Address: Opposite Native General Library, Table Discourage. Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHAJANI, GANNSH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantab.); Ph.D. (Cantab.); B A. (Bom.), Smith's Puzeman (1926); Principal and Professor

of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona. b. 27 Nov. 1898. m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Educ: High School, Satara Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge First in Intermediate (Second Sanskit Scholar) and the B. A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow Went to England as Government of India Scholar, returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C. Licut. Publications "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially contribution to Theory of Ferronnagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). Address: Fergusson College, Poona 4.

MAHALANOBIS, S.C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F. R. S.E., 1. E. S.; (retired) Prof. of Phystology, Carmichael Modical College, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Ecilow, and Professor, Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Member, Governing Body, Science College, Calcutta University b. Calcutta, 1867; m. 1902 fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Scn and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar. Educ: Edinburgh Univ. Publications: Muscle Fat in Salmon; Jife History of Salmon, New form of Myograph; Teachers' Manual, Text Book of Science. Address: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHDD-UD-DAULA, AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.; b. 1834. Educ.: India; Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymiani, Address: Tirminigaz, Lucknow.

MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD, SAHEB BAHADUR; KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L.C., Landholder, Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected) and Elected Member, S. Kanara District Board Elected Member, S. K. Dist. Educational Council. b. 7 March 1870. m. 1896 to Mrs. Maryam Schamnad. Educ.: St. Aloysus' College and Goyt College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras. Served on the South Kannra Dist. Board for about 15 years; Hon. Magistrate for 10 years, since 1913: Pio-neer of Moplah education in S. (anara. Started the Azizia Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council. Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and hisspecial interest in Moplah education, Presided at the 3rd Annual Confce. of all Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham in 1925. Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Confce., S. Kanara in 1926. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod. Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras,

- 1928; Member, Senate Madras University, 1980. President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod, Publication: The Moplah Willsh Act, 1928 (Madras). Address: Sca View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.
- MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED, I.S.O.; Ent. Govt. Service, 1873; Insp.-Gen. of Registration, Bengal; retired, 1918; a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote The Nawabi-Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English. Address: 4, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
- MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNFST, D.S.O. (1918); Indian Army (retried), on staff of Uriswa'l Humakyan Research Institute Since 1930 b 1878; s of R.H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon m. Frances, Amelia, d. of Rev. Robert Harloe Flemms; Lacut, 5th Bn. Commanght. Rangers, 1899, Lieut 87th Royal Irish Fusihers, 1900; Lacut 4th Punjab Intantiv, 1903, transferred to 55th (Coke's) Bilies, 1904, Second in Command, 59th Royal Scinde Rifles, 1922, Commandant 1st Bn. Frontier Forces Rett. (P.W.O. 8ikhs), 1923-27; served South African War, (Queen's Medal with four clasps), France and Belgium 1914-15; wounded at 2nd Battle of Types, (despatches); Mohmand. Blockade. and Waziristan Eyedition, 1917, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.), Waziristan Fleld Force, 1923, retired 1928. Publications. Numerous articles and short stores in various papers and magazines under nom de plume Med. Addices.—Manall, kulh, Punjab.
- MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1928) C.I.E. (1920); EX Revenue Member, Government of Punjab; b. 17th Feb. 1872; m. grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). Educ.: Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Iahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll. Amritsar for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920. Address: "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab).
- MAJUMDAR DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October, 1927, and Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch March, 1930. b. 2nd Feb. 1890. m. Abhamayee, d. of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. Educ: Krishnagar Collega, Collegate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Pengal Traverse Party, 1917; Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps. Govt. of India, 1924, Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926 Address: 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road Calcutta.
- MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT, Editor of Abhyudaya, Educ at Allahahad. Publications: Sansar Sankat, Sohaghrat Manoramas' Patra, Matritva or Motherhood

- and Baby Care and many others in Hindi. Member, All-India Congress Committee; President, District and Vice-President Town Congress Committee, Allahabad, Twice cleeted to the Legislative Assembly; Ex-General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammailan, Address 'Abhyudaya, Allahabad,
- MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, b. Allahabad, 25 Dec 1861 m 1884; four sons and three daughters Educ: Sanskrit at the Dharma Juanopadesh Pathshula, Govt High School, Mun Central Cell, Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885-87; cdited the Indian Union, 1885-1887; the Hundustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyundaya, 1907-1909; Ll. B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12; President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918. Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24. President, Sanatana Dhaima Mahasabha, 1923-18; President, Sanatana Dhaima Mahasabha, 1923-194. President Hindustria Ghaima Mahasabha, 1923-194. President Hindustria Ghaima Mahasabha, 1923-194. President Hindustria Ghaima Mahasabha, 1923-194. President Hindustria Ghaima Mahasabha, 1923-194. President Hindustria Ghaima Mahasabha, 1923-194. President Hindustria Ghaima Mahasabha, 1923-19
- VALER KOTLA, HON. KHAN, SIR ZULFIGAR ALI KHAN, K.C.S.I., C.S.I.; estate holder in Maler Kotla State, Ch. Minister of Patinla State, since 1911. Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925; at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing East Central Punjah Muslims, Publections has written many books including Lives of "Maharaja Ranjit Singh" and "Sher Shah, Emperor of India, also "The Poetry of India," b. 1875, Educ (Cliefs' Coll, Lahore; Cambindge, Paris, Address; lahore.
- MALIK, Sir Firozkhan Noon, M.A. (Oxon.) Minister, Pinjab Govennient. b. 7 May 1893. Educ 'Chie's' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Bar-at-law, Inner Temple, London Advocate of the Lahore High Court and Member of the Pinjab Legislative Council from 1921. Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, January 1927 and Education Minister from October 1930. Address: Yurpur Noon, Dist Shahpur, Pinjab.
- MALIK MOHAMMED UMAR HAYAT KHAN (TIWANA), COLONFL, THE HON. NAWAB, SIR, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.: Member of Council of State, 1921; b. 1875. Educ.: Chlefs' Coll., Lahore. One of largest landholders in Punjab. Attached to H. M. the Amir, 1907; Deputy Herald, Delhi Durbar, 1911; Member of Imperial Council, 1910-1921. Address: Kalra, Shahpur.
- MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Cantab.), Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S. (Retd.); Frincipal, Carmichael College, Rangpur, Bengal, since 1926. b. Bengal 1866. Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; Peterhouse Cambridge. Publications: Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. Address: Rangpur, Bengal.

- MANIPUR, H. II. MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH, K C S I . C.R.E.; b. 1885; m. March 17, 1905. Educ . Mayo College, Ajmer. s. 1891. State has area of 8,456 sq miles, and a population of 445,606. Sainte 11 guns. Address: Imphal, Manipur State, Assam,
- MANOHAR LAL, M.A. (Punjab); B.A. (Double First Class Honours). Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law; Minister of Education, Punjab Government, 1927-1930 b. 31 Dec. 1879. Educ. Punjab University, and St. John's College, Cambridge, McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Pilze, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Jaw, 1904-1905. Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909; Marto Professor of Economics, Calcuta University, 1909-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore Publications Articles on economic subjects. Address: Fanc Road, Labore.
- MANSINGH, Sardar, B.A., Ll.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan. (1923-1925); b. 1887. Educ : Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry is a larger of more than 20 years' standing worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shiromani Guidwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929); edited Khalsa Yonig Mon's Magazine from 1905 to 1909. Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23). Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926: Hon. Secretary, Khalsa High School, Olig Judge, High Court, Pathala, 1930-May 1932. Now practising as an Advocate at High Court, Lahore, Publications: Timislated Kaldasa's Vikiamovasi from Sanskirl into Punjab poetry and prose, has written religious tracts. Address. 26, Temple Road, Lahore.

## MANSINGHJI, see JHALA.

- MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, Kt., cr. 1915, C.I.E., 1910; Litt. D., Ph. D., F.S.A Hon, A.R. I.B.A., Commander of the Order of Leopold. Vice-President of the India Society; Director-General of Archwology in India from 1902 to 1931; now officer on Special Duty; b. Chester, 19th March 1876, m 1902 Flotence, q d ot Sir Henry Londhurst, C.V.O. Educ. Dulwich and King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon Iellow) Craven Travelling Student. Address. Simila.
- MASANI, Rustom Pfstonji, M.A., J.P., Managing Director, Persia Industrial and Trading Co., Ltd. b., 23 Sept. 1876. m. 9 Pect. 1902. Maniph P. Wadia, Educ. New II. S. and Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898. j.t. Proprietor and Editor of Gap Sup (1898); Editor of Fine ish columns of Kaisar-i-Hind (1891-1900). Editor, Indian Spectator (1901-02); Fellow of the Bombay University and of the Institute of Bankers; Tristee, N. M. Wadia Charities; President Anthropological Society, Bombay; Vice-President, Bombay Vigilance Association, Jt. Hon. Secry., Society for the Protection of Children in W. India; also of the K.R.

- Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Gills' Schools Association and Trustee; Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17). Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919 Dv. Municipal Commissioner (1919-25). Municipal Commissioner, 1922. Manager Central Bank of India, 14d., 1926-1928. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-1930; Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-1931. Director, Oriental Government Secinty Life Assurance Co. Publications: English, Child Protection, Folklore of Wells' The Law and Procedine of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay 'The Conference of the Birds, a Suit, Allegory, Evolution of Local Self-Govt in Bombay 'Zoroastrianism': The Religion of the Good Life, Court Poets of Persta and India Gilparat Dolanto Upanog (Use of Wealth); Gharn tatha inshallic Kelarin (Home and School education), Tansukh mala (Health series), and movels named Abissimiana Hobshi; Bodhhi; Chandra Chal, Address Versiona (van Andheir) Station).
- MASOOD, SIR SYED ROSS, NAWAB MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR, At. (1933) Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Mushm University from 1929. b. 1880. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and New College, Oxford. Bar-at-Law; Imperial Education Service; Headmaster, Patra School, 1913. Senior Prof. of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916; Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Fellow of the Osmania University; Member, Court of the Mishm University, Aligarh President, All-India Mushm Educational Conference 1930, President, All-India Educational Confece 1931; Publications, "Japan and its Educational System." Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Decean, 1916-1928. Address. Aligarh, U.P.
- MASTER, ALFRED, BA (Ovon.), CIE (1931) ICS, totmerly Collector of Bombay and Rombay Suburban District. (On leave), b. 12th Feb. 1883 m Dorthy Amy Thome Educ \* Epsom Coll , Brascuouse Coll , Oxford, Asstr. Colir , 1906; Mumeipal Commissioner. Ahmedabad, 1917; Major IA.R.O., 1918. Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1925. Collector 1926, President of Civil and Military Examination Committee, 1930. Publications \* Articles in Numismatic, Supplement of Bengal, RAS, on Indian Numismatics and in Journal of Bombay BRAS on Gujanti Phonotics; articles in Local Scit-Government Journal on Local Administration.
- MATHER, RICHARD, B.Met., M.I.E. (India) Chief Technical Advisor, Tata Iron and Stoel Co. b. 19 Sopt. 1886. Educ.: Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ. of Sheffield, Mappin Medallist 1900; Metallingst. Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesborough, 1907-1911, Dv. Dir. Metallingical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926. Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Lixembing Steel Industry, 1919. Metallingical Inspector to Govt. of India, 1920-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24, and 1926 Member of Iron

and Steel Institute. Inst of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute Publication: Papers for technical societies. Address: Bombay.

MATTHAI, John, B.A., B.L. (Madias), B. Litt (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London), President, Indian Tariff Board, b. 10 Jan. 1886. m. Achamma John 1921. Educ.: Madras Christian College, London School of Economics, Balliof College, Oxtord, High Court Vakil, Madias, 1910-14. Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20. Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25, Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madias, 1922-25; Member, Madras, 1922-25; Member, Indian Taniff Board, 1925-31; President, Taniff Board, Simla, 1931. Publications. Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control Address: Tariff Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcatta.

MAULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKIISH AULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH, KHAN BAKHSH, LE, LE, C, LE, of Batala, Punjab, India, b. 7 May 1862, m. 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C M G, C.I.E., British Agent, khirasa ii, Persia Thice s five d. Joined Punjab Postal Dept and having volunteered for service as Field Postmaster proceeded to Kandaliar Frontier, 1880, Manager, Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881; joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept, Simla 1882. Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept., 1887, on special duty, Notth-Rastern Persu., 1887-1888, Attache, Hashtadan Perso-Afghan Boundary Commis-Hashadah reso-arguan boundary commus-sion, 1888-89; Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H B, M.'s Consul-General, Meshed, 1890. Asst. Agent Govr. Genl., Khunasan and Seistan, 1894; Birtish Vice-Consul, Khunasan and Seistan, 1896-98; Consul, Khunasan and Seistan, 1896-98; Consul, Khulasan and Seistan, 1890-90; on Special Political duty in Kain, Seistan and Baluchistan, 1898; on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept., Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-1899; Asst. Dist., Supdt. of Police in charge, Nushki District Bulleduste, 1909. Extra Acett. District, Baluchistan, 1900, Extra Asstt.
Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1901-2; Attache, Seistan Boundary Commission, 1902-4, Oriental Commission, 1902-4, Oriental Commission, 1904-65 tal Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05, Attache, Foreign and Political Dept. Government of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political Other with H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghamstan during H. M'.s Indian tour, 1906-7, Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919; Secretary, Indo-Atghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi, 1919. Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashim. State Council, 1922-23; Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28. Moddress Woodlands, Simla, E; Iram, Srinagar, Kashimir; Iffatabad, Lyallpur Dist. Srmagar,

MAUNG KUN, BA, Bar-at-Law and Member, Burma Legislative Council b. 27 August 1891. m. Ma Aye. Educ: Government High School, Bassem, Burma, The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Giay's Inn., London, Assistant Registrai, Chet Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar, Address: Danubyn, Burma.

MAUNG TOK KYI, BA b 1884. Educ. Rangoon College, Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Baima, from 1908 to 1920; resigned Govt service and joined editorial staff of The Sun in 1920, became Managing Director, 1921, chected to the Minicipal Corpolation, Rangoon, 1922, elected Member, Leg. Assembly, 1923, and elected to Rangoon University Coincil, 1924. Founded Buima Swaraj Party and elected its leader, 1925, Reselected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926, Founded "The Kesara", a weekly Binmese paper in 1929. Resigned the Directorship of the Sim Press 14de, Rangoon, held from 1920 to 1929 with a short break. Resigned from Legislative Assembly, 1930. Address: 7, Stand Road, Moulmein.

MAWNG, SIR SAO, K C.I.E, K S M, SAWBWA OF VAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. Address: Yawnghwe, Shan States, Burma

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITEAND, C.S.I. (1953), M.A. (Ovon), C.I.E. (1923), I.C.S. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Dept. b. 24 Ang. 1882 m. Mary Lyle, d. of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D. D. Educ. Mailbotongh and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S. 1996, Collector of Salt and Exerce, 1915; Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Exerce, 1917-1919, acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1921, acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Baidoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929, Private Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1929 Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931. Address Secretaria, Bombay.

MD ABDUR RAHMAN, SIR, Kt. (1934). B.A. (1907). LL B. (1910). Khan Bahadui (1929).
Advocate and Vice-Chancellor, Dellii University. Dellii. b. 5. Oct. 1888. Educ. St. Stephen's College, Dellii, Law College, Lahore. Elected Member in the Municipal Committee of Dellii (1904). Dellii (1924). Elected Senfor Vice-President, 1924-27. Elected and appointed Vice-Chancellor in November 1930., i.e. elected in 1932. Address. 26, Ecrozeshah Road, New Dellii.

MEEK, DR DAVI BERNETT, MA, DSc, OBE (1924), C1 E (1933), Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics b. 10 March 1885 m Gennuell, Retta Young, Educ Glasgow University Indian Educational Service (1911); Director of Indistries, Bengal, 1920, Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1920. Address. Smita and Delhi

MEHRBAN, Nowsherwan Aspandian B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Assistant Commissioner of Labour. Government of Bombay, b. 2nd June 1890 m Jerbanoo d of Dr Hornusge. D. Pesikaku. Educ: Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Kavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Gaikwar Scholn; Elphinstone College. Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, E. G. Baldock, Ltd., 1917; Seey, Indian Traders Pty. Ltd., 1919, Seey, Messis Australian & Eastern Co, Pty. Ltd., 1921; appointed Investigator, Labour Office, Government of Bombay 1923, and Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, 1927; Officiated as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April-May 1930. Secretary, Bombay Stitke Inquiry Committee (Fawectt Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Scaretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Address: Mount Vilas, Bandia Hill, Bandra.

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA-BHOY, KT. Address: Nagpur.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJEHUCANDAS, Kt., KCS I (1928), MA, LL, B, Agent Century Spinning and Manutacturing Co., Ltd., and Bombay. Provincial Scout Commissioner b 12 Jan 1881 Tarabat Chandulal Kankodiwala m Educ St Navier's College, Bombay, Captam. Hindu M; elected to the Bombay Municipal Conporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corpora-tion, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Millowner and Chairman Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director, The Bombay Steam Avigation Co, Ltd., The New India Assurance Co, Ltd., The Bombay Subinban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bund Potland Conent Co, Ltd. The Member of the Executive Council of the Bounbay Government, 1923-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931). Address. 42. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay,

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASII, L.M. & S., C I.
E (1932), Kalsar-J-Hind Gold Medal (1920);
Donat of St. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj
Ratia Silver Medal, Baroda (1916) Associate
Serving Brother's Badge at the lands of
His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St John Amblainee Association, 1931
Associate Other of the Ven Order of St
John 1934 Retired Suntary Commissioner,
Baroda, b 4 February 1864, m to a
consin, Educ., Sir Cowasji Jehungir Naosarr
Zarthosti Madlessa and the Grant
Medical College, Bombay, Joined Baroda
Med. Service, 1887; did inoculation work with
Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on the value
of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission;
did Cholera inoculations with Major Lamb,
Has popularlsed St. John Ambulance work
and Red Cross Work, all over Gularat, Sind,

Kathiawad, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Decean Thana District and 60 States by giving nearly 1,000 lectures earned for the Red Cross over Rs. 1,31,300 by enrolling 3,100 Members, and published 49 books on Members, and published 49 books on Members, and published 49 books on Members, and published 49 books on Members, and published 49 books on Members, the Red Cross Branch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Contennee held at Tokyo in October 1933. Contributed Rs. 20,000 for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay. Address: Malesar, Navsari.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, s. of late Rai Pannalal, (J.E. Member of the Mehadraj Sabha (Highest Judenal Gourt). b. 1868. Publication: "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest." Address: Rai, Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, THE HON, Sir HORMUSJI MANEOKJI, KT (1933), Governor, Reserve Bank, b. I. April 1871 m to Guibai, d of late Mr. H. R. Umrgar Educ: at Bombay. Started life is assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888: subsequently joined. China Mill, Ltd., and started business on his own account in 1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Raja Gokaldas Mills in 1916, Gackwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co. In 1912 and British India General Insurance Co, Ltd. in 1919. Established Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. I. Co., Ltd. in 1922 and Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1930; T. R. Pratt Bombay Ltd. and M. T. Ltd., in 1919; Uganda Commercial Co., Ltd., in 1922 in East Africa. Nadiad Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1931. Member, Council of State from 1930, served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation 1931, Committee on Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank, 1933. Delegate, Geneva Conference 1933 and 1934. Address. "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law. b. 3 August 1884. m. Manibai, d. of Ratanji Ladhuji. Educ.: Jamnagur, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municlpal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1929. President, Accounts Staff Union, 61 P. Riv., President, All-India Rall-waymen's Federation, Rom. Tramwaysmen's Union Bombay, Port Trust Employees' Union, All-India Salaried Employees' Federation and Indian Trade Union Unity Conference, President B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; President, Thana District Congress Committee, 1921-1932; and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-1931 Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Gen Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party , President, National Trades' Union Federation 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference 1934, Chairman, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd. Address: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, b. 1884. m. to Mrs. Kumudagauri. Educ: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and El phinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918: was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sossions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England both time for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber: Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29 chairman of the Santa Cruz Notaffed Area Committee 1927-1932. Address: "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I and Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L. M. & S. (Bom.), M. D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.) Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. b. 29 Aug. 1887. m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. Educ: High School education at Amreli, Banoda State, Giant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBIAI NANSHANKAR, KT (1922); C S.I (1919), M A, I L B; b 22 July 1868; Educ Ephinistone College, Bombay, m lifst Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanwanta, 4 s and 7 d Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-90 Priv Sec to H M, Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1996, Rev. Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16, Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State 1927-1931, Continues to be Counsellor, Bikaner State Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Commutet 1932; Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parlamentary Commutete on Indian Reforms, 1933 attended the World Hygene Conference, 1933 Publications: The Hind Rajasthan of Anatic States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes), Address 84, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. b. 23 Oct. 1891. m. Mangla, d of Pratapral Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. Educ. New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B.A. Examination. Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servants of

India Society for famine relief work, 1911–12; Hon, Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1912–15) as Manager from 1915-1922, and Managing Directon. Since. 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly; Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly; Member, Editorial Board, Bombay Co-operative Quarterly, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay. Member Executive Committee, Bombay. Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. Provincial Board, Hartian Sevak Sangh. Publications: The Co-operative Movement of The Times of India. Press.), 1915. The Co-operative Movement of India Servants of India Society pamphlet in collaboration with Mr. V. Venkata Subbaiva), (Arya Bhusan Press), 1918. Studies in Co-operative Finance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927. Address. Murzbanabad, Andheri (B.B. & C.1. Bailway.)

MERCHANT, Framroz Rustomii, F.S. A. A., J.P., Asst Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Gity b 12 Nov. 1888 Educ Bombay and London. Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor: Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham Coll of Commerce and Economics; Offg Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Examiner in Accounting to the Univ of Bombay Publications: "Elements of Book-keeping", "Company Secretary and Accountant" Income-Tax in relation to Accounts," Indian Income-Tax Simphified," "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. Iddress 33-35, New Queen's Road, Bombay (1)

METCALFE, HERBERT ATPRFY FRANCIS, B.A., (ONO); C.S.I. (1929); C.I.E. (1920); M.V.O. (1922); Indian Cyrl Service (Polifical Department); b. 27. Sept. 1883. m. Ellinot Jovee Potter Edite: Chertethouse and Christ Chirch, Oxford. Served in Phipab, 1908-1913. Entered Polifical Department, 1913. Assl. Private Secretary to Vicerov, 1911-1917, served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1925; Served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1925; served in N.W.F.P. 1926-1930; Departy Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932; Friera Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. Address: cfo Foreign and Polifical Department, New Delhi

MIAN, ABDUL RASHID, THE HON MR JUSTICE BA (Pumph), MA (Cantab), Temporary Judge, High Court, Labore b 29 June 1889. m d of Nawab Maula Bakhish, C.I. E. Rduc; Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Labore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge Practised at Labore, 1913-1933; appointed Asst. Lead Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Pumph in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Address. 16, Masson Road, Labore.

MIEVILLE, ERIC CHARLES, C.M.G. (1930); C.I.S. (1933). Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy b 31 January 1896 m. Dorothy, d of G. C.A. Haslock, Cobham, Surrey Educ; St. Paul's School. Entered China Consular Service in 1919, was Private Secretary to successive Biltish Ministers in Peking, 1919-27, Secretary to Governor-General of Canada, 1927-31, appointed Private Secretary to the Viccovy, April 1931. Address Viccov's Camp India.

MILLER, Sir Dawson, Kr., K.C., Ch. Justice of Patna High Court, ance 1917. b Dec 1867. Educ.: Durham Sch. and Timity Coll, Oxford Bar, Inner Temple, 1891. Address: High Court, Patna.

MILLER, ARTHUR CONGREVE, M. A. (Cantab.), O. B. E. (1924). Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. b. 24. Jan. 1877. m. Molly Celm. Miller. (new Freeth). Educ. S. Edward's School, Oxford and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge Schoolmaster 1898-1908 in England, Scotland and South Africa., 1908-1911. Schoolmaster in India. In 1911 joined Indian Educational Service as Headmaster, Belgamm. Inspector, S. D. Assist. to the D. P. I., Vice-Principal of Rajkumar. College, Rajkot, Principal of D. J. Sind. College, Rajkot, Principal of D. J. Sind. College, Rajkot, Principal of in 1919 as Cantain. Organiser and Provincial Secretary of Boy Scouts in the Bombay Presidency, Inspector of European Schools, Educational Inspector. Sind. Principal Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot. Publications: Seven Letters to Indian Schoolovy; Monograph on School Management. Barnaby Rudge (Stolfes tetold series). Address: Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT. (1914), C.B.E. (1919). Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22. b. 28 June 1802. m. Margaret Lowry, O.B.E. Educ.: Charterhouse, and Trunty College, Dublin. Entered I C S, 1881. Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14 Address Gleu Morgan, Pykara, Nilgri IIIIs.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, KT. (1930), BA. (1905), C.I. E. (1924), O B B (1923), Dewan of Mysorc, b. 1883, m. Zebinda Beguin of Shirazce farally. Educ: The Royal School at Mysorc, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secietary to H. H. the Maharija, 1908; Huzur Scerelary to H. H. the Maharija, 1914, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharija, 1912, Dewan of Mysorc, 1926 in Nited to the Round Table Contenence in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysorc, Jodhyu and Japin (Rajputana) Member of the Consultative Committee, Delegate to the Timd Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Address: Carlton House, Bangilore.

MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B.A., LLB, (Cantab.), M.LA (1924), Ban-at-Law (Inner! Temple), b. 16 July 1890 m. Shrimati Bhagwau Devi of Cawipore Dist. Educ.: Muir Central Cillege, Allahabad and Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge (1911-1925.) Joined Non-Ce-operation Movement in 1920, Member of the All-India Congress Committee; Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association; Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh; Metaber of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board,

Lucknow. Publications: Asstt. Editor of Ondh Law Johrnal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920. Address: 6, Neill Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SUYAM BEHARD MA, ex-member Council of State; Adviset-in-Chief Orcha State, Tikanigarh, CI; Member of the Allahabad University Court and Faculty of Arts, and of Lucknow and Benares Hindu University Courts, Member and Vice-President, Hindustam Academy, U. P. ex-President, All-India Kanya kubja Sabha All-India Ilindi Solutya Sammelan and Koshi Nogii Pracharmi Subbha, President Kanya Kubia Inter-College Committee, Lucknow and of V. P. Meneger's Association of Aidel High Schools and Inter-Colleges, b. 12 August 1873. m. Miss B. D. Bajpai, has two s, five d Educ Jubilee High School and Capning College, Laicknow Entered Executive Branch U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector; was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909, 1921 and 1922, m connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion, was Deputy Supermtendent and Offg Superintendent of Police (1906-09), on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C 1 (1910-14) Personal Asset to Excise Commr. U U (1917-20); Dy, Cumur, Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides, having twice officiated as Magte and Collr of Bulandshahr, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug. 1924 to December (1925) and registar, Aug 1925 to December (1926), Retured as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U.P. (1928) and Dewan, Orelina State from January 1929 to April 1932 Publications' several standard works in Hindi including the Misia-Bandhii Vmoda (a text-book for B A, & M A., Exammations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (textbook in the Degree of Honours Examination). Address , Golaganj, Lucknow.

MITCH ELL., DAVID GRORGE, B.S. (Edin.), CS I. (1932), CI E. (June 1923) V D Indum Civil Service Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, 1933 b. 31 March 1879 m. Elizabeth Dunean Wharton Edne George Herlots School, Edniburgh, Edniburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined I. C. S., Oct 1903. Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of C. P. and Secretary to C. P. Legislative Council, 1919 Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1926 Joint Secretary and Diaftsman Government of India, Legislative Department, April 1927, Offig Secretary, Legislative Department, April 1927, Offig Secretary, Legislative Dept, Govt. of India, Address. Delli and Sunta.

MITRA. SIR BHUPENDRA NATH, M.A., K.C.S.I. (1928), K.C.I.E. (1924), C.B.E. (1919), High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom, July 1931. b. Oct. 1875. Educ.: Metropolitan Institution, Hare School and Presidency College. Calcutta. Entered Government Service 1896, Assit Servy. Finance Dept of Govt. of India, 1910, on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, June to September 1913; on deptin as Controller of War Accounts, 1915; Mill Acett-General, 1919; Adviser, Mill. Fin. 1922, Member of Governor-

- General's Council, 1924-30; Temporary Fmance Member, March to June 1925. Representative of Inda on Governing Body, International Labour Office, Geneva, and on Permanent Committee of International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; on Imperial Economic and Shipping Committees and on Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, on Imperial Communications Advisory Committee and International Rubber Regulations Committee, on Governing Body of Imperial Institute and Imperial College of Science and Technology, President of General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture, 1932. Address, India House, Aldwysh, London, W. C. 2.
- MITTER, THE HON, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, KT. (1928), K.C. S. I (1932), M.A., B.L., Baritsterat-Law Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1931. Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34 Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933 b May 1875 m a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey and g. d. of the late R. C. Dritt, I.C.S. Educ. Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. Address. 5, Outram Street, Calcutta and Darjeching
- MITTER, The HON Mr. JUSTICE DWARKANATH, MA, D.L. Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Dean of the Faculty of Law, (1930-34) Member, Council of State (1924), formerly Advocate, High Court, Calcutta b 29 Feb 1876, m d, of Bala Chatan Dutt of Calcutta Educ Presidency College, Calcutta Jorned High Court Bar in 1897; In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926 Publications A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindi Law, published by Calcutta University, Address, 12, Theatre Road, Chowinghee Calcutta
- MITTER, RAI BAHADUR KHAGENDRANATH, MA, (Gold Medalist), b 1880. m., Snehariania Baha Presidency College Calcutta Nommated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922 and 1923, Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925; Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926); late editor of Bangua Sahitya Parisat Patrika Late Semoi Protessoi of Philosophi Presidency College, Calcutta Inspector of Schools Presidency Division, Fellow, Calcutta University (1928), University Professor of Bengal Liferature and Head of the Department of Lindan Vernaculars, Calcutta University, President, Literary Section, Calcutt University Institute Publications Author of several works in Bengali on history, Interature and fection Address. 72-1, Ballygunge Plice, Calcutta
- MIYAN, ASJAD-ULLAH, MAULVI, M.L.A, Hon. Magte., Kishangunj, Zamindar of Mehengaon. b. 5 Jan. 1883. m. Bibi S. Nisa. d. of late Moulvi Insaf Ali of Henria. Educ. at Mehengaon. Member, Dist. Board, Purneah (Bihar); and Member, Local Board, Kishanganj; Vice-President, Anjurnan-i-Islamia, Kishanganj. Address: Mehengaon, P. O. Kishanganj, Dist. Purneah, Bihar.

- MOBERLY, BERTRAND RICHARD, MAJORGENERAL, CB (1929), D.S O (1915), Deputy Chief of the General Staff (India) b 15th Oct, 1877 m Hylda, d, of late A C Willes, Esq. of the Union Bank of Anstralia, Ltd., Edue Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandalmast Staff College, Camberley, First Commission Unattached List to Indian Army, 1897, Major-General, Indian Army, 1930, served in 18th Bengal Indianty and 2nd Punjab Indianty (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battahon, 13th Frontier Force Rules; commanded 2nd Battahon, 56th Rules (Frontier Force) now 10th Battahon; 13th Frontier of India, Wazhistan 1901-02; Somahland Field Force, 1901-01, Jibdall; Great Wai 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika, Jidhess Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simila.
- MOBEREY, CHARLES NOSE, C. F., V.D. M. Inst. C.E., General Manager, Tho Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd. b. 24th Dec. 1880 m. Kate Charlotte, d. of the late James Edward kottrell of Dubbin. Educ. Rigby School. Technical training The Bush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd. Longhborough & Yorkshite College, Leeds. Joined. The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., 1905. General Manager, 1923. Ex., 1t. Col. Communiting Bombay Battalion I D. F.; employed on staff. of Bombay Burgade, 1918-1919. Address. Electric House, Fort, Bombay
- MODY, Sit Hormusji Peroshaw, M.A. (1904), LLB (1906). K B E (1945). Advocate, High Court, Bombay, b. 23 Sept. 1881; m. Jerbai, d of Krivasji Dadabhov Dubash. Educ. St. Naviet's Coll., Bombay, Mem of Bouday Minn. Corp. Charman of its Standing Committee, 1921-22, and President, 1923-24. Charman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927-28, 1929-30, 1960-31, 1941-32, 1942-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928-29. President, Employers Federation of India, 1933, and 1934, Rember, Legislative Assembly. Member, Romal Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee. Director, Tata Sons, 13d Publications. The Political Future of India (1968). Late of Sir Pheroxishal Metha, (1921). Addires; Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
- MOENS, MAIOR-GENERAL ARTHUR WHATAM HAMILTON MAY, C.B. (1923), C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1917), Commander, Lahore District, since 1931. b. 1879. m. 18t. 1908., Agnes Swetenham, d. of Lite Thelwell Pike, M.D., 2nd, 1919. Agnes Marianne, d. of Late Captain A. G. Douglas, R.N., and a dom o. Captain D. Afflick-Graves, R.E. Edue. Charterhouse; R.M.C. Sandlinist, Served. Somahland, 1905-04, (incidal and two chesps.), European Watt, (Mesopotamia), 1915-18, (despatches, D.S.O., Brevet. Major, Brevet. LA-Gol.), Iraq. Rising, 1920-21 (despatches). Address Lahore.
- MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA, SIR, Kt. (1932), CS I (1921), Talukdar of Jahangnabad, b 28 June 1886, Educ., Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow, First non-official Chairman of the District Board,

Bara Bankl. Besides numerous other charlable contributions, the following are the chief -Rs 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lacknow Rs 50,000 to Sir Haircourf Bather Technological Institute, Cawinjore, and Rs 1,00,000 to the Lacknow Pinicestry Lik Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Society Contributed Rs 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Wellare Finid and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maria Scholarship, Vice-President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Child, Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Minist, Address Jehangrabad Raj, Dist Baia Banki, Jahangnabad Palace, Lucknow,

MOHAMMAD YAKUB, MAULVI. Str., Kt., Lawyer. b 27 Aug 1879. m. Wahlda Begunn. Editoi. Telizhe-Niswan, Lahore (d in 1917) Educ M A O College, Aligarh, Flist non-official Chahman, Minneipal Board, Monadabad, Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board; Tristee M A O College; Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh; Presided over All-India Muslim League Session 1927; Member, Ago of Consent Committee, 1928. Member, Legis Assembly; Deputy President, Legislative Assembly; President, Legislative Assembly; 1939; Hon. Secretary, All-India, Muslim League Member, Indian Franchise Committee 1932. Address Mohallah Moghalpur, Monadabad.

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN. (See under Zafrulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad),

MOHAMMED YAKUB, MOULVI, SIR, Kt. (1929), Lawyer, b. August. 27, 1879 m. The late Wahda Begnin, Editor of Telizebi Niswan, Lahore. Educ. M.A.O. College, Aligath Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board, Member and senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad Justriet Board, Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligath, Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligath, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee, Departy President and President of Legislative Assembly, Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London, Former President and Secretary of All-India Muslim League, President, U. P. Muslim League, Annial Session Phiblit, President, Bindibilkhand Muslim Contenence, President All-India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh Addiess. Mohalla Mugalpura, Moradabad, U. P.

MOHAMMED VAUIN KHAN, THE Hon, MR, B.A., C.I E., (1931), M. I. A., of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law; Member, Council of State (1924); Senior Vice-Chairman, Munleipal Board, Meeritt. of June 1888. m. to a cousin. Educ: at Meeritt College, M.A.O. College, Allgarh and England. Practising as Barister in Meeritt, since Dec 1914. Acted as Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerit Distilct; Secretary, Y.M. C.A. Funds, Secretary, Dist. War League. Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meeritt, in 1916. and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative.

Assembly, 1920; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923. Nominated a member of Log. Assembly to represent U. P. in 1927. Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928. Elected Member, Log. Assembly from Agra Division, 1930. Address: Junuut Nishan, Mecrut.

MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR. Merchant. Educ: in Mysore. A member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years; served as member of Mysore Legislative Conneil for over 10 years; as Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years; has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association, for 25 years; Presided over non-Biahmin Youth League, Madias, 1928; Elected President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. Address; Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, General Manager for the East, Renters Lantied, and General Manager, Associated Press of India, b. May 28, 1885 m Katharine, elder daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Educ Redemptorist College, Limerick and Royal University of Ireland. Reuters' Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Bellin. Address: Reuters Limited, Bombay.

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara; b. April 1859, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; m. 1878; one s. Educ.: Uttarpara School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887; Chairman of the Bonch of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association; 1839; a Member of the Asiatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Rengal Humanitarian Association; elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landhoiders' Association, 1912. Address: Uttarpara. near Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE. SIR RAJENDRA NATH, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. (1922), M.I.M.E. (Hon. Lite), M.I.E. (Ind), D.Sc. (Eng.), F.A.S.B.; Civil Engr; b. 1854. Educ: London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur: Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta; Senior Partnerin Martin & Co, and Burn & Co., Calcutta; Member of Indian Industrial Commission, 1917-1918; Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921; President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921; President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1921; President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-Indian Coal Committee; Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; President of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta; a Fellow of Calcutta Univ., Member of Calcutta, 1911; Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College. Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India). Member, Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; President, Indian Medicine and Hygiene; President, Indian

Science Congress, 1922; Fellow, Aslatic Society of Bengal, President 1024-25; Governor, Imperial Bank of India, 1921-1928. Address: 7, Harington Street, Calcutta.

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Editor of The Statesman, Classical Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1900-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904; b. 1880. m. Mand Eileen, only surviving child of George Maillet. Educ.. Campbeil Coll., Belfast and St. John's College. Oxford, Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904-08, during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries. Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania: Special Correspondent, 1909, Daity Chronicle, Daity News and Manchester Guardan at Siege of Tabriz Persia. Joined ioreign and war staff of The Times, 1910: Persia Correspondent, 1910; Persia Correspondent, 1910; Persia Correspondent, 1910; Persia Correspondent, 1910; Russian Cortespondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Refreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914, obtained commission in Rille Biggade, served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Str G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R. A. F.; demobilised May 1919. despatches twice; M. B.E. (military); Serban White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of The Times, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M. L.A. (Bengal) 1926-1933. Publications: The Miracle (By 'Antrim Orlei,' Constable, 1908); The Orient Express (Constable, 1914)

MOOS, DR. F. N. A. M.D., B.S. (Lond)
D.P.H., (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.),
M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.J.P.H. (London)
F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent,
and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Terpal
Hospital b 22 Aug 1893, m Shelna
F Marzban. Educ at Cathedral and
New High Schools. Elphinstone and
Grant Medical College, Bombay; Univ.
Coll. and Hospital, London; Clinical Fellow
in Medicine, Grant Coll, Bombay,
Medical Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay,
House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital
London; Tuberculosis Medical Officer.
Boros of Stoke Newington, Hackney and
Poplar, London; Medical Referce, London;
War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay, Hon. Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, Fellow of the
Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow,
University of Bombay, Fellow (Collego
of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay Honorary Physician 81 George's Hospital, PubLucations: Present Position of Tuberculosis,
Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of
Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. Address: Allee
Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOOS, NANABROY A. F., D.Sc. (Edm.), L.C.E. (Bom.), F.R.S. (Edin.) J.P., Retired Director, Bombay and Alibag Observatories. b. 29 Oct. 1859. m. Bai Jeeloobai, v. d. of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Educ.: Bombay University and Edinburgh University; Prof. of Physics, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; for some time Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency;

trom 1898 to 1920 Director of Bombay and Allbag Observatories: Fellow and Syndie Bombay Univ., Dean in Science 1916-31; Representative of the Bombay University on the Advisory Committee of the Coll. of Engineering, Proma Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and Board of Trustees, Victoria Techuical Institute. Publications: Papers in Royal Society, Edinburgh, and Publications in the series, Bombay Observatory's Publications, 1896-1920, Bombay Magnetic Data and Discussion, 1846-1915, Vols, I and II. Address: Pedder Road, Bombay.

MOTILAL, BIJAWARGI, M.A., LI.B., Diwani-Khas Bahadur, b. 28 April 1882, m. to Shrimati Kasturibar Educ, at Rutlam and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahabad, M.A. from the same College, LL.B. from University School of Law; was Headmaster, Victoria High School, khairagarh and Tutor to Raja Lal Bahadursingh, Chief of Khairagaih, 1907-1909, was Legal practitioner for a few years in Central Indian States; Accountant-General, Jodhpin, 1918-1920; Accountant-General, Indore, 1920-23; Finance Minister, Indore, 1923-1932, Address, Dhar, Central India.

MOZOOMDAR, RAI JADUNATH BAHADUR VEDANTA VAGHASPATI, MA, BL. KAISCT-I-Ilmd (1915); C.I.E (1921) ex M.I.C. and M.I.A.; Advocate and Land holder. b. Oct. 1859. m. Srimati Sarat kumari, d. or la.e. Babu Abhaya Charan Sarkar. Educ.: Canning Coll., Lucknow and Frée Church Coll., Calcutta. Professor, Sanekrit College, Calcutta; Editor, Tribune, Labore; Secry, Finance Dept., Kashinir, Principal, Katmandu Coll., Nepal; Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Publications: Amitva Prasar in 2 parts in Bengali; Commentary on Vedanta Philosophy in Bengali; Rollgion or Love in English; essays and addresses in English; Appeal to young Hindus in English; and numerous other works; Editor, Hindu Patrika. Picsadent, Jessore Vedacal Institute, Jessore Sammulam Institution and Bireswar Arya Vidya Pit, and Vice-President, Jessore Prasanna Madhusudam Girls' School. Address.: Jessore, Bengal

MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR, KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI, BA., LL B., M. LA., Pleader. b. 26th Dec., 1867. Educ: Government College, Jubbulpore, C. P., and M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Hendmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgath, Orchire, Bundelkhand. Practised in 1898 at Annaoti (Benn). Official Receiver (1917), Hon. Secretary, Berai Mahomedan Rducational Conternec. Address: Amraoti Camp (Bernit), C.P.

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, HON'BLR CAPT NAWAB, SIR. (See under Chhatani, Nawab of )

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM Al.I KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, (hief of Pahasu Ekstate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State). b. 2 Sept. 1895. m. d. of late Korr Latant Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marrage, d. of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of khami Dist., Shatanpore, Educ.; Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; Visited Europe in 1924 Publications: Sada-i-Watan Tauqeed Nadu; Swarajya Home Rule. Address' Pabasu House, Aligarh.

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT-COL, C.B.E. (1926). M.V.O. (1923), O.B E (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; b. 12th June 1879. Educ: Hatley bury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhana Sikhs (1A). Address Co. The Agent, Impecial Bank of Indin, Similar

MUKANDI LAL, BA (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, cx M LC, ex Dx, President, U.P. Legis Council b 14th Oct 1890 m n/c Miss Ball (1915) Educ at Schools Pamil and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford, Hist Hons 1917 Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918, returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1919; elected to U P Legislative Council for Garhwal, 1923 and 1926 Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and Is an exponent and entic of Indian Art. Address. "Vijay bhawan" Lansdowne, Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATAA (1934). BA (Oxon), Fellow of the Royal Statistical) Society, London Fellow of the Royal Society Aits. ot London Development Commissioner Baroda State, 1935 Feb. 1887 m. Sm. Arma. Devt. M.A., new Bezbarot, meee of Rabindianath. Tagore, the Poet One s. one d. Edde. St. Aaviet's and Presidency Colleges, Calentta. Feb 1887 and Exeter Coll Oxford. Entered Banoda Service, 1911. Conducted the Census of Baroda State 1921 Suba in three districts, 1922-1928 and 1 32-31. Chief Secretary to Government, 1929; Revenue Commissioner, 1929-30 Census Commissioner for the Second time, 1930-32 reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India, 1919-20: was largely instrumental in the reorgamisation of the local boards, as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly tesponsible for drating its Report, 1926-27 Decorated Bay Ratina Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services, 1934 Publications, Constitutional Retorms in Baroda, Census Reports of 1921 and 1931, and other official publications. Address Melisma, N. Gujarat,

MUKERAL, LAL GOPAL, SIR BA, LLB, b
29 July 1874 m Simuati Nalmit Devi
Educ. Ghazipur Victoria High School and
Mun Central Coll, Allahabad Practised at
Ghazipur, 1896-1902, jornel Judicial Service
of United Provinces, 1902; was Minisulf from
1902 to 1914; District and Sessions Judge
from 1914 to 1923, was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as
an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22, was
appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court
in December 1923; was additional Judge
of the High Court, 1924-1926, was made
permanent Judge in March 1926; knighted
in June 1932; was appointed to officiate;

as Chief Justice in July 1932 again in Oct. 1932. retried 1934. Publications: Law of Transfer of Property, 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). Addiess. Allahabad,

MUKERII, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, MA. (Cal.), B.L., Phisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1924. b. 28 Oct. 1874. m. Sm. Sureswari Debi, eldest d. of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. Educ: Albert Collegate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Chasses. Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec 1898 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice July August. 1934. Address: 8-1, Harsi Streef, Calcutta.

MUKERJI RAI BAILADUR PARPSII NATH C B.E., M A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C B E (1933); Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, b. 22nd December, 1882 m Samii Baha noc Chatterjee Batur: Presidency College, Calentia Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904 Secretary Postal Committee 1920, Member, Office Reorganisation Committee 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm 1924, Assistant Director-General 1927, Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London 1929, Deputy Director-General 1931, Deputed to kabul to settle postal relationship with Arghanistan 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras 1933, Behar and Orissa 1933-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the international Postal Congress at Caro 1934, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam 1933-35. Publications: Several Departmental Publications, Address: 22, Alipore Road, Calentia.

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta b. 23rd June 1861. m. d. of late Babu Harinath Chatterjee, of the Provincial Executive Service. Educ.: Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathashala, Calcutta. Practised as pleader at Purnea, 1886-1908; was Municipal Commissioner, Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality; and Chairman altogether for about 18 years; Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908; Prot. of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919; Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll., 1918-19; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Publications: (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure), (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation; (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at "Indian Musical Salon" held at Government House, Calcutta, on 7th Dec. 1920 Address: 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Tallah, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, THE HON. SRIJUT LOKE-NAMI, Zamindar, having properties extending over many districts, an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality: Member of Council of State. b. April 1900. m Srimati Sallabala Devi, d. of Ral Bahadur Itamsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte. of Bankura. Educ.: Uttarpara Govt. High School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Elected Commissioner, Uttarpara Municipality in 1921; was Chairman for some time in 1924 and again in 1925; at present an executive of the Municipality; now an elected Member, Council of State, for West Bengal Constituency. Address: "Rajendra Bhaban", Uttarpara, Bengal.

MULLAN, JAL PHIROZSHAR, M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.; Prof. of Biology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Kavier's College. b. 26 March 1884. Educ: St. Xavier's College, Bombay : Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. Publications: "Animal Types for College Students". Address: "Akil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLICK, Promatha Nath, Rai Bahadur, Bharata-Jani-Bhushan, M R A S. b. 1876. Educ Hindu School, St Xavier's College and privately. Was a nonmarted Member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, Nominated Commissioner of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition 1923. Homber of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition 1923. Homy Secy. Calcutta Honscowners' Association, Publications 'The Mahabharata as it was, is and ever shall be '-A Critical Sindy, 'The History of the Valsyas of Bengal,' Origin of Castes,' Indus's Recovery,' etc., also in Bengal several books including a History of Calcutta Addiess 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD FAIYAZALI KHAN, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Nawab of Pahasu, Minister, Jaipur State. b. 4 Nov. 1851. Late Member of Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. Address: Nawal's House, Jaipur.

MUNINDRA DEB, RAI MAHASAI-KUMAR, M.L.C., of the Bansberia Raj. b. 20 Aug. 1874; Educ., I Hooghly College and St. Xavier's College; Member of Bengal Legis. Council; Hony, Magistrate, Hooghly F. Non-official Visitor, Hooghly Distoict and Scrampore, Sub-Jail; Chairman, Bansberia Municipality; Vice-President, All-India and President, All-Bengal Library Association, Chairman, Bansbatt Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta, Director, Turakeshwar Co-operative Rail and Supply Society Ltd., Member, Hooghly District Board; Hony, Secretary, Historical Research Society; President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute; Night Schools; Bansberia Gills School, Banglya Granthalaya Parishat; Hooghly District Library Association; Kalighat People Association; Kalighat People's Association; Chinsurah Physical Institute; Editor, "Pathayar," late Editor, The Eustern Voice, an English Daily; The United Bengal, an English Daily; The Purnima, a Bengall Monthly, Author of several historical works, Calcutta. Address: 21F, Rain Sankari Lane, Kalighat.

MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL B., Advocate, Bombay High Court. b 29 Dec. 1887. m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of lepute in Gujarati language, 1926. Educ.; Dalal High School, Broach; Graduated from

Baroda College, 1906, LLB of Bombay University, 1910. Entitled as Advocate, Boulbay High Court, 1913. Joint-Editor, "Young India", 1915; Secretary, Boulbay Home Rule League, 1919-20. President, Salutya Sansad, Bombay, since 1922. Editor, Gujatat', 1922-31 Elected Fellow of the Bombay University, 1925, Vice-President of the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad Mandal (Laterary Conference) since 1926; Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, 1926-32; served on the Baioda University Commission, September 1926; Chriman of the Gajarati Bould of Studies of the Bombay University, 1927. Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30, Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools 1927, served on the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the reorgamsation of primary and secondary education in the Presidency; member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University, 1929, joined Satvagiaha, 20th April 1930, arrested 21st April 1930 for Salt Satvagiaha at Bhatia Bag, Bombay, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, substitute member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930, member of the AH-India Congress Committee, 1930-34, arrested in Jan 1932 sentenced to 2 years' R. I. tor civil disobedience, to 2 years R 1 tor ervil disobedience, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934 Publications Novels, Prithiyi-Vallabh, Pattaum-Prablinta, Gujaratno Nath, Rajadhunj, Bhagayan Kantilya, Verni Vasulat Kono Vank, Swapnadiashta, Pamanic Plans Puranday Paramaya, Panjame Panjava, Avibhakta Atma, Tarpam, Putra Simu-yadi, Dhriivaswamini Devi, Kakani Shashi, Social Plays. Vava Shethini Swatintiya; Be Kharab Jan . Agnankit . Brahmacharyashram , Such-Santbhram Shishu and Sakhi Tho Link Risa-Darshano, Adi Vachano, Lopa Mudra Parts I-IV, Gujarat and its lateratine and several short stories essays, etc. Address 26, Ridge Road, Bourbay,

IUNSHI, Mrs. Lilavati Kanialal. b. 1899, m. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay, Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; joined Satyagraha, 1930; appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930; arrosted 4th July 1930; sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; released at the end of October 1930; organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930; elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931; arrested in Jan 1932, released 26th Jan 1933, appointed Vice-President, Narmad Centenary Committee. Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee. Publications: short stories. Essays, Jivarmanting Gaddel; "Kumardevi," Rekha-Chitro ane bija lakho" a collection of short stories and plays, etc. Address. 26, Radge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., The Hon. Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asef Kudr Syud Sir Wasef Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BABADUR, NAWAR, Bengal, Behar and Orisa; 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; b. 7 Jan. 1875; January 1880. Educ. Mission High School. m. 1898, Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugtoor Jahan Begum Saheba. Heir apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. Educ.: in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been Member of Bengal Leg. Council. Address. The Palace, Murshidabad.

MUSPRATT, Sydney Frederick Major General, C B (1930); C.S.I. (1922); C.I.E. (1921); D.S.O. (1916), Commander, Peshawar District b. 11th Sep. 1878. m. Rosamonde Burry, youngest d. of Su. F. Batry, (Bart.) Educ United Service College and Sandburst, Commissioned 1898 Joined 12th Bengal Cavalry, 1899; N.W. Frontier, 1908; Great War in France (1914-18), Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, 1919-21; Junctor, Military Operations, A.H.Q. India, 1942-21; Director, Military Operations, A.H.Q. India, 1927-29, Deputy Cline of General Staff, India, 1929-31; Secretary, Military Department, India Office, 1931-33. Address. Plagstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S O.. Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Ollicos, 1916-1921 (retired); b. 18 Dec. 1864, Educ. Doveton Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Ollice, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1913-16. Address. "Looland," 8 Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

MUT VIAK, VISHNU NARAYAN alias ANNASAHEB, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Doccan, Saranamida, Member, D.A., FIRST Class Sarrar of the Decean, Inanidar and Saranjanidat, Member, Legislative Assembly, b. 6 Sept. 1879 m. S. Ramabansahob, d. of Mr. K. Bhiranhi, Pearl Merchant. Educ.: at Satara High School and the Decean Coll., Poolia. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Decean Sard irs, 1821-1823. President, Inumbaré Contral Association 1914 and on-In undars' Central Association, 1914 and onwards to the present day; Chairman, Satara City Municipality, for Lyears Member of Inst and Talika Local Board, Satura, for over 15 years. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confee of Sudars, Inamdats and Watandars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confee, 1926. Elected Charman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference of Shri Sardars and humdars, 1927 and m 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H E Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagne, Secretary of State, 1917; 1epie-sented Sindars and Inanulars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919 Leader of the Deputation of Sirdars and inaudars for giving evidence before the Simon Commission, 1928. Leader of two deputation 1927 and 1920 to H.E. the Governor on bahali of Saidars and luamdars of the Presidency Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Decean in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 19.32 Keenly interested in Rural Develop-ment, Publications Currency System of India in Marathi, Address: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. 6, 2nd January 1880. Educ. Mission High School, Juliunder, and Government College, Lahore. Jomed Government Service as Munisfi; promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mumunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War; Orient Secretary, Indo-during Great War; Orient Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation 1910; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923; Oriental Secretary, Bittish Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys; Joned Political Department 1924; Director, Information Bureau, 1925; Reforms Commissioner since October 1931; Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and C.1 E 1931 Publication Sword Hand of the Empire-a war publication. Address . Lahore.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF, SIR SRI KANTHIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G C.I E. b. 5 June 1888; y. s of late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur m. 17th June 1910. One s. Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters. Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and industry. Address . Mysore.

NABHA, Gurcharan Singh, ex-Maharaja of, F.R.G.S. M.R.A.S.; b. 14 March 1883, s. 1911. Educ : Pivately. Travelled good deal in India and abroad; Merm., Viceroy's Council, 1906-08; Pres. of Ind. Nat. Soc. Confee., 1909; attended Coronation of King, accompanied by Maharani, 1911. Abdicated, 1923.

NADKAR, DEWAN BAHADUR KHANDERAO GANGADHAR RAO, 1876 s of Gangadhar Rao, Nadkar Educ at Anand College, Dhar and Mini Ceutral College, Alhababat Khassi Dewan and Member in charge of Finance and Education of Dhar State Council, appointed Dewan and Vice-President of State Council, 1920 Rao Bahadur, 1924, Dewan Bahadur, 1931, Address: Dewan's House, Dhar, C. I.

NAG, GIRIS CHANDRA, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L. b 26 June 1861. m. Sicemati kunjalata, d. of Rai Saheb P. C. Deb of Sylhet. Educ Calcutta Presidency College. Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack Professor Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1886-1890)
P'cader, Sylhet Judge's Court, 1890-1812,
Member, Assam Civil Service, 1892-1919
Member, Daeca University Court, and
Member, Leg. Assembly, Publications: "Back
to Bengal." Address. Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.

NAGOD, RAJA MAHENDRA SINGH, RAJA OF; b. 5 February 1916. His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 68,166; his salute being nine guns Address Nagod, Baghelkhand.

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of lit. in 1914; b. Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. Educ.: Hyderabad: King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been trans-lated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. Address: Congress House, Bombay 4.

NAIR, CHETTUR MADHAVAN, THE HON, MR JUSTICE, BA, Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras, b. 24th Jan. 1879. m. Sreemath: Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest d of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Educ., Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachalyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London, Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904, officiated as Vice-Pinicipal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909. Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-21; Judge of High Court, 1924, confinued 1927, Address; "Spring Gardens," Nimigambaukani, Madras.

NAIR, Sir MANNATH KRISHNAN, KT. (1930); DRWAN BAHADUR (1915). b. Angust 1870. Educ.: Abthur, Calleut, and Christian College and Law College, Madras, Vakil, Calentt Bar, Ch. Justace, Travancore High Court, for four years, Dewan, Travancore, May 1914 to July 1920 Member, Excentive Council, Government of Madras, 1928-1934 Address washleigh Hall, Palghat P.O. 8 8 Malabar,

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTL KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord, M.L.A. b. Dec. 1888, m. Kalliat Madhavi Annua, d. of V. Ryru Namblar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. Educ.; at the Mission High School, Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madhas Medical College. Sureceded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912; in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malahar District Board. In 1921 was returned to the Lægislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders Succeeded to the Kananavanship of Koodah House in 1932. Address Koodah, N. Malabar

NANAVATY, Col. Sir Byrayji Hormasji, Kt. (1930), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.P.S., L.M. & S. (with honoun); I.M.S.; Khan Bahadur (1910); C.L.E., June (1925), Consulting Surgeon and Physician; Specialist in Eye Inseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London; b. December 1861, m. Dhanbal, daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Nanavatty (Treasury Officer, Surat) and cousin of Mr. E.M. Nanavatty, I.C.S. Educ. Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and Edilburgh; held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (climical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency. Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat. Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now also an ordinary Fellow. Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the L. M. & S. and M.B. B.S. Examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the

L.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, of which Council he is also a member. Municipal Conneillor of over 25 years' standing and Chairman, Sanitary Comunitee, President, Hemabhai Institute, Vice-President of four important public bodies, ryz., Ahmedabad Minicipality, Ahmedabad Sanitary Associa-tion and the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Annuals and of Red Cross Society; Member of the Conneil of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and of the Civil Hospital Advisory Committee and of the Committees of Betherdas Dispensary, Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Leper Asylum and Mental Hospitals, is also Hon Secretary of Bechardas Dispensary; a leading Freemason and a Past Master of Lodge Salem. In 1928 was also elected Hop. Member of Lodge Hope and Smeenty. awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Alimedabad riots of 1919. In February 1925 was raised to the rank of an Hon. Col., Medical Corps, Indian Territorial Forces. Publications: "Intles and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Stadents of Medicine," "On Different Methods of Cataract Extraction," "Urenia following on Catheterism," "Ghoma Retine, etc. Address Ahmedabad.

NANDY, SRISGHANDRA, M.A. (1920), M.I. C., Maharaja of Kasimbizzar, Bengal, b. 1897.

M. 1917 second Rajkumani of the lade Hon. Raja Promeda Nath Roy of Dighapatia.

Educ.: Berhampore Coll., Bengal, and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Chairman, Berhampore Mumeipality; was Member of District Board, Berhampore, and Member, Bengal Legislative Council (Since 1921), ex-President, British Indian Association and President, Bengal Mahajam Sabha, President, Bonad Mahajam Sabha, President, Bonad of Management, K. N. College, Borhampore, Member, Histotical Society and Assatte Society of Bengal; Munshidabad Association, Joto Member, Viswa Bharatt, and Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Address: "Rajbad," Kasimbazal, or 392, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., B.A., RAO Bahadur, June 1912, Presented Darbar Medal, Dec 1911, b. 21st. Oct. 1873. Educ.: Madras Christian College, Graduated 1893; had joureabstic training in the office of 'The Hindu' in 1899; enrolled as Plender in 1809, was Minicipal Charman from 1908 to 1919. Vice-President, District Board, 1919-29, President, District Board, 1919-29, President, District University Senate, 1926-29; Aftended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917, Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National laberal Federation in 1919 and also a member of its Council; President, District Co-operative Central Bank; president, District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930), President of the Kurnool United Club, President of the Kurnool United Club, President for the Kurnool United Club, President of the Kurnool United Club, President of the Kurnool United Club, President of the Kurnool United Club, President of the Kurnool United Club,

1924-32; President, Bar Association from 1931; General Secretary, Reception Committee of the XVII Madras Provincial Conference held at Kurnood in 1910; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Provincial Social Conference held at kurnool, 1910, was Chairman of Reception Committee of this Kurnool District political conference, 1914, appeared before the Functions Committee presided over by Hon. Mr Feetham in commection with the manuaration of the Montagu-Chelmstord Reforms in January, 1919, gave evidence before the Lothian Committee in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1917, on attaining the 61st year in 1933 the public of Kurnool arranged a public reception in his honour and presented an od painting to the Municipal Council Hall, Addicess Kurnool,

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON DEWAN RAHADUR Member, Council of State. b. 28 September, 1881. Merchant and Landlord; President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928; Member of the Senate of the Madras University, Member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges re presenting District Board and Municipalities of Chingleput District; Hon. Presidency Justine Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Ald Society; Provincial Visitor to Presidency Jalis; President, Depressed Classes Mission Society; Member, Town Planning Trust Board representing Corporation. Member, Madras Labour Board; Member, South India Chamber of Commerce; Member, Politic India Chamber of Commerce, Member, Madras Pott Trinst; Eginore Benefit Society and Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., was Member of the Executive Commutee of the Counters of Duffern Fund. Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madias and Pallavaram; Vice-President of the S. P. C.A. and Madras Children's Aid Society; Member, Council of State; Member, Central Board of Railways; Member, Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospitals tal for Women, Member, Central Committee. Countess of Dufferm Fund, Dellu, Member of the Academic Council, President of the Town Planning Committee; Chanman of the Cherries Committee, Member of the Labour Advisory Board formed by the Government of Madras. Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, Ducctor of the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd; President of the District Edu-cational Council, President of the Dt Secondary Education Board; Chairman of the Advisory Board to the General Hospital, Madras, Member of the Advisory Bourd to the Madras, Member of the Advisory Bond to the tovenment tosha Hospital; Chauman of the Board of Trustees of the V.P. Hall; was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Junior Certified School, Ramipet, Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools of this Presidency; Non-Official Visitor to the Government Mental Hospital. Director of the Muthialpet High School: Member of the Board of Industries, Honorary Visitor of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; Member of the Admission Board to the Presidency College; Member of the Advi-ory Council of the Queen Mary's College, for Women. Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Ottawa Committee of the Central Legislature. Address: "Gopathi Villa," San Thome, Madras.

NARIMAN, Sie Temulji Bhicaji, Kt., M.R.C. P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922; Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lyung-in Hosputal; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons; b. Navsari, 3rd Sept. 1848; Educ.: Grant M.C.; Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891; a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02; Mem., Bombay Leg. Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years. Address: Fort, Bombay.

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR
RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, b.
21 September 1909, belongs to Paramar
or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs. m
daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State,
June 1929, s 1924. Educ.: Daly College,
Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere. State is
734 sq. miles in extent and has population
1,13,873: salute of 11 guns. Address:
Narsingarh, C.I.

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.), b. July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick, Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner, Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palme of Bombay 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925. Consecrated Assi Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Almednagar and Autangabad 1925, Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929 Address: Nasik,

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, Editor, The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay; b. 24th Sept. 1868. Educ.; 8t. Peter's H. S., Tanjore; Pres. Coll. Madras; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; and Law Coll., Madras; Headmaster, Aryan H. S., Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Editor, the Hindu, Madras; Pres., Madras Prov. Soc. Confee., Bijapir, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. Publications: Presidential addresses at above Conference; Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911. A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras) Address: The Indian Social Reformer Office Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House, Bandra, Bombay,

NATESAN, THE HON. MR. G. A., head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, The Indian Review, Member, Council of State. b. 25th August 1873. Educ.: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897), Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Sec., Madras Liberal League. Joint Secretary, National Liberal League. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference 1929. Chairman, Retreachment Committee for Storcs, Prunting and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday, appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933 Publications chiefly patnotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, what India Wants." "Autonomy within the Empire". Address. "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANUALDAS, J.P.; Hon. Mag, and Fellow of Univ., Bombay. Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community. resigned presidentship after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912. h. 28 Oct. 1856. Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Was for 20 years an elected Mem. of Bombay Mun. Corpn.; has been Hon. Mag, since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay. Address: Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, b. 13 June 1889. Educ.: at Niram College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. Address: Hyderabad, Decean.

NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, d of late Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I., m. 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore. b 7 April, 1896. Educ Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah at her instance the All-India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygam 1917; gave up purdah in 1920 and since they actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare commit-tees; Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926; first Muslim woman to represent her sox in All-India Muslim League Council of the All-India Muslim League; hee-President of Provincial Executive Comunttee and Member, All-India General Committee of the Red Cross Society, Punjab, at Delhi, 1927; first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended as a delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round Fable Conference (1930-32). Presided at the entral Puniab Women's Conference 1933 and Delhi Women's Conference 1934, Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select ommittee 1934. Invited by the League of as collaborator 1932; Member, helped to organise Pardah Gardens, Welfare Centres and girls schools, Member, Board of Education. Punjab. Publications: Husan Hana Beguin in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. Address: Iqbal Manzil, Lahore.

NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO. BA., LL B (Allahabad); Muster of Industries and Local Self-Government, Central Provinces b. 22nd May 1877 m. to Enkubai Nayudu, d oi late Mr B Narsingrao Nayndu, Government and Railway Contractor, Alandwa Educ Collegate High School, Jubbulpore, Ugain and Agra Colleges, Joined Wardha Bar in 1899, enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904; elected President, Wardha Minneipal Committee 1915-1921 and Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected to C. P. Legislative Council, 1923; elected Dy. President, C.P. Legislative Council, 1924-26; elected President of the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Association since 1925; elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; elected President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928, led the C.P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928, again elected to C. P. Legislative Council, November 1930 as a Non-Brahmin; elected leader of the Democratic (majority) Party of the C. P. Council in December 1930; elected unopposed Chairman, District Council, Wardha, in Jan, 1931; appointed Minister of Industries to the C.P. Government in March 1934. Address Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P.

NAZIMUDDÍN, THE HON. KHWAJA, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., 1927, Bar-at-law, Minister for Education, Government of Bengal. b. July 1894 m Shaher Banoo, d of K. M. Ashraf. Educ.: at Albgarh, M.A.O. College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Dacca Municipality, irom 1922 to 1929, Member, Excentive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, irom 1923. Address Pari Bagh, Ranna, Dacca; 25/1 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.); Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, b. 1 May 1898. Educ: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Labore, Peterhouse, Cambridge, Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Labore, 1925-1930; Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. Publications: Various scientific and technical papers. Address. Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEEDHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Officer Commanding Bombay District, b. 1876. m. 1902, Violet, d. of late Captain H. Andrew, 8th Hussars, and Mrs. Yates Browne. Educ: privately. Joined Gloucester Regiment, 1900; P.S.C. 1908-9, Staff, England, 1910-14; France, Egypt, Salonika, Russia, since 1914 (Legion of Honour) St. Vladumr, U.S. Distinguished Service Medal, C M G., D S.O., commanded 4th Worcesteishire, 1922-23, Colonci, 1919; Milltary Attache, Brussels, Berne, Luxembourg, 1922; Military Attache, Paris, 1927-31 Officer Commanding, Bombay District, 1931. Address: Assave Building, Colaba, Gim Honse, Colaba, Bombay.

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIM-KHAS BAHADUR, MA (Allahabad); Lt B, Abkan Member, Indore Cabmet. Edne: Mur Central College, Allahabad. Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince, Private Secretary to the Prince Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abkan and Opium Cominissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board. Address: 15, Tukoganj, Indore, Central India.

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A., representing, shice 1921, the non-Mahamudah Eloctorate, Dacca Dlvn, E. Bengal, Valal, High Court, Calcutta. Journalist. b. 1888. Educ.: Presy. Coll, Calcutta. Dacca Coll m. Sreomatv Lila Devi. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedu.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-21; one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly since 1924. Address 48, Tovibee Circular Road, Warl, Dacca; and P. 393, Russa Road, Tollygunge P. O., Calcutta.

NEHRU, PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA B Se M A, Ph.D., LL.D., L.E.D., I.G.S. b. 17 November 1888 m Raj. Dulai Kichu Educ Agra College (Allalmbad University), Magdalene College, Cambridge University, Heidelberg University, London University, Heidelberg University, London University, Guilde International and Sotbonne, Paus Service in the I.C.S., Pjofessor of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, M.C. College, Allahabad, in War time: Research into aeroplane problems and visit to France and England in War time Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary to U.P. Government, Director of Publicity and Reforms Officer, U.P. Government and District work: Member, Imperial Comacil of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board, President for Agriculture, Indian Science Congress, Bombay (1934) Publications (Science) "Ucleic the Beweging von Gasen," "First Steps in Radiology" & "Leranage" (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Bioomogra, Experiments in Electrolarining, Alemi Aspetti deli" Elettrocoliura Growing fruit with electricity (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the Rural Area (Law) Judgments & How to Write Them. (Literature) Le Bouquet d'Ophelie and Dante's Divine Comedy, (Spiritual Uplitt) "Doctor and Saint, A Passion of West and East." (Rural Uplitt) Logbook of a Rural Uplitt Van, Better Life in the Village, Current Problems in the Rural Area and some time editor of a Rural Uplitt weekly called "Review of the Week," Address: 15, Georgetown, Allahabad,

NEPAL, HIS HIGHNESS PROJJWALA-NEPAL-TARADHISHA MAHARAJA BIHM SHUM SHERR JUNG BAHADER RANA, G.C.S.I. (Hon. 1931), G.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.V.O. (1911), Yit-Tang-Paoting-Shim. Chain and Luh-Chuan-Shang-Chiang (Chinese 1932) Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief. b 16th April 1805 1st marriage 1 son, 2nd marriage 3 sons, 3rd marriage 1 daughter *Educ* Durbar High School, Kathmandu. Entered n, 2nu ..... daughter Educ Entered army as a Colonel in 1878, General Coindg. Northern Division 1885, General Coindg Southern Division 1887, General Coindg Soliberth Division 1888, Senior Commanding-General 1901, Commander-in-Cluef of the Kepalese Army 1901-1929, became Maharaja, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief in succession to his late illustrious elder biother Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung in Nov 1931. Hon, Lt.-General in the British Army (1931) Hon, Col. 4th. P. W. O. Gurkha Rufles (1930)—Is Grand Master of the Most Retulgent Order of the Star of Nepal. Has been from time to time in charge of various Gyil and military portions which he conducted very ably and was the most efficient helper and right-hand man of the late Maharapa Chandra throughout the period of his very successful administra-tion of Nepal as Maharapa and Prime Minister To show appreciation of his work he was honoured with an Hon KCVO by H. M. The King-Emperor George V in 1911 and in 1919 he got his KCS1, for valuable work rendered as assistant of Mahuraja Chandra in ground leaf to the Allera distance the Gooff in giving help to the Allies during the Great Wat. Address Singha Durbar, Katmandu. Nepal Tele, Address ; "Maharaja Raxaul"

NEVILLE, Bertie Aylmer Crampton, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta b 7 October 1882. m. 1911, Maibel Jess Secules Edne: Corng School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal College of Surgeous, Dublin Fiver years with Bank of Ireland, Joned Bank of Bengal in 1906. Iddiess. 1, Ronaldshay Road, Alpore, Calcutta.

NEWBOULD, HON. SIR BABINGTON BENNFTT, Rt. (1924), Phisne Judge, High Court, Calentia, since 1916, b. 7 March 1807, Educe.: Redford Sch.: Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, Ent. I.CS, 1885. Address: Bengal United Service Clur, Calcutta.

NEWCOME, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM, C B (1923), C.M G. (1919), D S.O. (1915), M G R A. Army Headquarters b July 14th, 1875, m Helen, eldest daughter of 2nd Earl of Lathom, (died 1929). Educ Mailborough College and R M.A., Woolwich, Address Army Headquarters, Simla.

NEWMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL CHURLES RICHARD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. G.O.C., Madrus District. b 24 July, 1875, m. Dorothy Sarah Carr. Educ Clifton College. First Commission in Royal Artillery, June 15, 1895. Address: Flagstaff House, Bangalore,

NICHOLSON, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTIS
K.C.S.I. (1925), K.C.I.E. (1903), C.I.E. (1899), K.alsara-Hind Medal, First Class
1st Jan. 1917, b. 1846, m. 1875
Catherine, O.B.E., d. of Rev. J.
Lechler; three s. Educ.: Royal Medical
College, Epsom; Linicoln Coll., Oxford;
Entered Madras Civil Service 1869; Member,
Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899; Member
Vicerov's Legislative Council, 1897-99
1950-02; reported onestal-Islament of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895; Member of Famine
Commission, 1901-10-100; 1904; Hon. Director of Fisheries, 1905-1918, Publications
District Manual of Colimbator; Land and
Agricultural Banks for India; Madras Fisheries Builetins; Note on Agriculture in Japan.
Address: Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NICKERSON, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HERRY SRADER, V.C. (1901), C.B. (1919); C.M.S. (1916), K.B. S. (1925); Director of Medical Services b. 27 March 1875 m. Katherine Anne Isabel, d. of T. W. Waller Baynards Park, Suriev. Educ Victoria University of Manchester, M.B., Ch. B. (1896), D.P.H. (1907) Entered Army 1898; S. Athuan Wai 1899-1902., Despatches, promoted Captam., Served in Egypt, W. Africa, India., Great Wai 1914-1919. A. D. M.S. of Division and D.D.M.S. of an army corps., D.D.M.S. Constantinople, Strafts and Black Sea, 1919., Despatches six times C.M.G., Brevet of Colonel, C.B., D.D.M.S., Egypt, 1922-25, Major-General 1925, D.D. M.S., Eastern Command, 1925-1929., D.M.S. India. from 1929. Address. Army Headquartors, India.

NIHALSINGH, REV. CANON SOLOMON, B.A. Evangehste Missionary, Chawlfun Rapput of Malinpuri and Jagudar by birth, b. 15 Feb 1872, m. 1870 d. of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three s. three d Educ.; Covt. H. S., Lakhimpur; Canning Coll, Lucknow; ordained, 1891; Hon. Canon in All Saints' Cathedraf, Allahabad, 1906 Publications: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh; Thanslation into English of the Urdn Entrance Course Majmua Sakhui, 1873-75; Khulasat-ii Isaiah (ur two parts); Risalace-Saf Gor or Plam Speaking, Verses on Temperance in Urdu; Munajat Asi; Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu Addres. 1, Bad-shimmand, Allahabad

IYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWMSHANKER, MA, LLM, Additional Judicial Commessioner, Nagpui and Vice-Chancellot, Nagpui University, b. 30th August 1886 in Dr. In Inabai Niyogi, M. B. B. S. (Bom.) Educ., at Nagpui Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Minneipal Commuttee, Nagpui, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpui, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpui, 1924-27, President, Univ. Union, 1928-29. (Chauman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933, Social and Political Reforms activities, Address.; Craddock Town, Nagpuir, C. P.

OAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister, High Court, Bombay, b. 25 Jan. 1880. m. Muriel Dorothy Orrewing, 1917. Educ: Cheltenham, C. C. C.

Ovon, Scholar 1st Class Lat Hum 1st Class Instory Called to Bar, 1904, practised Chaucery Bar, 1904-1914, served in army mainly in India, Doc 1914-Sept 1919; Advocate, High Court, Labore, 1919-1933; Administratori-General and Official Trusteo Pumpab 1923-1933, Goxt, Advocate, Pumpab, 1926-1933, Advocate Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933, Address; Royal Bombay Yacht Chub, Bombay Yacht Chub, Bombay Yacht Chub, Bombay Yacht Chub, Bombay Acht Chub, Bombay Chub, Bomba

NORBURY, H. CARTER, J.P., M. Inst. T. F. I.R. A., Canef Accounts Ofneer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, b. 18. Oct. 1883, m. Miss Rickwood, Educ at Leeds, Great Northern Railway (England) Great Indian Pennsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Service Address: Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D. Sc., Director-General of Observatories, b. 10th September 1889, m. Alison McLennam, Edw: Royal High School and Eduburgh University. Carnego Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913. Meteorologist, Sunla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, T.A.R.O, with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; mentioned in despatches, 1917. Director-General of Observatories, 1927. Publications: Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals. Address: Meteorological Office, Poons.

NORRIS, Roland Victor, D.Sc. (London), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.1.0, Director, Tea Rosearch Institute o. Ceclon. b. 24 October 1887. Educ. Ripon Grammar School and Univ. of Manchester, Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1900; Research Scholar, 11ster Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11; Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U.P., 1914; wir service, Caustain I.A.R.O. aktached 1031d. Mahratta Light Intantry, 1915-18; Indian Agrunthual Service, Agricultural Chemist to covic of Madras, 1918-24; Prof. of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924-1920. Publications. Numerous steatific papors in various technical pumials. Address. Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, St. Coombo, Talawakelfe, Ceylon.

NOYCE, FRANK, SIB, K C S I (1934), kt (1929), I C S C S I (1924), C B E (1919) Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries & Labour) 1931, b. 4 June 1878. Educ Salisbury Sch. and St Catharine's Coll., Cambridge. m. Enid, d of W. M. Kirkus of Liverpool. Entered I C S, 1902. Served in Mudras. Under-Sec to Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept., 1912. 76; Scaretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1912. 76; Scaretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1914. Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20; Member, Burna Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21; Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-23; Secy. to the Govt of Madras, Development Department, 1923-24; President, Indian Coal Committee, 1924-25. President, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textle Industry Enquiry), 1926. Attached Officer and Asst, Commis-

sioner, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1927; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929. Honorary L. D., Aligarh Muslim University. Publications: England, India and Afghanistan (1902). Address: 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi; Inveraru, Simla.

Sinia.

OATEN, EDWARD FARLEY, M.L.C., M.A., LL.B., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. b. 24 Feb. 1884. m. Dorothy Alleen Fegan, 2nd d. of late E. G. Ellis. Educ. Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar), On staff Liandovery Coll., 1908-9; I.E.S. as Prof. of History, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-10; Trooper, Calcutta Light Horse to 1916; thence to 1919 in I.A.R.O. attached 11th K.R.O. Lancers in N. W. Frontier and in the Punjab, Including Waziristan campaign, 1917; Le., 1917; Ag. Captaln, 1919; Offg. Asst. Director for Mahomedan Education, Bengal, 1919; Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 1920; Offg. Principal, Hughli College, 1921; Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1922; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1924; Nominated member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924, to present day: Fellow Calcutta University: Major, A. F. India 1927 in command of 2nd (Calcutta) Bn. University Training Corps. Publications: "A sketch of Anglo-Indian Literature"; "European Travellers in India"; "Glimpses of India's History", contributed to "Cambridge History of English Literature." Address: United Service Club, Calcutta.

OGILVIE, THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE DRUMMOND, C.S.I. (1932); C.I.E. (1925); Agent to the Governor-General in Rapputanab. 18 Feb. 1882. m. Lorna Rome, d. of the lato T. Rome, Esq., J.P. of Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire-Educ: Cheltenham College; R.M.C., Sandhurst Entered Indian Army, 1900; appointed Indian Political Department, 1905; Asst. Secretary, Govt. of India, Army Department, 1915; Major, 1915; Lacut.-Col, 1926; Dv. Secretary, Govt. of India, 1923; President, Council of State, Jaipur, 1925; Resident in Mowar, Rajputana, 1925-27; Secretary, Indian States Committee, 1927-29; Resident in Kashmir, 1929-1931; Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1931-1932-1933, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1931-1932-1933, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Apmer-Merwara, Addecss; Mount Abn, Rajputana

OLVER, ARTHUL. COLONEL, C. B. (1919); C.M.G. (1916); F.R.C.V.S., Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry, Imperial Conneil of Agricultural Research Department b. 4 August 1875. m. Marjorie, d. of Wm. Beart of Johannesburg. Educ. Godolphin School, London, and R. Vety College, London. Joined Army Veterlinary Department, 1899; served S. African War. 1901-2 (Queen's Medal 5 clasps) Egyptian Army, 1906; P. V. O. Egypt. Army and Sudan Civil Vetermary Service, 1907; Asst. Director-General, Army Veterlinary Servico, War Office, 1908; Great War, 1914-18 (despatches 3 times Bt. Lieut, Col.); D.D.V.S.,

Br. Remount Comm. Canada and U. S. A., 1917, A D V.S., Egypt Command, 1922-7. Colonel, 1928, A.D.V S. S. Command, 1928; D D V S. N. Colonel India, 1929-30; Expert Adviser, I.CAR Department, Govt. of India, 1930. Publications: Various technical articles in professional press and in standard veterinary works. Address: 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

ORTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ERNEST FREDERIOK, K C I E. (1935), P.S.C. (1907); C.B. (1926); Deputy Quarter-Master-General Army Headquarters, India. b. 27 April 1874. m. Alnee Frances Mickloburgh, 1904. Two s. Educ. Derby and R.M.C. Sandhurst. Jolned Royal Dublin Finsihers, 1894; transferred Indian Army 1897 (37th Lancers, Baluch Hoise), Col. 15th Lancers; China (Relief of Pekin) 1900-10; despatches; Mekran (capture Nodiz Fort) 1902; Despatches (Great War 1915-19; Despatches (Brev. Licut-Col. and Colonel). Address. Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simila.

PADSHAH, THE HON. SAIYED MAHMUD SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A. Member, Council of State; Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State. Advocate. b. 1887. m. d. of the late Sowcar Syed Mr Hussam Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor. Educ: Presidency College, Madras. Joned the Bar in 1916; became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921; agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. First joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925; became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926. Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927. Thrice nominated Panel Chairman of the Council of State, 1930; nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Confe. ences, London, in 1933; leader of the independent party in the Council of State, of the independent party in the Council of State, 1933; to the Council of State, 1933; to the Council of State of the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Confe. ences, London, in 1933; leader of the independent party in the Council of State, 3 delegate to Madras.

Council of State. Address: Madias.

PAGIE, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, K.C. (1922). Chief Justice, Burma High Court. b 1876; o. surv. s. of late Nathaniel Page, J.P., Carshalton, Surrey. m. Margaret, d. of E. Symes Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P. Educ.: Harrow; Magdalen Coll., Oxford. Classical Honours Moderations, 1897; Literae Humaniores, 1899; B.A., 1899. Bar-at-Law, 1901; Conservative Candidate, Derby Borough, Jan. 1910; served European War in France and Flanders, A.B., B.N.V.R. 1915; 2nd Lleut., Royal Marine Artillery. Captain, 1917. Puisnes Judge, Calcutta, 1923. Publications: Licensing Bill, is it Just's 1903; Shops Act (joint author), 1911; Legal Problems of the Empire in Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1914; Imperialism and Democracy, 1913; War and Alien Enemics 1914; various articles on

Political and Social subjects; Harrow School cricket and football elevens and fives player.

Address: High Court, Rangoon.

- PAI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs. b. Jan. 15, 1893. m. 1913 Stta Bai. Educ. T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpun, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924. Address: 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
- PAKENHAM-WALSH, Ernst, BA. (Dublin); The Hon, Mr. Justice, Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras, b. 19th June 1875.

  m. (1) L E F Ashe, (2) M L M Strachan (nee Boyd) Edue Birkenhead School and Trinity College, Dublin Passed LCS 1898 and came to India 1899 Served in various districts of Madras Presidency on the Executive and Judicial side. Appointed District Judge 1919, Special Judge, Malabar Tribunal 1922-23, acted on High Court, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, and appointed Judge, High Court, 1932. Address. 82, Mount Road, Madras.
- PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.), Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta. b. Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley. m. 1916, Clara Ridley, y. d. of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. Educ. Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902. Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Rrotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23. Publications: St. Francis of Assist and other poems; Nisbet, Altar and Table (S. P.C.K.). Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.); Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S. P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S. P.C.K.) Antiphonal Psalter. Address: Bishop's College, 224, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
- PALITANA, THAKORE SAHEB OF, SHRI BAHA-DWRBINIJI MANSINHII (Gohel Rajput), K. C I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns, b. 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. Address Palitana.
- PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ. London), 1926; D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Secretary, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. b. 18 July 1894. m. to Indira,

- d. of S. A. Sabnis, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, Educ. Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy: University of Dacca (1921-23) Publications, Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta Banking in India and Indistrial Labour in India. Address. Elphinstone College, Fort. Bombay.
- PANCKRIDGE, HUGH RAHERE, B.A., Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April 1930). b. Oct. 2, 1885 Educ: Winchester College and Oril. College, Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple, 1909; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910, Standing Counsel, Rengal, 1926; Officiating Judge, 1929; Additional Judge, 1929. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt. 1918; mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.
- PANDALAI, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. KIBSINAN, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, Ll.D. (Lond), 1914; Judge, High Court, Madras. b. April 1874. m J. Narayani Amma. Educ: Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras. Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1913-14; awarded LL.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914 19, appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928. Publications: Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malavalam; author of Science Primer on Chemistry: anthor of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." Address: Lamark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.
- PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M. Sc., A 1.1.Sc., I E.S., J.P. Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. b. 30 January 1891. m. Mrs. Mallni Paranjpe. Educ: Poona, Heldelberg and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Publications: Various papers in the journals of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, The Indian Journal of Physics, Calcutta, and other Scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishti Dnyan" Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. "Sadhana," Dadar, Matunga (South), Bombay 14.
- PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR., M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D. Sc. (Calcutta), b. Murdi, 16 Feb. 1876. Educ.: Maratha H. S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll.

St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.); Paris, Poona; and Gottingen; First in all Univ. exams. In India; went to England as Govt. of India scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Princ, and Priot of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24, Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press. Association; has taken prominent part in all scenal, political and educational movements in Bombay Press. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg Conneil, 1913; tencesented the Lutversity of Bombay, 1916-23,1926. Awarded the Kausari-Hind Gold Medai in 1916. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927. Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1921; Auviliary and Territorial Foices Commuttee, 1921; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1921; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1921; Member India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, since September 1932 Publications: Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve. The Crue of the Indian Problem. Address: Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Lucknow.

PARSONS, SIR (ALFRED) ALAN (LETHERIDGE), KT. (1932); B A. (Oxon.); C.I. E. (1926); Indian Civil Service, Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India (1932). b 22nd October 1882 m. Kathauine Parsons. Educ Bradfield College and Univ College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, Punjab, 1907; Under Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government of India, Finance Department, 1916. Additional Financial Advisor, Military Finance, 1920; Deput Controller of the Caurency, Bombay, 1922, Secretary to Government of India, Industries Department, 1925. Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1926-1931, Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Commit, 1932.

PARTAB BAHADUR SING, RAJA, TALUQDAR OF KILA PARTABUARB, C.1 E, Hon. Magistrate; Hon Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council. b 1806, Address: Kila Partabgarh, Oudh.

PARTABGARII, H. H. RAM SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAWATOF b. 1908 s 1929 m. clickt d. of Rao Raja Su Madho Singhji, K.C.I E, of Sikar in Japun, 1924 (died); second d of Maharaja Saheb of Dimitaon in Behai in 1932 Educ Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Evanimation from that College in 1927. State has an area of 886 sq miles and population of 67,114; salnte of 15 guns. Address : Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PASCOE, SIR EDWIN HAIL, KT. (1928), M.A., Sc D. (Cautab), D. Sc. (London), F.G S, F.A S.B., Director, Geological Survey of India, 1921-1932, b. 17 Feb. 1878. m. Min, d. of James MacLean of Beauly, Inverness. Educ. St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). Joined Geological Survey, 1905; Kangra Earthquake Investigation. 1905; Survey of Burma Olificlds, 1905-09; accompanied Makwari Punitive Expedition, Naga Hills, 1910; deputed Persian Gulf, Arabian Coast and W. Persia, 1913; Slade Olificlds Commission in Persia, and Persian

Gulf, 1913-14; Punjab and N. W. Frontler's 1914-15; Commsn. as It. in I. A. R. O. 1915-1917; on Active Service, Mesopotamia, 1916-17; promoted to Superintendent, Geological Sinvey of India, 1917; on Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1918-19. Editor, Memoirs and Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1920-1930, Mining and Geological Institute of India, President in 1924, Treasurer and Editor of Transactions, 1920-1930; President of the Governing Body, Indian School of Mining and Geology, 1921-32; Trustee, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1921-1932; Imperial Economic Conference London, 1930, Member Geological Sinvey Board, London, 1934 Publications. The Officeds of Birma, The Petroleum in the Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province; Geological Notes on Mesopotamia, with special reference to occurrences of Petroleum; and several shorter papers in the Records, Geological Survey of India, 27, Chow Linghee, Calcutta.

PATEL, Vallabiblia Jhaverbhai, Bar-at-Law. Born of a Pathdar family at Karamsad nean Nadad; Matre olated from the Nadad high school, passed bistatet Pleader's examination and began practice on the criminal side at Godhra, went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Almedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr M. K. Gaudhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad Came into prominence as a Satyagraha leader first at Kara and then in the Nagpir national flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli no-tay campaign. On suspension of non-co-operation movement and incurrenation of Mr. Gaudhi, joined Ahmedabad Municipality for the first time and became its President, 1927-28. Additiss Bladra, Ahmedabad.

PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO, B.A., LL.B., b. 16 May 1873, m Mrs Shantabar Patkar Educ: Epplaistone High School and Elphinstone College, Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellats Side in 1897; Was appointed Government Pleader in 1913 and continued as such till July 1923, Selected in November 1923 Member of the India Bar Committee appointed by Lord Reading, which made its report in Feb 1924 and resulted in the enactment of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926 Appointed Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, in July 1926 and confirmed as permanent Judge, Nov. 1926; appointed to act as officiating Chief Justice in June 1931, retined in 1933, elected Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931 Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, July 1932. Address: Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATRO, RAO BAHADUR ANNEPU SIR PARASHU RAMADASS, KT. (1924); K ('1 E. (1935). High Court Vakil, Ganjam; landholder Member of the Madras Legislative Council

connected with the working Local institutions Self-Government rmal 11) areas for over a quarter of a century. Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Conterence, Delhi, 1930, President South India Liberal Conference, 1927, President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin), Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932. also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parhamentary Committee on Indian Retorms 1933 Delegate to the League of Vations Geneva, 1931. Publica-tions Biral Economics. A Study of Rmal Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies Address . Local Self-Government. Cosmopolitan Club, Madias.

PATTANI, Sig Prabitshankur Dalpatran, K Cl E., President of Connell, Bhavinagai State, 1930, Devan, Bhavinagai State 1902-12., Member of Exec Connell of Government of Bombay, 1912-1915, of the Imperial Legislative Connell, 1917, of the Imperial Legislative Connell, 1917, of the Imperial Legislative Connell, 1917, of the Connell of India, 1917-19 President, Connell of Administration 1919-1930, 6–1862. Educ Movis, Rajboth Bombay Address. Anantwadi, Bhavinagar

PATTERSON, THE HON ME JUSTIC DAVID CLARKI, BA (Cantab), Judge, High Cont-Calcutta b May 5, 1879 in Margarite Mather Atkinson Educ Oundle and Cambridge Vagnots Extentive and Judical posts in Bongal Address, High Court, Calcutta

PAVRY, DASTURN SAREB CURSLITH ERACHIL. First High Priest of the Fasali Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920, Order of Ment from the Shah of Persia 1929, elected Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society, 1930, received Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost scientific and learned socie-ties, including the society d Ethnographic de Paris, 1931-33, presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, comprising essays and researches on Oriental languages therature, history, philosophy and art by seventy emment scholars from seventen different countries, and published in England by the Oxford University Press, b 9 April 1859, sons, three, daughters, three Education Public and private schools, Navsiii Ordained into Zoroastnan priesthood, 1871, first Principal of the Zend-Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroistrian Theological Semmaty) at Navsati, appointed, 1889, High Piest of the Paisis at Lomala, elected, 1912 Founder and trustee of the Bazmi, Jashané Raze Hormazd (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge), also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Final (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zotoastrian Community) Publications, Rich Zartheshti (a Zoroastrian Categorius), Prophysical (1997) Catechism), Bombay, 1901, second edition 1931; Tarrkate Zarthoshti (Zoroastnan Ceremonals), Bombay, 1902. Second edition 1932; Vanza Klimshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoioastnan Subjects), Bombay, 1904; Resills, Khurshed (Essays and Addresses on Zoroastnan Subjects) Parts 2/3, Bombay, 1917. 1931; Zarthoshti Sahitiya Abhyās (Zoroastrian Studies), Parts 1, 2, Bombay, 1922, 1928; Itanian Studies, Bombay, 1927, many articles on Zotoastrian subjects in Gijarati newspajers and joninals. Address; Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, FARBUN DASTER CURSETJI, Chief Ragmeer, North Western Railway (retned), Greated C1 E, 1930 Eddesteson of Dasturji Saluch Cursetji Elachji Pavry Edweatton Eliphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill Associate and Fellow of Cooper's Hill Appointed Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway, 1900, Executive Engineer, 1908, Superintending Engineer, 1924, Address. Office of the Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.

PAVRY, JAL DASTORC, MA, Ph D, Orientalist and Author, b 27 Aovember 1899, Educ.; Elphanstone College, 1916-18; St Xavier's College 1918-20; B A, with Honours, Bombay University, 1920. Fellow of St Xayler's College and of Mulla Frioz Madressa, 1920-21; M A and Ph D with Distinction of Columbia University, 1922 and 1925, respectively; bellow of Columbia University, 1924-25; Travelled extensively in Europe and America, 1925-26 Appointed University Examiner in Avesta and Pahlavi on return to India in Went to England in 1927 on a scholarly and religious mission. Dehvered numerous public lectures at various centres of learning in England and in foniteen other countries on the Continent, 1927-30 Upon the establishment in London of the Zoroastrian House with the Hall of Prayer, and the completion of the scholarly work in England, retained to India in 1930 Delivered a number of public lectures in Bombay and various other centres of learning in Northern India in 1931 Visited Europe again in 1932 for the completion of a literary project. Received in audience by Signor Mussolint in Rome May 1931 - Retirined to Bombay from London overland in October 1934, after visiting Russia, Persia and Afghanistan. Received in audience by the Shah of Persia m Teheran (August 1931), and by the King of Aighanistan in Kabul (September 1934). Chanman of the Religion Section, Inter-Collegiate Club (International House), New Conggare Cini (International Ironse), New York (1921-25) Hon Treasner, Hindinstan Association of America (a nation-wide organization), New York (1921-25) Editor of the "Hindinstant Student", New York (1921-25) Member of Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, University of Bombay (1926-29), of the Mulla Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928), of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London since 1930), of Columbia University Club of London (Since 1930), and of Cama Oriental Instrute since 1931. Member of the Book Committee, Parsi Purchayet Since 1931. Member of the International Committee of the All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre at Geneva (since 1928), of the Association des Messages, Paris since 1939, and of the Institute for Hyperphysical research (New York since 1933), Delegate to the World Conference for Interna,

tional Peace through Religion (Geneva, 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1928), to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lond.), 1929, and to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1931), President of Columbia University Club of Bombay since 1931. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies. Publications The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926); The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1926); Yashte Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinauces (Bombay, 1927), edited the volume of Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetji Erachji Pavry." being the work of seventy emitnent scholars from seventeen different countries (London 1934), The life and Teachings of Zoroaster (London, 1934), Spinghal Unity of Mankind (Paris, 1934), Parisec Religion and World Peace (New York 1934), and numerous attices of Circums Address Sunama Houses, Malbar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI., J.P. (Bombay); L.B.C.P. (London), L. M. & S. (Bombay); L.M. (Dublin), Captain (I.M.S.) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Hon. Presidency Magte.; medical practitioner, Bombay, b. 15 October 1860. m. 1876. Educ.: Sir C. Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa High. School; Navan Arthusol Madress High School; Grant Medical College of Rombay, Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital. Cricket Career. The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895. Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler. Played for twenty-nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubileo in 1910, and captained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913. Divisional Surgeon and Examiner, St. John's Ambulance Division Has been the Charman of the Parsl Selection Committee since 1915, President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1832 and 1834.

Public Life . Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-President of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dirshaw M. Petit Gymnasium in Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Ploneer Battalion; Hon. Treasurer of Jame Centenary Fund; Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society; President of M.O.C. of 51st Bombay Scout Troop; Vice-President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of the Scout Committee. Unit Hon Science. Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Bombay Scout Assocition and Charman of the Scout Committee; Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Associations Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897; A Trustee of Dr. Glmi Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School; A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium, Lite Member of Mazdayasni Mandal, Bulsara Class, Y.M. P.A., and Khorshed Mandal; Chairman of Parsi Scout Federation and Parsi Purity League and Zoroastrian Band Executive Committees, President of the "Zoroastrian Orchestra"; Joint Hon. Secry., "Parsi Bekarl Fund." Publications: Parsi Cricket; Physical Culture; The Team Spirit in Cricket; Radlo Talks on Boxing among the Parsis, "Scouting", "Health" and "100 First-Aid Dont's". Clubs: Parsi Gymkhans, Willingdon Sports Club and Ripon Club. Address: Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay.

PAVRY, Miss Bapsy, M.A., Author and Litterateur. b 25 December 1906. Educ. Cucen Mary High School and St. Kavier's College, Bombay; M.A. with Distinction, Columbia University, New York Visited England every year, since 1924. Travelled extensively in America, 1925. Presented at Their Majesties' Court in 1928. Travelled extensively in Europe, 1926, 1928 and 1934. Delegate to the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928. Visited Rome, and was received in andience by Signor Mussolini, May 1934. Made the overland journey from London to Bombay to visit Russia, Persia and Alghanistan Received in audience by the Shali of Persia in Teheran, August 1934, and by the King of Afghanistan in Kabul, September 1934. Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-34 in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of Mercy, St. George's Hospital, Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroys' Indian Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockland settlement. University College Hospitals, Victoria Hospital, Plaistow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology. Member of the Primrose League of Great Britain, British League of Mercy British Federation of University Women, British Indian Union, International Theatre Society of London, also of the Bombay Work Gulld, and of several other Associations and Societies. Publications: The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shahnama of Firdasu (Cambridge, 1930); and many articles on Iranan subjects in popular and scientific journals.

PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b. Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross, Order of the Crown; Knight Commander, Order of Leopold. Address: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIGARA, KHAN BAHADUR KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI, C.J.E., b. 24 Nov. 1877. m. Avanbaı,
d. of Mr. Jehangirshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkhan. Educ: Surat and Bombay.
Started career as Sub-Inspector of
Police in Bombay City C.I.D. and gradually
went through all grades of the City C.I.D.
Was promoted to Indian Police Service in
1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner
of Police in charge Special Branch of the
Bombay C.I.D. Received medal of the Royal
Victorian Order from H. I. M. the KingEmperor, 1912; created Khan Saheb, 1912;

Khan Bahadur, 1916, Kaisar I-Hind Medal, First Class, 1923, appointed Justice of the Peace 1924, appointed Companion of the Imperial Service Order, 1926; appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1931, C.I.E., 1933. Address: 2, Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PETIT, JEHANGIR BOMANJEE, Meichant and millowner. b. 21 Aug. 1879. m Miss Juliec Sprabjee Patuck, M.B.E. Kaisar-1-Hind Strablee Pattick, M.B.E. Kaisar-i-lind Silver metallist. Educ.: Fort High and St. Xavier's Institutions J.P. merchant and mill-agent; Member. Bombay Municipal mui-agent; Member, Bombay Muniqual Corporation, and The Bombay Improvement Trust Board, 1901-1931; Bombay Pev-dopment Board and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association (President, 1915-16 & 1928-29); Indian Merchants (Juanber (President, 1919-20) and Indian Industrial Con-(Fresident, 1918); Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Assocn; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Trustee of Parsec Panchayat, Founder and Managing Director of The Indian Daily Mail (1923-1931), Founder and President of the B.D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Indian Economic Society, Bombay Progressive Association, and New High School for Girls (Bombay), Founder of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Victoria Memorial School for the Bland, Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1902-1922); Member of Bombay Legislative Council (1921-1923 and 1927-34), Excise Committee (1921-24); Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-1917); Industrial Disputes Committee (1921), the University Reforms Committee (1924), and the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1931. Address Mount Petit, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

PETMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, C.I.E. b. 9 September 1866. m. 1926, Amy, widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt. Telegraphs and d. of Rev. Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Latchingdon, Essex Educ.: Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge; Advocate, Calcutta H. Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1892; Government Advocate, Punjab, 1909; Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug. 1920 and from Oct. 1920 to Feb. 1921. Founder and First Master of the Lahore Hunt, 1903. Publications: "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department"; "P. W. D. Contract Manual" (Revised Edition). Address: Lahore.

PETRIE, Sir David, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., Chairman, Public Service Commission, India, since August 1932. b. 1879 Educ. Aberdeen Univ. Ent. Ind. Police, 1900; Ast. Dir., C.I.D., Simla, 1911-12; Spec. duty with Home Dept., 1915-1919; on special duty with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 1921; on staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1921-22; Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore; Member of the R. Common on Public Services, 1923; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department Government of India, 1924-31; appointed

Member, Public Service Commission, India, April 1931. Charman, Indiau Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, and Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India of St. John Ambulance Bigade Overseas; Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, 1933. Address: c/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

PITKEATHLY, SIR JAMES STOTT, Kt., C.M.G., C.T.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Chlef Controller of Stores b. 10 Nov. 1882. Joined the service. 1909 as electrical inspector, electrical engineer, 1911. C.V.O., 1911. on military service, 1916-1919. Asst. Director of Works. Electrical and Mechanical Sections, Mesopotamin, 1916. C.L.E., 1920. Clinet Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, 1922; on foreign service under Ceylon Government, 1928, C.M.G., 1930. Knight hood, 1930. Address. The Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Simila and Dellin

POCHKHANAWALA, Sir Sorabii Nusserwanji, kt., J. P. Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910; Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd. b. 9 Aug. 1881. m. Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji Educ: New High school and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years, founded the Central Bank of India. Was appointed member of the Government Securities Reliabilitation Committee by the Govt. of India in 1921; appointed Charman, Ceylon Bankking Commission, April 1934, Created Knight, June 1934, Addiess. Bueila Vista, Marine Panade, Worth, Sombay.

OPE, MAJOR-GENERAL SYDNEY BONTON, D.S.O. (1916), C.B. (1939), Legion d'Homeur (France), 1917, b. 9th February 1879 m. Dorothy Ashby Damel, 1925, Educ. St. Panl's School and Christ's College, Cambridge Jonned 18th Royal Irish, 1901; 58th Rolles F.F. (I.A.), 1904, N.W. Frontier of India, 1908 (operations against Mohmands); Staff College, 1914, Great War, France, 1914 to Dec 1917, Palestane, 1918 to 1919. Brevet of Lt.-Colonel, 1919, Brevet of Col., 1921; Commandant, 49th Hyderabad Regiment, 1924, Commandet, Razmak Brigade, 1926, Major-General, 1930, Commander, Waziristan District, 1931, D.V. A. Q.M.G.S. Command 1934, Colonel 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 1931

POSA, MAUNG, I.S.O. (1911), K.S.M. 1893. b. Toungoo, 13 May 1862. Educ.: St. Paul's R.C.M. Sch. Toungoo Asst. to Civil Officer; Niugyai Column II, B. Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87; Burma Medal with clasp, 1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial Ser. since 1911. Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma, Jan. 1996. Also to three Viceroys, 1898, 1901, 1908; Dist Judge, 1918. Retned, June 1918. Asst. Dir. Recruiting, July to Iec. 1918. Mentioned in despatches. Address: Thaton.

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt., B.A., Ll.B., Advocate (O.S.) b. May 1874 m. Ranaban d. ol Mi. P. B. Pradhan retired Assistant Engineer. Educ. B. J. High School Thana, Eliphinstone College, and Govt Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana; became, Public Proscentor of Volaba, 1907, resigned in 1920, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President, Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years, was one of the Directors of Thana Dt. Co-operative Credit Bank; President, Thana Dist. Boy Scouts Movement; is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasenai Kavastha Prabhii community, elected at the Indoer Parishad, elected in 1926 by the Thana and Hombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Ruid Constituency, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28, Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-1932 Created Kunghi in Jime 1931 (Birthday Honour Jist), Address Balvant Bag, Thana; Labinnin Road, Gamdey, Bombay, Bombay, Tombay.

PRAMATHANATH, BANERJEA, Professor Dr. M.A. (Call). D Sc Econ (Lond), Barrister at-law, Minto Professor of Economics, Calentta University since 1920. President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calentta University. b November 1879 Educ.\* at Presidency College, Calentta, and London School of Economics, England Professor in the Bishop's City, Ripon and Scottish Clinich Colleges, Calentta, 1905-1913, Delegate to the Congress of University; Oxford, 1921. Member, Bengal Legis. Connect, 1923-30. Fellow Calentta University; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calentta University, 1929-30. President, Bengal Economic Society since 1927, President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930. Publications A study of Indian Economics, (First Edition, 1911); Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India. A History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, and Provincial Finance in India, India. Addiess. 3, Asutosh Silk Lanc, Calentta.

PRASAD, GANESH, M.A. (Cantab.), D. Sc.; Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Calcutta University; Life President of the Benaies Mathematical Society; President, Calcutta Mathematical Society; Patron, Allahabad University Math. Associ b. 15th Nov. 1876. Educ.: Ballia; Allahabad, Cambridge; Gottingen, Member of Court, Connerl and Senate, Hindu Univ (1924); Member of Court, Executive and Academic Councils and Faculty of Science, Allahabad Univ.; Pellow of Calcutta University and Vice-President, Indiva As-ociation for Cultivation of Science; Member of the Senate and Ex-Council, Agra University Publications: "Constitution of Matter and Analytical Theories of Heat." (Berin, 1903) text-books on Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus (London, 1909 and 1910); "Mathematical Research in the last twenty years"

(Berlin, 1922); "The place of partial differential equations in Mathematical Physics" (Calcutta, 1924); "An Introduction to the theory of elleptic functions and higher transcendentals" (Calcutta, 1928); "Lectures on recent researches in the theory of Fourier series" (Calcutta, 1928) and many other original papers published in the mathematical and scientific journals of England, Germany, Italy and India during 1900-1924 Address: 2, Sama vaya Mansions, Corporation Street, Calcutta; and 37, Benares Cantt.

PRASAD, The Hon, Justice Sir Jwala, B.A., Ll. B., Pulsne Judge, Patna High Court, since 1916: Acting Chief Justice, 1921. b. 25th March 1875, son of Babn Sahay, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Bhardara, Pregana Behea, Bihar and Orissa m. 1888, d of Munsif Mangul Sen Singh, Zammdar and retired Dy. Commissioner. Educ Arrah Zillah School, Patna College, Calentta University: Muir Central College and Allahabad University. B A 1st Class Honours and Jublee Medallist 1893, LL B, and Jublee Bursary 1895. Vald, Calentta and Allahabad High Courts, Government Pleader, Shahabad, 1903. Vice-Chairman, Local Board, 1904. Member of Shahabad District Roard, 1904. Secretary of Government Arrah Zillah School, 1908, Founded Purdah Girls' School at Arrah, 1913, Inaugurated Zillah School Boarding House, 1913. Fellow of Patna University. Member of Syndicate and of the Faculty of Land and Board of Examiners in Law. President, League of Educationists. President, All India Kayastha Conference 1915, President, Behar Young Men's Institute; Rai Saheb, 1913; Rai Bahadur, 1915. Ag Chief Justice in 1922, 1924 and 1926. Ag. Chief Justice in 1921, 1924 and 1926. Ag. Chief Justice 1931. Address. Patna.

PRASAD, HON'BLE KUNWAR SUR JAGDISH, kt (1935), C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Ovon.), O.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1923), C.S.I. (1931). Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council b. Jan. 17, 1880. Educ. Allahabad Umversty, Lancoln. College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector 1903-1919, Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920. Secretary to Government, U.P. 1927-1931. Resigned Indian Civil Service April 1933. Home Member to U.P. Government 1933, Member Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935. Address. Delhi and Simla.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., b. 3 Dec. 1884. Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta, Vakil, High Court, till 1929. Professor, Univ Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16, Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; resigned in pursanare of non-co-operation resolution., Secretary, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920; Registrar, "Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920; Registrar, "Bihar Vidvapith," founded Patna Law Weekly, Charmann, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922. President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October, 1934. Address; Patna.

PRYCE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY BDWARD AP RHYS, K C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., P.S.C., Indian Army. b. 30 Nov 1874 e s. of late Lt.-Col. Douglas Davidson Pryce, Indian Army, of Penns Rocks, Withyham, Sussex. m Ahee Louisa Pughe, d of R F. H. Pughe Esq., two sons. Edac 'Trintx Coll. Glenalmond and R M C. Sundhurst 2nd Lieut Indian S.C., 1895, 2nd Lieut Indian Army, 1896; Leut. 1897, Captain 1994. Major 1913, Lieut Coll (Brevet) 1916, (Subst) 1918; Coll (Brev) 1919, (Subst) 1920, Major-General, 1925; Lieut-General, 1931, G.S.O. 2, India, 1912-11, D.A. Q M G, France, 1914-15; A A, and Q M.G. Home Forces (Temp.), 1915; G S O I, Home Forces and Fiance, 1915-17; Bing Commander, France, 1917-18. Served Tybet 1903-04, (Med.dt); (despatches seven times, crory de Gnerro Belge) Commandant, Semor Officers' School, India, (Temp.) Col. Commandant, 1929-1930, G.O.C. Deccan District, India, 1929-1930, G.O.C. Deccan District, India, 1929-1930, G.O.C. Deccan District, India, 1913-32; Appointed Master-General of the Ordinance in India 1934. Address: Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi and Smilla.

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHADAMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF. 6, 1922 Installed 19th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,479 sq under and population of 100.591 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centanics. Sainte 11 guis. Address. New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PUDUMJEE, NOWROJEE, 1st Class Sardar of Decean, Bombay, C.I.E. b. 1841, Educ.. Poona Coll. under Sir Edwin Arnold, war ment. of Bombay Leg. Council; Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. Address: Pudumjee House, Poona.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Sm, Kt (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.B. Cotton Merchant. b. 30th May 1879. Educ.: Elph. Coll-Bombay. Member Indian Retrenchment Committee; Governor, Imperial Bank of India; Member, Royal Commission on India; Currency and Finance (1926), Delegate to Bound Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association Address. "Sunceta" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

RADHAKRISHNAN, Str. S., Kt. (1931), M.A., D. Litt. (Hon.), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. b. 5th Sept. 1888. Educat the Madras Christian College; For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930. Publications. Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore; The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy; Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy; Philosophy of the

Upanishads; The Hindu View of Life; The Religion we need; Kalki, or the Future of Civilbation; "East and West in Religion on "An Idealist View of Lite" article"; Indian Philosophy in Encyclopaedia Britannica, and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind, International Journal of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc. Address: University, Waltair.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, Kt. (1932): Ba1-at-Law, J.P. Educ: Decean College, Poona and University College, London, Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892; Practised for some years at the Privy Conneil. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the Nineteeth Century, The Times, and The Pall Mall Guzette; holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal Einst elected to Bombay Council 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and 1-cappointed Minister, Bombay Government in Sov. 1930, resigned in 1932. Address: Poona

RAHIM, THE HOV, SIR ABDER, MA. (1919).

K C S I. (1921) President Legislative Assembly b September, 1867 m Nisar Fatima Begium. Educ Government High School, Midmipore, Presidency College, Chlcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-05, Fellow, Madrias University since 1908 Member of the R Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madrias, July October 1910 and July to October 1919. Publication: "Principles of Midmonedan Jurispindence" Member, Executive Conneil, Government of Bengal, 1920-25, Member, Bengal Legis Conneil, 1925-29, Lender of the Bengal Missim Party; Mimster on two occasions for short periods; Member, Legis, Assembly 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; now leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in Bigland. Address; 217, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL BRAHIM, B.A., J.P., President, Indian Tarrill Board, Merchant (Messals, Fazalbhat Ibrahim and Company, Linnted) b. 21st. October 1895 m. Jainabhal, d. of Albaahoned Fazalbhov. Educ St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay. Member, Bombay Minnepal Corporation, 1919; Member, Schools Committee, 1920, its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1926, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921, Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922, Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Gity, 1922; was appointed by Government of India on Bombay Securities Committee: Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chanber since 1921; Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association: representative of the Corporation on B. B. & C. I. Rallway Advisory Council; Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member, Standing Finance Com-

mittee for Railways, Railway Board; Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, Bombay President, Urdu Teachers' Conference, Director, Sultana Cotton Manufacturing Co, Director, Tata Construction Co, Ltd.; represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U. P., Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Minonities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tianways Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Coporation; Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association, London Member, Legislative Assembly 1926-1930 appointed Member of the Indian, Tariff Board, 1930 Appointed Ag President Indian Tariff Board, November 1932 Address; Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Font, Bombay, Roadser, Science, 1940, 1941

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
 G.B E. (1935), b. May 1862; Joined his elder brother.
 Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahmutoola in 1892; President of Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation 1899; Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from 1898; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1912, President, Fiscal Commission 1921; Member of Bombay, Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council 1923-1926; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

RAJA TRIBITOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A. L.L. B., Dewan, Porbindar State, b. 6. November 1893, m. Miss Tiralaxim R., Khandedia, Educ Bahadurkhanji. High. School, Junagad Bahanddin College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay and Goxt. Law School, Bombay, Lecturer in History in Wilson College, 1914-16, Naib. Dewan and Sarnyayayadhish, Wankaner State, 1917-1920. Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State. 1920-21; Hizur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-1930; appointed Dewan, Lunawada State, 1930. Appointed Foreign and Political and Fluance Minister, Bikaner, January 1933, reverted to Lucywada July 1933; appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August 1934, Address; Porbandar State, August 1934, Address; Porbandar (Kathlawar).

RAJAN, THE HON. MR. P.T., B.A. (Ovon.). Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Minister of Public Works, Government of Madras. b. 1892. Educ: Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus Colloge, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura. Is a member of the Uttamapalayam Mudaliar family. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) consti-

tuency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls; fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F.; a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. Address: "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJWADE, MAJOE-GENERAL, RAO RAJA GANPATRAO RAGHUNATH RAJA MASHRAI-KHAS BAHADUR SAUKAT-JUNG, C.B.E., A.D.C., Army Member, Gwahor Govt., and Inspector-General, Gwahor Army; Member of the Council of Regeney; ranks as First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency and in U.P. of Agra and Ondh. b. Jan. 1884. m. Dr. Miss Nagnbai Joshi, d. of Sir Moropant Joshi of Nagpur. Educ: Victoria College. Address. Gwaltor.

RAMADAS PANTULU, V., B.A, B.L., Advocate, Madras. b. Oct. 1873. Educ., Advocate, Madras. b. Oct. 1873. Educ., Madras Christian College, Member, Council of State since 1925, Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1928; President, Madras Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd., President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Member of Senate Madras University, President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and All India Co-operative Banks Association and All India Co-operative Institutes' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London; Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in September 1934 in London, Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee, Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee Publications: Commentarics on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). Address Farlatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London). Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. b. 1894. m. Kamlabai d. S. Krishna lyer of Tiruvarur. Educ: Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. Publications: "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India"; "Law of Sale of Goods in India." "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act" Address: Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandaipet Street, Madura, S. India, S. In

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, Kt... M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. LL.D., (Glasgow) and (Bombay); Hon. D.Sc. (Calcutta), (Benares), (Daoca), (Madras) and (Paris) F.R.S. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) Director, Indian Insti-

tute of Science, Bangalore. b. 7th November 1880. m. Lokasundarammal. Educ: A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dapt. 1907-17. Path Prof., Calcutta Univ., 1917-33; Hon. Scery., Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. 1919-33; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; President, Indian Science Congress, 1928; Mateucei Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal Hon. Mem. Ind Math. Soc. Indian Chemical Society, and Patha Med. Assoc., Hon. Fellow, Zurich Physics, California Investigations of Ulbrations; Theory of Bowed Instituments, Molecular Diffraction of Light, Music Instruments; X-ray Studies; and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which was established by him and the Pittish and American journals; President, Indian Academy of Science, 1934 Addiess Indian Institute of Science, 1934

RAMACHANDRA RAO, DEWAN BAHADUR SIR M., Kt (1935), B.A., B.L., Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, Advocate, Jligh Court. b. Sept. 1868 m. M. Viyyamma. Educ. at Presidency College, Madras. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1910-1923; Member, Legis. Assembly, 1924-26. Member of the deputation of the All-India Moderates in 1919 and Member of the Lytton Committee on Indian Students, 1921, Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1924; President, Prolibition League 1926; President, All-India States Subjects Confee., 1927; Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930. President, Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, 1930. Publications: Development of Indian Polity. Address: Ellore, Madras Presidency; and, 40, Edward Ellist Road, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMAKRISHNA REDDI, THAMBALIAPALLE NALIAPA REDDI, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Vakil. b. Aug., 1890. m. Syannalamma. Educ: Christian College, Madras, and Law College, Madras, Vice-President, Taluka Board, Chittoor; Member, District Board, Municipal Board, Chittoor; Hon. Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittoor; Secretary, Dist. Co-operative Federation, Chittoor; President, Temple Committee Chittoor; President, Taluka Board, Madanapalle, Member Legislative Assembly, since 1930. Secretary, Democratic party, Leg. Assembly Address: Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, SIR CHETFAT P, K.C.I.E. (1925), B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1928); Member, Government of India, for Commerce and Railways. b. 12 Nov. 1870.

m. Sitalakshmi, d. of C. V. Sundram Sastri and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri. Educ: Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. English and Sanskit University Prizeman. Enrolled as Vakli, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923. For many cars member of the Madras Corporation and

Standing Committee; Fellow and Syndic of Madras University; Trustee of various educational institutions. Secretary to Congress, 1917-18; connected with the National Congress intil 1918. Gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Com-mittees. Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act. Represented Madras Presidency at War Conference, Delhi. Returned to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras 1920. Advocate-General, 1920-1923. Member, Executive Council, 1923. Delivered the Convocation Address, Univer-sity of Madras, 1924; Senior Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, April 1925. Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a substitute delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927. Resumed practice at the Bar, March 1928 Appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States, April 1928; deli-vered the Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture to the Mysore University, July 1928. Appeared in the Patiala Enquiry for H.H. the Maharaja of Patala along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; Elected to the Legislative mananir Saprii; Elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency, 1929. Elected to the Council of State from Madrias Presidency, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee 1930. Law Mondon Council Committee, 1930. Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to H. H. The Mahataja of Travancore, Delivered the Delhi University convocation address, 1931; Tagore Law Lecturer, Cal. University, 1932, Member of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference, 1932; Member of Government of India for Commerce and Railways, 1932. Chairman of Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933; Delegate to the World Economic Conference 1933 Drafted a new Constitution tor Kashini, 1931, Publications Various pamphlets and articles on Financial and Literary topics Address: The Giove Cathodral, Madras; and DeLisle, Ootacamund.

RAMESAM, SIR THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VEPA, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 27 July 1875. m. Lakshminarasamma. Edue.: Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras 1900-1920; Goyal Vilau, Mylapore, Madras. Goyal Vilau, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUR, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH F AR ZAN D-I-DILEFEIR-I-DAULAT-I-NGLISHIA, MURHIS-UD-IDAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA, NAWAB SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG. b. 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded 20th June 1930. State has area of 892 54 square miles and population 464,919. Permanent Salute 15 Guns. Address: Rampur State, U. P.

RAMUNNI MENON, SIR KONKOTH, of Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochin, State, South India; Member, Coincil of State, Kt., cr. 1933, Diwan Bahadur, 1927, MA (Cantab), Vice-Chancellor, University of Madas; b Trichinr, 14 September 1872, m V. K. Kalliam Anina, of Trichin, two s. and one d Educ Maharaja; College, Eninakham, Presidency College, Madras, Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge Entered the Madias Educ Department 1898, Prof. of Zoology 1910, retuct 1927. Connected with the Madias Educ Department 1898, Prof. of Zoology 1910, retuct 1927. Connected with the Madias University since 1912, Vice-Chancellor 1928-34, Life Member of the Senate, nominated to the Madias Legislative Conneil on two occasions, represented the Madias University at the Congress of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chaiman, Inter-University Joard 1932-33, Vices-Chancellor, Madras University, since 1928, Address: Vepery, Madras.

RANCHHODLAL Sie Chinubhai Madhow-Lall, Socond Baronet, er. 1913. b 18 April 1906. s. of 1st Batonet and Sulochana, d. of Chumlal Khushairal. s. father, 1916. m. 30th November 1924 with Tanunata, d. of Javerial Buhakhiran Mehta of Ahmedabad (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetex). Herr Son, Udavan, b 25 July 1929. Address "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

RANGACHARLAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENRATA, B. A., B. L., C. I. E. (1925), since
1920. Vakil, High Court, Madras. b. 1865. m.
Ponnanimal, d. of S. Rajagopala Alyengar of
Srinangam Educ.: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly; Law Collego, Madras. Schoolmaster for 3 years; enrolled as Vakil,
High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law
Coll., 1898-1900; Member, Madras Corpn., since
1908; Member, Madras Legis. Council, 19161919; Member, Vindian Bar Committee; Mercantile Marine Committee; Esher Committee;
Elected Dy. President, Leg. Assembly
Member, Indian Colomes Committee on
deputation at London with the Colonial Office;
President, Telegraph Committee; 1921;
Member, Frontier Committee; Chairman,
Madras Publicity Board. Represented India
at the opening by H. R. H. the Duke of York
of the Federal Parliament at Camberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928. Vice-Chairman,
Madras Bar Council; Chairman, Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931. Publications
A book on Village Panchayats. Address.
Ritheidon House, Vepoty, Madras.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, BA, BL, b 29
June 1879 Educ. Christian and Law
Colleges, Madras Entered Government
Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Conneil
in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923,
1926 and 1930 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputy in
1924. Minister for Development, Madras,
December 1926 to March 1928, Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association,

Madras, from 1916, Hon. Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League, 1928 Joint General Secretary, Theosophical Society Indian Section, 1931-34. Member, Genera Council, Theosophical Society, 1934. Director, India Sugais and Reflucies Ltd., Hospeta, Minister for Development, Madras Publications Editor, "Prajabandhu," a Telinga Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate. Author of "Indian Villacionas it is" "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophist's Point of View Address. Theosophical Society, Advar, Madias, S., Hospet, S. India.

RANGNEKAR, SAIBA SHANKAR, B.A., LL B. Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Bombay, High Comb. b. 20th December 1878; Chie Presidency Magistrate, 1924, Acting Judge High Court, Bombay, 1926, 1927 and again in 1928, confliance April 1929. Address High Court, Bombay.

RANGOON, BISHOP OF (See Tubbs, the Rt Rev. Dr Norman Henry)

RAO, VINAYER GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913, called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French at the Biphinstone College, Bombay, b. 24 September 1888. m. Miss B. R. Kothare, d. of Mr. R. N. Kothare, Solicitor. Educ.: Elphinstone Middle School, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambudge; Grenoble University (France) Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917, Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1925. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (Jinc), Asstt. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time; joined the Educational Service; Prof. French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924. Justice of Peace 1927; Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation; E. Chauman of the Schools' Commissioner, Minnepal Boy Sconts. Association; Fellow of H. Bombay University, Second Licutenaria the University Trialing Corps.

RAU, RAGHAYNDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ). Financial Commussioner of Railways, 124 May, 1889. m. Satyabhama Ran. Edm. Anndaphr High School, Mangalore Gott College and Madras Chustian College. Latered the Indian Andit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination. After serving in various account offices, entered the Government of Indisecretariat Finance Department in 1921 After 5 years during which he was Understein Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the Department and was attached to the Lecommission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Because Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932.

Address · Railway Board, Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

R.Y., SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, KT., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph. D. (Cal.), P. 10th Prof. of Chemistry. Univ. Coll. of Sc. Calentta. b. Bengal, 1861, Educ.: Calcutta; Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc. 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ., 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. Address: College of Science, Calcutta.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR; see JEHANGIR.

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI)

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow) Editor, The Times of Indua, Bombay, 1907-1923, b. Bistol, 1872, m. 1901, Lilian, d. of John Humphrey of Bombay, Johned staff, Times of India, 1897; Sp. Correspdt., Times of India and Daily Chronucle through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jc. Hon. Sec. Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; Ex. Lt.-Col. Commig. Bombay L. H. Represented Westein India at Imp. Press Confer., 1909. Address The Times of India, Subsbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4.

REID, ROBERT NILL M V (Oxon), C.S. I (1934), C.1 E. 1930, Kaisert-Hind Gold Medal, 1924. Member of Eventive Council, Engal, since 1931 b. 15 July 1883 m. Amy Helen Dran v. 1999. Edwe: Malvern and Brasenose Coll, Oxford. I.C.S. 1996, arrived in India 1997, Asst. Magte., Bengal, Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R. O., 1916-19, Magte and Collector 1920-27, Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28. Commissioner, Rayshahi Division, 1930. Olig. Chief Secretary, 1930-31. Member of Executive Council, Bengalfrom Jan 1934. Address Writer's Buildings, Calcutta., The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolia.

REHLLY LIEUT COLONI, SIRBERNARDBAWION, K CM G (1934) CT E (1926), O B E (1918), Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief Aden, b 25th March 1882, Educ Bedford School, Joined Indian Army, 1902, entered Indian Political Department, 1908, served in India and Aden in various appointments Officialed as Political Resident, Aden, 1925 and 1926, and as Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931, Appointed as Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931, Appointed as Resident and Commander-in-Chief March 1931, and as Chief Commissioner Aden in April 1932. Appointed as His Majesty's Commissioner and Plempotentiary to His Majesty the Lyng of the Yemen in December 1933 and concluded a

treaty with the Yemen in February 1934. Address. The Residency, Aden.

REILLY, HENRY D'ARCY CORNELUS, Chief Judge of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, b 16th January 1876, m to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903) Educ. Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Indian Cavil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registian of the High Court, of Judicatine at Madras 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge 1916, Ag Judge, High Court of Judicatine at Madras, 1924, 1925, and 1926, Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927, permanent Judge, 1928. Address. Hillside, Palace Road, Bangalore.

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A., J.P. (Oct 1918), Dean, Vicariate of Bombay, (1929). Chaplain, St. Teicsa's Chapel and Principal, St. Teicsa's High School, since 1901. b. 9th August 1875. Educ: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Address St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgann, Bombay.

RESHIMWALE, KESHAVARAO GOVIND, B.A. (Allahabad), b. April 1879. Educ. 8t. Navier's High School, Bombay and Mim Central Collego Allahabad. Revenue. Training in Central Provinces, worked in Settlement Department as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907-08, then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in 1910, then in Revenue Department as Anni (Tehsidar), Subha. (Collector), Director, Laind Records, then as Settlement Officer. Was awarded the title of Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur at the Intibiday Diribai of H. H. The Mahataja Yeshwant. Rao Holkar 11, in 1930. Revenue Mimster, Holkar State, Retned, January 1933. Address. Nandlalpur Indoir City.

RICHMOND. Robbet Dample, C.I E (June 1932), Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, b 29 Oct. 1878 m. Montae, only d. of Su James Davy, K.C.B. Educ Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. Joined Indian Forest Service, Nov. 1901, served in various capacities including Principal, Madras Forest College, Asst. Inspector-General of Forests to Government of India, 1919-1922, Conservator of Forests, 1923, Chief Conservator of Forests, 1927, Retined 1932, appointed Member, Madras Services Commission Address. Madras Club, Madras

RIDLAND JOHN GALBRAITH, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, b 22 Ang 1884 m Margarte Baid Mirray, Educ George Watson's College, Edinorgh; Flve years with Union Bank of Sectiand, Edinburgh, joined Bank of Bombay 1906; appointed Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, 1926, Address: "Dunodin," Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RIVETT-CARNAC, HERBERT GORDON, b. 13 Feb. 1892, 3rd son of John Thurlow Rivett-Carnac, retired D. I. G. of Police.

m. June 1925, Cushla, er. d. of Lt.-Colonel Rt. S. Potthiger. Educ.: Bradicid Col. (Berks.) and R. M. C. Entered Army, 1911. Served during War on General Staff in Mesopotamia and as Asst. Political Officer, Amara; Foreign and Political Department, December 1923; Assistant Resident, Kolhapur; Assistant to A. G. G. Madras States Agency, November 1927; is Major, Indian Army, and British Trade Agent, Tibet and Assistant Political Officer, Sikkm Thereafter A. P. A. Southern States of Central India and Alwar, Maupur; Under-Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, Address: Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan.

RIVETT-GARNAC, JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy.
Inspr.-General of Police, Eastern Bengal and
Assam, 2nd s. of late Charles Forbes RivettCarnac, Bengal Civil Service, and gr. s. of
Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Governor of
Bombay, 1838-41. b. 1856. m. 1887, Rdith
Emily, d. of late H. H. Brownlow and has
four sons and one daughter. Entered
Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in
Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in Chin
Lushai expedition, 1889-90 (clasp): Address:
Shillong, Assam.

RIZVI, THE HON. SYED WAKII, AHMAD, B.A. LI, B., C.B.E. (1934), President, C.P. Loguslative Council, b. Nov. 1885. Educ. Government College, Jubbulpore, M. C. C. Allahubad and Moris College, Nagpui. Started practice at Ralpur as a High Court. Pleador and rose to the top; a staunch advocate of Hindu-Moslem unity; a nationalist in politics, entered Legis. Council. 1927., elected. President, Legis. Council 1931. Address: Rappir, C.P.

ROBERTSON, MAJOR-GENERAL, DONALD ELPHINSTONE, C B., D S O., Commander, Waziristan District, b 22nd Dec 1879 m, Eveline Catharne, d of Sir John Mille Edite. Radley and Sandhurst Joined Probyn's Horse in 1990, Chief Instructor, Cavalry School, 1921, A A G., Northern Command 1924, Commander, Jhansi Brigade, 1928, Director, Personal Services 1932 Addiess Flagstaff House, D LK., N W F Province.

ROERICH, PROFESSOR, NICHOLAS, K., Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislas, St. Anne and St. Vladimir; Commander First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star, French Legion of Honom Yngoslavian St. Sava I Cl. Grand Cross; Hon. President, Rerich Museum, New York, Hon President, Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Rerich, Bruges, Hon President, Permanent Peace Bamer Committee, New York (First World Contenence of Rorich Pact Union Edd Bruges, Sept 1931, Second Conference Bruges, Aug. 1932, Third International Peace Bauner Convention, Washington, Nov 1933). Hon. Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Artand Science, Vice-President, of Archæological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Autunine Paus, Hon. Protector and President of 71 Regrich Societies in the world. b. St. Petersburg, 10th Oct. 1874; s, of Konstantin Rogrich and Mario

V. Kalashnikoff. m. 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov, St. Petersburg; two sons. Educ: School of Law, University of St. Petorsburg; Studiod drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikeshine, also under Knindjy at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris. Professor of Imperial Archæological Institute. St. Petersburg, and Assistant Editor of Art, 1898-1900; Director School of Euconugerment, of Fine Arts in of School of Encomagement of Fine Arts in Russia, and President Museum of Russian Art, 1906-1916; Archaeological excavations of Krendin of Novgorod, exhibition and lecture tours in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and England, 1916-1919, came to United States, 1920, headed five years Art expedition in Central Asia, making 500 paintings and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and philosophy, 1923-1928, Routch Museum established in his honour in New York City, 1923, now containing over 1,000 of his paintings, nine (9) sections of Revich Museum established in Paris, Belgiad, Rigra, Benares, Bruges, Naggar Zagreb, Allahabad and Buenos Aires; 2,000 hers of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria Albert Museum, Stockholm nourg, victoria Albert Muselim, Stockholm Helsingki, Chicago Art Institute, Detioit Museum, Kansas Citv Museum, Omaha Museum, Tretiakov Gallery Moscow, Tripoli Museum, Buenos-Airos National Museum, Vatran etc., President, Founder of Urusvat Humalaya, Rosearth, Institute, Magnata Himalayan Research Institute, Naggar, Punjab, India, excavated prehistoric burial, Punjab, India, excavated prehistoric burial, Pundicherry, French India, 1930; Theatrical productions; Moscow Art Theatre; Covents Garden, Dhiaghlieff Ballet, Chicago Opera, Composers League, (Sacre de Printempts with Stravinski); Publications. Camplete works 1914, Adamant 1924 (also in Russian and Japanese), The Messenger 1925 (Advar-Madras) Paths of Blessing 1925, Humalaya 1926, Joya of Sikkin, 1928, Alta-Humalaya, 1929. of Sikkim, 1928, Altai-Himalaya 1920, Heart of Asia 1930 (also in Russian and Spanish), Flame in Chalter 1930, Shambhala 1930, Realm of Light 1931, Piery Stronghold (1933), Montographs on Regich by Rostislavov, Gldori, Serge Makovsky, (Toison d'Or), Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex Benois, Baltrushaitis, Remisoff, 1916 Alex Benois, Baitrushaitis, Remisoft, Himalaya Monograph, Corona Mundi Mono-graph, Vrais et Bonu, New York, Monograph 1932. Lafe Member of Bengal Aslatic Society Lile Member of Indian Society of Oriental Art: Hon, Member Maha Bodhi Society calcutta; Hon Member Bose Institute, Calcutta Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Calcutta Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Bhawan—Benares, Allahabad Museum, Bose Institute, Adyai Museum Madias, Tagore— Shantinikotan, Urisyati Institute-Naggar, etc. Address 310, Riverside Drive New York and Naggar, Kulu, Punjab.

ROUGHTON, Nocl James, B.A. (Oxon.) 1908, C.I.E. (1932), J.C.S. Govt, of Central Provinces, b. 25 Dec 1885, m. Muriel Edith Boas, Educ: Winchester and New College, Oxford, Jomed I.C.S. 1909 Central Provinces Commission; under Secretary 1918, Dy. Commissioner 1919, Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations 1920, Director of Industries and Registral Cooperative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India Department of Commerce, 1925, Finance

Secretary, C.P. Government 1928; Commissioner 1933, Chief Secretary 1933, Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934. Address: Nagpur, Central Provinces.

ROW, DIWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW RAMACHANDRA, C.S.I., b. 27 September 1871. Educ.: Trivandrum and Presidency College, Madras. Statutory Civil Service, 1890-92, transferred to Provincial Service; Collector; Registrar, Co-op. Ciedit Societies; Secretary to Govt. of Madras. Collector of Madras.

ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B.A. (Oxon), Hon. Mod. and Lit Hum., Plincipal, Robertson College, Jubulipore. b. Mar. 1, 1888.

m. Gwladys Irene Scotland. Education: Beaumaris Llandovery College and C.C. C. Oxon., Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1926; Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University, since 1924; 2nd Lieut., I.A.R.O. attached to 1st Vith Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919. Publications: A Gunde to General English (with N. R. Navlekar); Commentaries on Newman's "deea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories." Address: Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

ROWLANDSON, EDMUND JAMES, C.I.E. (1932), Commissioner of Police, Madias b. 27 Oct 1882. m. to Kate Millicent Laster Crookenden, d of It.-Col. Crookenden, R.A. Edue: King's School, Bruton, Somerset. Asstt Supdt. of Police, Guntur and Ganjam Districts; Dist Superintondent, Malabar; Principal, Police Training School, Vellore; Dist. Supdt., Chingleput, Asst. Inspector-General, Madras; Offg. Dy. Inspector-General, Colmbatore and Offg. Dy. Inspector General, Waltai; Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1930. Address. Madias.

ROY, Rr. Rev. Augustin, Bishop of Colmbatore 1904-1931. b. France, 1863. Addiess. Catholic Cathedral. Colmbatore.

ROY, SIR GANENDRA PROSAD, Kt. (1926), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers; b. 6 Feb. 1872 m. Merthas Goodeve Chuckerbutty. Educ: Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1894; Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1916 and Post master-General, Bengal and Assam, on 1st Feb. 1920; was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec. 1921 to 13th April 1922; Postmaster-General, Burgal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923; Dy. Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, from 24th Dec. 1923 to 29th Feb. 1924; Ch. Engineer, Telegraphs, from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug 1925, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27. Address: Simla.

ROY, RAI BAHADUR SUKRRAJ, Zaminder and Banker, Member of Legislative Assembly. b. 28 Sept. 1878. Educ: Bhagalpur, Had been Municipal Commissioner for 15 years of Bhagalpur Mincipality; an Hon. Magistrate for about 30 years, Member, Legis. Council, Bhar and Orissa; a member of Council of State and at present member of

the Legislative Assembly; served as member, Advisory Board of E. I. Rallway, Calcutta. Donated Rs. 30,000 to Blagathur Municipality and Rs. 25,000 to the Patna University. Address: Roynibas, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Onssa).

ROY, SURENDRA NATE, SASTRA VACHASPATI, B.A., B.L. (Calcutta Univ.); Vakil, Iligh Court, Calcutta, and Landholder. 6. April 1862. Educ.: 8t. Xavier's College; Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883; enrolled Advocate, 1924; elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897; has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900; Member, Dist. Board of 24 Pergunas from 1916-1922; elected Member, Bengal Legis. Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at subsequent elections; elected by the Members of the Hengal Iegis. Council as President of High Prices Committee; elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt, from May 1921 to Nov. 1922; introduced the Bengal Irigary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis. Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919; elected Member of Isengal Legislative Council from 1913-1929; was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal, for nine years; was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science: nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman; served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council; is Sceretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Sceretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Sceretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Sceretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Sceretary of Bengal Legislative States of India.", a History of the Native States of India.", a Local Self-Government In Bengal; Financial Condition of Hengal; "Suggestions for the Soution of the present Economic problem," etc. Address: Behala, Calcutta.

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FERDBRIC, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon.), 1920, O. B. E., 1920 C. B. E. (1923) Personal Asset, to H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb formerly Foreign Member, Patiala Cabinet, Johnt Dhector of Indian Princes Special Organisation. Membre Associe of the International Diplomatic Academy of France, b. 10 July 1891. M. 1923, Freda e. d. of Frederick Chance: two s. one d. Educ.: University College, Oxtoid; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome, Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxtoid; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome, Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxtoid, 1912; travelled Canada and U.S.A. 1913; Fellow of All Souls, 1912; attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1916. Professor of Modern Indian History, Allababad University, 1915-1919; os special duty with the Government of India, 1918-1921 in India, England and America; Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.B. H. the Prince of Waler, 1921-22: Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference, 1923; Director of Public Informa-

tion, Government of India, to end of 1925. Pollitical Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1925 and Substitute Delegate to the Assembly. Adviser to Indian States Delegation, Round Table Conference. Publications: History of the Abbey of S. Albans; Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material, Students Supplement to the Ami-t-Akburi. A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder India under Company and Crown; India in 1917-18; India in 1919; India in 1922-23, 33-24; 1924-25, General Editor, "India of Today" and India's Parllament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, seg. Address The Palace, Jammagar, Kathaward.

RUSSELL, LT.-COL. ALEXANDER JAMES HITCHISON, CB,E. M.A., M.D., Ch B., D.P.H., DTM, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of Indra b. 30th August, 1882. m Jessic Waddel Muir Eddic Dollar Academy, St Andrew's University, Cambridge University, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, Military Service, 1907-12. Prof. of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras, 1912-17; Director of Public Health, Madras, 1921-28, Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1929-31, Olig. Public Health Commissioner with Government of India, 1932. Publications. McNally's Santary Handbook for India, 1917, 5th and 6th Editions. 1923; Vanous publications on Cholera. Address Delhi and Simila.

RUSSELL, Sir Guthirie, Nt. (1932), B Sc, A M. Inst C E, M. Inst E (India), J P., Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon-Gol, N. W. Rly Regiment, Member of the Council of State. s. of the Rev John and Mis Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland. b. 19th Jan. 1887. m. Florence Heggie, d. of the late Rev. Peter and Mis. Anton, Kilsvth, Scotland. Educ. at Glasgow Acadomy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc., in 1997. Se ved Engineering Apprenticeship with Messes. Niven and Haddim, Cvil Engineers, Glasgow, in 1997-1910, and then joined the staff of the North British Railway. Appointed Asstt. Engineer, creat Indian Pennisula Railway 1913, Resident Juden Pennisula Railway 1913, Resident 1920; Deputy Agent Junot 1922, Controller of Stores 1923, services lent to the Ondh and Rohikhand Railway 1925, Deputy Agent Senior 1925, appointed offg. Agent, Great Indian Pennisula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent 1927, appointed Momber Engineering, Railway Board 1928, Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929. President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933-34. Address Government of India, Slimla and Delhi.

RUTNAGUR, SORABJI MUNGHRAJ, J.P., M.R.S A. (Lond.), Journalist and Technical Adviser. b. 21 January 1865. m. 7th Jan. 1893, Dhimbai M. Banaji. Educ.: Forth High School, Bombay and received practical training as mill manager in local cotion mills. Founder and Editor of the Indian Tettic Journal since 1890. Publications "Electricity in India" (1912). "Bombay Industries. The Cotton Mills" (1927) with an Introduc-

tion by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay; "Men and Women of India" (1908), published under the patronage of Their Excellences the Viceroy of India and the Governors of Bombay and Madras, John Editor, Indian Minneipal Journal and Sanitary Record (1900 to 1903). Member of the first Managing Committee of the "Bombay Sanitary Association" maugurated by H. E. the Governor in 1903 Nominated on the Board of Randra Minneiphity by Government for 1917-1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918. Author of several patented inventions and Direction of the Patents Department of M. C. Rutinagin & Co. Since 1820. Address. Petry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay.

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt. (1925), BA, CIE, b. 1 April 1857. Educ. Rajanau H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay Ent. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chibnis and Ch. Rev. Officer Kolhapur, Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926) Hon Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur 1931, Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Br; President of the Hakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur, Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. Address. Kolhapur, Shahnpuri.

SACHSE, FREDERIC ALEXANDER, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1935) C.I. E. (1930). Member, Board of Revenues Bengal. b. 27. Feb. 1878. m. Hilda Mangaret Gatey, d. of Joseph Gatey, K.C. Elue. Laverpool College and Canns College, Cambudge. Settlement Officer, Mynensingh and Director, Land Records, and Rev. Secretary. Publications. "Mynensingh District Gazetteer." Address. C/o. Gundlay & Co., Calcutta.

SADIQ HASAN, S., BA, Barad-Law, Member, Legist Assembly 1923-28, 1930-34 President of Messis & B. Shaik Gulain Hussin & Co., Carpet Mamfactiners, b. 1888. Educ Goyt College Labore and Gray's Inn, London. President, Anjiman Islamia, Amritsir, President, Literary Club, Amritsar, takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements. President, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1921-25. Presided over All-India Moslem Kashimii Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committee of Amritsar Miniepplity. Chairman, Bond of Directors, Muslim Bank, Lahore. Address Amritsar.

SAGRADA, RT. REV. EMMANUEL; Viear Apostohe of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of Trina since 1909 b. Lodi, 1860. Address. Toungoo, Burma.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., F. Inst. P.; Head of Physics Dept., Allahabat Univ. b. 1893 at Sconatali in Dacca Dist. Educ. Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta Lecture in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta, Univ., 1916. Premehand Roychaud Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial Colleg

- of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Benlin; Khaira Prof of Physics, Calcutta Univ. 1921-23; Prof of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923; Life Member of Astronomical Society of France Foundation Fellow of Inst of Physics; Fellow of Rov. Soc. (1927), Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, Com. 1927; Fellow, Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1930; tounded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President; 1931; Deam of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. 1931. Member, Quinquential Reviewing Committee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1930), Member of Governing Booty, Indian Research Fund Association; Member of Coment, Indian Science Congress, 1934, Director, Stalpore Signa Works Lid., Bihat. Publications On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918, on Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selectiv Radiation Pressure, 1918 Theory of Thermal Spectra, 1921-22, Explanation of Complex Spectra of Compounds, 1927; New X-rays, 1932; Author of a pamphlet "On the Need of a Hyystad Theory of Thermal Spectra, 1921-1927; New X-rays, 1932; Author of a pamphlet "On the Need of a Hydranile Research Laborators in Bengal "and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American. Author of a tectars on the Theory of Relativity, two text books on Hent Address Physics Laboratorics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
- SAHNI, RAI BARLAUR DAYA RAY, MA (1903), CTE (1935), b 1 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University, Lahore Lecturer in Punjab University 1903-4, appointed Govt of Judia scholar for training in Archaeology 1904. Asste Superintendent, Archaeological Survey 1910. Curator Provincial Museum, Lucknow, 1912. Superintendent of Archaeology in Kashimi (on deputation) 1913-17, Supid Archaeological Survey of India 1917-1925, Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India 1931. Publications (1) Catalogue of Museum of Archaeology at Samath, (2) Ginde to the Buddlinst Rums of Samath, (3) contributed two chapters to Sir John Marshall's Mohaipodato and the India Cylinston, (1) Annual Report Archaeological Survey of India for 1929-30 and annual reports of Circle Offices, (5) contributed many articles to publications of the Department and other learned journals (6) excavated many ancient sites in India including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab before Mohainodano was discovered Addiress. No 11, Akbai Road, New Delhi
- SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SARIB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHU DILEEF SINGH BAHADUR OB. 18 MARCH S91, Saccreded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. m. first to the d. of H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the d. of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur. Educ.: Mayo College. Aimer, Salute 11 guqs. Vice President All-India Kshatilya Mahasabha, President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kunukshetra Restoration Society. Addiess: Sallana, C. I.

- SAIVID ABDUR BAHMAN, KHAR BARADUR, M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar). b. 1864. Educ.: St. Francis de Sale's, Nagpur. Supit., Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad: Extra Asatt. Commissioner; Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Yeofmal: Per. Asatt. to Commissioner, Teofmal: Per. Asatt. to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission: Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards; Berar Mahomedan representative in C. P. Council Address: Akola.
- SAIVID MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR, BA, BA, BA, b. 1873, Educ Patua Collego and B N. Collego Began as a pleader in Bihar Sairff in 1896 and became a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court and poined the District Bar. Patra in 1998; in 1921 appointed Government Pleader at Patha, in 1925 became Advocate of Patha High Court and has been Momber of Bihar and Orsa Leeislativo Council since 1921; had been Minicipal Commissioner of the Patha City Minicipal Commissioner of the Patha City Minicipal Commissioner of the Board of Secondary Education for several years. Member of Patha District Board and President, Madrasa Examination Board. Was co-opted a member of the Civil Justice Committee. Address. Patha.
- SAKLATVALA, SIR NOWROJI BAPUJI, Kt. (1933). C. I. E. (1923), J. P., Chairman, Tata Sons, 14d b 10 Sept 1875, m. Goolbai, d. of Mr. Hornasij S Bathvala. Educ.: at St. Xavier's College. Chairman, Bomba, Millowners' Association 1916; Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly; representing Bombay Millowners' Association, 1922. Address: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
- SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M. L.C., B.A.,
   J.P., Director, Tata, Sons. Ltd. b. March. 1879,
   m. Moherbard, d. of Late Major. Divecha, J. M.
   S., Educ. at St. Xavier's College; Chairman,
   Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924. Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee,
   1920-30. and. 1930-31. Elected Member,
   Bombay Leg Connell, representing Millowners'
   Association, Bombay (Aug. 1931) Publicat ans.
   Ilistory of Willowners', Association, Bombay,
   Address. Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
- SALTER, MAICOLM GURNLY, B.A., Oxon 1910; M.A., 1933; I.1488, Pinterpal, Daly College, Indote b. 10 May 1887 Educ Cheltenham College and Heritord College, Oxford Master at Windester College, 1911. In Indian Educational Stavice since 1913. Great War Leut, CT. Capt), 12th Bengal Cavalry; Misopotania 1917-19, Assistant Master at Antehson College, Lahote 1920-23. Additions; Daily College, Indore, Central India.

## SAMALDAS, LALUBHAI-see LALUBHAI.

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LLB, High Court Pleader. Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union, (1929-1930) b 1889, m Miss Irasunnisa A. Jahl. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923); end 1931-32 and its General Secretary since 1932. Vice-Prestd., Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-ndia Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a non-moler of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26. Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Aujuman High School Institute since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Isar Association, Nagpur 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. Address: Sadai Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

- SAMTHAR, "H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BIR SINGH DEO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 8 Nov. 1865. S. 1896. Address: Samthar, Bundelkhand.
- SANKARANARAYANA AYYAR, S., M.A., B.L., Advocate, Tinnevelly, b. 14 May 1896. Educ: Presidency Coll., Madras-Law Colleges, Madras and Trivandrum, Graduated in Arts 1920, and in Law 1922. m. Rukmani Ammal of Kodangudi, Tanj. Dist. (1926) Zamindar of Sankaranagar and Nayinaragaram, Tinnevelly District, Proprietor of Kayatar Estate, Tinnevelly District, Winner of S.P.C.A. Gold Medal 1920. Special Lecturer, Elementary Teachers' Confec. at Tinnevelly, 1923. Chairman of the Reception Committee, first Tinnevelly Postmen's Confec., 1924. Witness, Tamil University Committee, 1927; Author of several articles on Metaphysics, Law and Education, as "Do Finite Individuals have a Substantive or an Adjectival Mode of Beling," "Maintenance to a widow—Quantum und Style of Life," "The Necessity for a Conscience Clause in Indian Educational Institutions," etc. Has contributed much to public discussion on the Madras Univ. Act, Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, and other enactments of the legislature. Address: Zamindar of Sankaranagar, Vannarpet, Tinnevelly.
- Sankaranagar, Vannarpet, Tinnevelly.

  SAPRU, Sir Tej Bahadur, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (1923), P.C. b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Agra (1923), P.C. b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Agra (2014), 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1918-19; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1918-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); Presdt., U.P. Political Confee., 1914; Presdt., U.P. Social Confee. (1913); Presdt., U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923);

- Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924. Publications: has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the Allahabad Law Journal, 1904-1917. Address: 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.
- SARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI, SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chief of Sarawans. Baluchistan.
- Baluchistan.

  SARKAR, Sir., Jadunath, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.C. (Bengal, 1929-32), M.A., (English Gold Medal), Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mouat Gold Medal). Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923); Mcmber of the Indian Hist. Record Comn. Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom-Br. R.A.S.) Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret. b. 10 December 1870. m. Kadambini Chaudhuri. Educ. Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Some time Univ. Profesor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928). Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). Publications: India of Aurangzeb; Statistics, Topography and Roads (1901); History of Aurangzlb; Stols; Shivaji and His Times: Mughal Administration; Studies in Mughal India; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya: His Life and Teachings; Economics of British India; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire; L, 2 Vols. Edited and continued W. Irvine's Later Maghals 2 Vols. Address: Auckland Road Datjeeling.
- SARMA, S. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil b. 4 April 1880. Educ: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly. Founded the Wednesday Review in 1905 and Asstt. Editor till 1917. Asstt. Editor and leader writer, Indu Prakash, Bombay, 1906-07; Leader-writer to the Madras Standard in 1911-12; Witness, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924), and Special Public Prosecutor to the Pudu Kotah Darbar in-charge of the Conspiracy case in 1931 and 1932. Publications: "Monetary Problems," "A Note on the Rise of Prices in India," "The Exchange Grists", "Towards Swaraj," "Economic Nationalism" and "Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India". Address: Teppakulam, P.O. Trichinopoly.
- SARVADHIKARY, SIR DEVA PRASAD, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), LL.D. (Aberdeen), LL.D. (St. Andrews), Suriratna (Navadwip), Vidyaratnakar (Dacca), Vidya Sudhakar (Bhattapalli), Bangaratna (Benares), Jana Sindhu (Purl). Advocate and Solicitor. Fellow, Calcutta University, Benares, Dacca and Delhi Universities; Dean, Faculty of Law and late Vice-Chan, and Dean; Faculty of Arts, Calcutta Univ.; late Memof Council of State, late member of Indian Legislative Assembly, and Bengal Council. b. 1862. m. 1883, Nagendranandini. 2 s. Nirmal (B.L.) and Nikhel (M.B.) and 3 d. Nalini, Nihar and Niraja. Educ.: Ramsheshwarpore, Sanskrit College, Hare and Howrah Schools: Presidency College, Calcutta. For

several years Mom. of Mun. Corpn. of Calcutta; Mom. of Imp. Lib. Vice-President, Calcutta Rotary Club, W.M. Lodge Anchor, and Hope. Trustee, Imp. Museum; Pres, various literary, social and philanthropic societies and President, Calcutta Licensing Board; Calcutta Temperance Federation, Anti-Smoking Society "The Refuge"; Calcutta, University Corps Committee. Incorporated Society of Law; Vice-President, Indian Association and National Council of Education. Sahitya Parishad, Asiatic Society, and President, Calcutta University Institute, Late Mem. Lytton Com. (Lond.) and Paddison Com. (South Africa) Representative of India Government on the League of Nations, Geneva. Has travelled much all over India, Europe and South Africa, Twice represented Calcutta Univ. at the Congress of the Univ, of the Empire, held in England. Hon Member, Bombay Incorporated Law Society; Chauman, Bharat Insurance Co. Lid. Calcutta; Charman, Bharat Insurance Co. Lid. Calcutta; Publications: "Notes and Extracts," "Three Months in Europe," "Prabash Patra," Travels in South Africa, Smurti Reha. Travels in Geneva, Sanatann, Thoughts and Problem, Pluses in Public Life Address: Prasadpur, 20, Suri Lane, Calcutta.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C. 1921; C.H. (1930). b. Sept. 22, 1869. Educ 'at Kumbhakonam. Started ife as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; snececled the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis, Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918; Member, Southborough Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Confec., 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Confec, on the reduction of naval armament during the same year Appointed Privy Councilior and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921; undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921, delivered the Kannala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29; Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1920. Address: Servants of India Society, Bombay or Poona.

SAUNDERS, THE RIGHT REW CHARLES JOIN GODFREY, M.A., Bishop of Lneknow b. 15th Feb. 1888. m Mildred Robinson Hebbleth waite; one s. and two daughters. Educ: Merchant Taylors' School, London: Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, Cuddeson College, Oxo Deacon 1910. Priest 1911, Diocese of Lucknow, S.P.G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1911-16, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918; Chakrata, 1921; Staff Chaplain,

Army Headquarters, India 921-24; Metropolitan's Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928; Bishop of Lucknow 1928. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad.

SAUNDERS, COLONEL MACAN, D.S.O., Offg. Director, Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India. 5. 9 Nov. 1881. m. Marjory. d. of Francis Bacon. Educ.: Malvern College; R.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col. 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and slege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Perstan Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mosopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Int-lligence Officer with Major-Gen. Dinisterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Cancasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Cancasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O. Bt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24. D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters 1924-29. Address: General Staff, Army Headquarters (India), Simla.

SAWANTWADI, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJE SHRI SIR KHEW SAWANT BHONSLE BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., (1934). b. Aug. 20th 1897 m. Princess Shri Lakshini Devi of Baroda, s. Yuvraj Shiwram Sawant, Educ.: Malvern College, England Served in the Great War at Mesopotabila from Oct. 1917 to March 1919; attached as Hon. Officer to 4/5th Mahratta Light Infantry. Address: Sawantwadi.

SAYED MOHAMAD, Sahibzada Sir, Mehr Shah Nawab; Member, Connell of State. Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25, elected twice as member of the Council of State; A delegate to the Round Table Conterence Address. Jalal, Pur Sharif, Jhelun District, Punjab.

SCHORIELD, ALERED, B. SC. (Beon), His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, b. 1889 m. Gladys Eleanor, d. of A. E. Hawkes, Birton-on-Trent. Edic. Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London, In business in Manchester, 1909-12, Lecturer in Economies, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18, Lecturer in Economies etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20, appointed to Inland Revenue. Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930, Publications. "Routine of Commerce." and "Commercial Practice.", Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M.A. (Cantab), Mediaval and Modorn Languages Tripos (1911), Principal, Prince of Walce's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. b. 14 March 1888. m. to Andrey, youngest d. of Colonel J. Scully. Educ: Mariborough College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, Appointed to the Chief's College Branch of the Indian Educational Service in 1912;

- Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912; Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, October 1921. Address. Prince of Wales's R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, U.P.
- SCROOPE, ARTHUR EDGAR, B.A. (1903) and Scholar, Jublin University (1902) High Court Judge, Patna b 24 January 1881. m Judith Agatha Hotwood. Edgar Clongowes Wood Collego and Trinity College, Publin. District and Sessions Judge, Bihar and Orissa, 1912-1922; Registrat, High Court, Patna, Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of Bihar. Address Patna, B.I.B.
- SEAL, Sir Brajendranath, Kt., M.A., Ph. D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Mysone University, 1920-30; Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Calentia Univ, 1914-1920 Extra Member of Council, Mysone Government 1925-26 b. 3 Sept. 1864 Educ. Gen Assembly's Institution, Calentia University' Del., Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; opened discussion at 1st Univ. Races Congress, London, 1921; Mem., Simila Committee for drawing up Calentia Univ. Reg., 1905; Charman, Mysone Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1922-23 Author of New Esays in Criticism, Memoir on Co-efficients of Numbers; Comparative Studies in Vaishnavism and Christianity, Race Origins, etc. Address: 98, Lansdowne Road, Calentia.
- SEN, JITENDRANATH, M.A.; Calcutta Univ. Sen. Prof. of Phy. Se., City Coll., since 1903. b. 1875. m. 1839. Educ: Hindu Sch.; Presidency Coll.; City Coll. and Sc. Assoc, Calcutta Publications: Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books. Address: City College, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
- SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E., (1924) LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. b. July 1866. m. Krishnagavri, d. of Nurtheram Rughnathdas, Govt Pleader, Ahmedabad. Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court; Bombay; Admitted as Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Bunther Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay. High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University 1917-1929. Address: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARI-LAL, C.I.E., Bar, at-Law, formerly Chief Prosidency Magistrate, Bombay, Ad iress: Bombay,
- SETH RAJA BISHESHWAR DAVAL RAY
  BAHADUR BSC, MLC, FCS,
  (London), M.R.A.S. (London), Taluqdar
  of Muzuddupur Educ. at Canning
  College, Lucknow. Member of the Board of
  High School and Intermediate Education
  U. P.: Member of the Court of Lucknow
  University; President of the Board of Trustees
  of Soth Jai Dayal High School Biswan;
  Member of the managing body of Colvin
  Taluqdars' School, Lucknow; Trustee of
  Raja Raghubar Dayal High School, Sitapur;

- Member of the Board of Agriculture; Uz Pg. Member of U. P. Cattle-breeding Committee; Member of U. P. Agricultural Research Committee; Member of the Court of Ward Advisory Committee, Sitapur; Member of the Executive Committee of Bitish Indian Association of Oudh, Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council as one of the representatives of Birtish Indian Association of Oudh, Member of U. P. Simon Committee, 1928-29, Member of U. P. Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Tuble Conference in London; President of the All-India Kshattaya Conference at Lahore, Hony Special Magistrate Gave evidence before the Indian Tavation Enquiry Committee in 1925. Address: Kofra, Biswan District Stapur, Oudh.
- SETHNA, THE HON, SIR PHIROZE CURSETJEE, Kt., B.A., J.P., O. B.E. (1918); Member, Conculor State, b. 8 Oct. 1866. Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Munnerpal Corporation; Past President, Bombay Munnerpal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber Address: Canada Budding, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- SETURATNAM IYER, M. R., b. 2nd January 1888, Educ. National High School and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Was nominated President of the Taluk Board, Karur; was elected President of the Taluka Board, kulitalai; elected President of the Trichinopoly Dist Board; elected President of the Trichinopoly District Educational Council. Assistant Secretary of the Trichinopoly National College and Hon. Assistant Registair, Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly Dist, elected member of the Madias Legislative Council from 1921; Minister for Development, Madias Government, Address Boa Bab, Eldains Road, Teynampet, Madras.
- SEWELL, ROBLET BELESFORD SEA WOUR, LIEUT-COLONEL Indian Medical SCIANCE MAN, SCD (Candab), CLE (1933) FRS, (1933-31), leader of the John Murray Oceanographic Expedition to the Arabam Sea b 5th March 1880 in Dotothy d of William Dean of Chichester (deceased) Educ Weymonth College, Christ's College, Cambridg, 8th Bartholome w's Hospital, London Entered LMS in Feb., 1908; Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Sinvey of India, 1910, Medical Officer 23rd Sikh Profectis, 1914-18 (mentioned in despatches), Offic Superintendent, Zoological Sinvey of India, 1920-21 Surgeon Naturalist 1921-25, Director, Zoological Sinvey of India, 1925-33, Fellow and Past President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Awarded Berkeley Memorial Medial by the AS,B in 1932; Past President of Indian Science Congress, (1931); Publications: Aumerous papers on Zoology and Oceanography. Address 18, Barrow Road, Cambridge
- SHADI LAL, SIR, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford) 1899; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford) 1899; Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896; Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn.)

1899; Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law, 1899, appointed Member of the Privy Council, b May 1874, Educ, at Goyt Coll, Lahore, Balliol Coll, Oxford Practised at the Bar 1899-1931 Offg Judge, Punjab Chur Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, Jugh Court, Lahore, 1919, Chief Justice, May, 1920-1934 Edeted by Punjab University and Syndie, Punjab University, Publications Lectures on Private international Law, Commentaires on the Punjab Menation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-cumption Act, etc. Address; London.

SHAHI MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN, THE HONBLE SIR, KT (1929), MA (Cantab), LL D (Dublin and Aligath), Barrister-al-Law b 3 Feb 1886 m Maipbool Fatunah Bagim Educ Mins Central College, Allahabad, Christ's College, Cambridge, Trunty College, Dublin, Barrioni Middle Temple. Address 11, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN PAHADUR, SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt. (1930) BA, LL B,
Advocate, Hush Count President, Punjab
Legislative Council; founder and Proprietor,
"India Cases, and "Caumina Law Journal";
Member, Legislative Assembly for 3 years;
President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for
4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council, it-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927 Educ; Government Coll, and Law Coll., Lahore Statted
Crimmal Law Journal of India in 1904
and Indian Cases in 1909 Was first
elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913, President of the Conporation in 1922 Elected member, Punjab Leg
Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924, Publications Inc Criminal Law Journal of India, Indian Case
and two Punjab poems Addiess "A
Munitaz", 3, Durani Road, Lahore.

SHAHPURA, RATA DHRAY UMAID SINGHJI, RATA SAHEB 01. b 7th Varich 1876. Succeeded to quar in 1932. Permanent salute 9 gms. Address: Shahpura (Rajputana).

SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Bath, Dist Patna, Bihar and Orissa, b 1895 m. Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisan d of the late Mr Ahmad Hussain, Barnster-at-Law and Subordinate Judge, Bihar and Orissa Educ at MAO College, Aligath, U.P. Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three years and Chairman of the Local Board for three years, Secy. of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh, Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Hony, Organiser on behalf of the Government for the Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and the family has been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry. The late Ahmad Ah Khan, his great greatgrand-father was the Commander-m-Chief to

tho Mogul Emperor Was made a Khan Sahib in 1924 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. Address: Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna Bihai and Orissa.

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.E., Morchant; Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore. b. 1873. Educ.: Berkhampstead. Was Sec., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1905-12. Address: Cawnpore.

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Ch. Min., Jind State. b. 1860. Educ.: Jullindur and Hoshiarpur H. S. and Govt. Coll., Lahore, Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar; Ch. Jud. of State High Court, 1890-1903, Address: Sangur, Jind State.

SHANKAR RAU, HATTINGADI, BA, CIE, (1931); Offig Controller of the Currency, b 29 Sepfember 1887, m Uma Bal. Edia: Government College, Mangalore and Picsdency College, Machas Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-21; Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Assist, Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Undersectory, Government of India, Finance Department, 1925, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1925, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1926-31, Member, Legislative Association, 1926-31, Member, Legislative Association, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931, Secretary, Sariswat Coperative Housing Society 11d, Bombay, 1935-19, Picsdent, Kanana Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32, President, Malassibha of Chitrapin Saraswats, 1932, Publications Indian Thought in Shelley and Temyson, Tales from Society, The Chifrapin Saraswat Directory, 1933 Addiess; Dollu and Sunfa.

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASIMISHASTRI PANDIT JOTIRMURTAND, "Davigna Muktalaukan" (May 1934) Astronomer, Astrologer and Landloid b 19 Dec 1884, m. Anna Punaban, d of Vedamutta Chendramadiki of Laxmeshwar Minaj Senior, Educ, 'Hosaritti Taluka Haven, Dhatwar, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hossritti Taluka Haven, Dhatwar, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar; Phalmil-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology), Kalachandilka ir Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajuk-Sana (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi Dilvanja Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology) (criba Ranskrit (a treatise on Astrology) (criba Ranskrit (a treatise on Astrology) (criba Ranskrit (a treatise on Astrology) (criba Ranskrit (a treatise on Astrology) (criba Ranshrit (b treatise on Astrology) (criba Ranshrit (b Talukan) (criba dominist (trono of H. E. Lord Willing don, Viccioy of India and of H. E. Lord Babourne, Governor of Bonbay, and Live of Pant Bale-Kundin Maharaj of Bolgaum and Shreemat Paramahansa Vasadevanam Saraswat (Tenbe Maharaj) The History of Canopus (Agasty) in English History of Ursa Major (Saptarushr-Mahk) Address Haver, Taluka Haver, Dhatwar Dist.

SHASTRI, PRABHT DUTT, Ph.D. (Klel), B. Sc Litt. Hum. (Oxon.), M.A. B.T., Hon. M.O.I (Punjab); Vidyasag.r (Calcutta); Shastra Vachaspati (Nadia); I.E.S.: Principal, Rajshahi College; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1912-1933; offg Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. b. 20 June 1885. Educ: Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel, Bonn and Parls. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911, Head of Dept. of Philosophy, since 1912; Calcutta Univ. Loct. in Phil. and Sanskrit, 1912-15; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U. S. A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Publications Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. Address: Bharnti-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore of Principal's House, Rajshahi, Bengal.

8HAW, FREDERIC JOHN FRESHWATE, D.S., (Lond.); A R.C.S., F.L.S.; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research b 16 December 1885 m Catherme Caffery Educ; Holarls School and Royal College of Schene (Lond.) Joined the Indian Agricultural Service as supernumerary mycologist m 1910, Govt Mycologist, Combatore, 1913, Second Imperial Mycologist, 1915, Imperial Economic Botanist and Joint Director, Pusa Institute, 1928-34, Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, 1934 Publicultural Numerous papers on plant pathology and plant genetics. Address. Delhi.

SHEIKH, MAHAMADBHAI, C.I E (1931) MADAR-UL-MAHAM AMIR. b. 18th October 1901. First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir, Educ. at the Mayo College, Ajmer; visited England in 1913-1914 with His Highness the Nawa) Sahob Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahob and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Huzur Secretary 19 Dewan, Junagadh State, 1923-1932 Retired from Junagadh State Service in February 1932. Address: Agatrai, via Keshod, Junagadh State State.

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of The Times of India. b Bath, Jan. 1880. Edue.: Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. m. 1921, Anne. d. of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934) Joined the staft of The Times (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, The Times of India, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18, employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. Publications: Contributed to The Times History of the War in South Africa. "The Byculla Club's history" "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Riffes" and "Bombay." Address: The Times of India, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY, THE HON. KUMAR, B.A., M.L.C., Ministor, Government of Bengal. b. 4th December 1887. m. to Annapurna Devi, d. · f Rai S. N. Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagalpur. Educ: Centrai Hindu College, Benarcs and graduated from the University of Allahabad. Is the eldest s. of Raja Ssa Shekhareswar Ray Bahadur of Tahirpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915): elected member, Bengal Legis. Council 1916 by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division; re-elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929. Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislastive Council in 1924 and bocame its first elected President in 1925. Has served on numerons official Committees and has been vice-President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, 1929 Address: P. O. Tahirpur, District Rajshahi.

SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C.I.E. (1931), King's Police Medal (1922); Deputy Inspector-General of Police C. 1 D., Poona. b. 7th March 1886 m to Mabel Catherine, d. of Robt Steven, J.P., Barnhill, Dunder, Educ: Cambell College, Belfast, Ireland, Joined Indian Police in 1906 as Asst Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of Police 1916, and Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1932. Address. Poona.

SHIRRAS, GEORGE FINDLAY, M.A., Principal, Gujarat College, b. Aberdeen, 16 July 1885. m. 1911. Amy Zara, e.d. of late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service; two s. Educ: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; University Prizeman in Economics; Professor of Dacca College, 1909. on special duty under Government of India, Finance Department, 1910-13; Member, Govt. of India Prices Inquiry Committee; on special duty in office of D.P.I., Bengal, 1913-14; Reader in Currency and Finance in Calcutta University, 1914; Member, Government of Bengal Statistics Committee, and of Board of Agriculture, India, 1918; on deputation Imperial Statistical Comfee., London, on behalf of Govt. of India, Dec. 1919- Feb. 1920; on special duty India Office in connection with League of Nations work, March 1920; attached International Labour Office and Economic and Financial Section, League of Nations, Geneva, 1924 and Ministry of Labour, Industrial Court, and Home Office, London, Labour Departments, Washington. Boston and New York, 1925; Hon. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society, 1920; Major. 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920 despatches); T.A. Reserve Regimental List, 1921; Director, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1921-25; formerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India; Member, Bombay, Publications: Some Aspects of Indian Commerce and Industry; Indian Finance and Banking, 3rd Impression, 1920. Some Effects of the War on Gold and Sliver 1920; The Science of Public Finance, (Macmillan, 3rd Edition), Taxable Capacity

and the Burden of Taxation and Public Debt (1925); The Future of Gold and Indian Currency Reform (Economic Journal, June 1927); A Central Bank for India, (Econ. Journal, Dec. 1927; Gold and British Capital in India (Econ. Journal, Dec. 1929); Financial Reform and the Indian Statutory Commission (Econ. Journal, Sept. 1930); The Re-adjustment of Central and Provincial Finance in Federal Constitutions (Economical, Political, Contemporanea-Padna, 1930). "Poverty and Kindred Economic Problems in India" (Calcutta Government of India Central Publication Branch (1932), The Population Problem of India (Economic Journal March 1933), The Reseave Bank of India (Economic Journal June 1934) Gold and French Monetary Policy; articles on Finance and Indian Tradecte. Address (aparat College, Abmediabad

SHUJAUDDIN, DR KHALIFA M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL B (Cambridge), LL D. (Dublin); Barrister-at-Law (Lincoin's 1mj. b. 27 Sept. 1887. Educ. Central Model School, Lahore, Islamia and Government Colleges, Lahore, Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, Hon. Prof. of English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1900-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917-1919; Member, Punjab Text Book Committee, 1919-1925; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndieat of the Univ. since 1921; Member, Academic Council, since 1923; Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, since 1921; Hon Secretary, Punjab Mushim Edinational Conference, Lahore, since 1922, Hon Secretary. Punjab Mushim League, Sentity Board All-India Mushim Conference, Minicipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1931 Mushim League, Member, Executive Board All-India Mushim Conference, Minicipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1931 Member N. W. Rilway Mushim Employees Association, President, Punjab Postal Union, Member, Bar Commell, High Cont., Lahore, appeared before the Pathamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Mushim Conference 1933. Addicess 5, Temple Road, Lahore.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, Senlor Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b. 17 June 1889. m. Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917) Educ: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned as 2nd-Lieut. to 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. 1909; resigned in 1914 on joining Messrs. Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, Enlisted in Lahore Signal Company as Corpl. Despatch rider and proceeded to France, Aug. 1914 with 1st Indian Expeditionary Force. Granted King's Commission as Captain in Middlesex Regt., January 1915; demobilised 1919 and rejoined Croft and Forbes, Address: "Waverley", Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SIFTON, SIR JAMES DAVID, K.C.S.I. (1932); K.C.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1929); C.I.E. (1921); I.C.S., Governor of Bihar and Orissa (1982), b. 17th April, 1878; s. of Thomas Eigood Sifton Edue 'St. Paul's School and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, M.A. m. Harnette May, d. of Thomas William Shettle two s, two d. I.C.S. (1901), served in Bengal to 1911. Transferred to Bihar and Orissa; 1912; Maglistrate and Collector of Shahabad, 1915. Sec. to Govt. in Financial and Minicipal Dept. 1917; Dy. Commissioner, Ranchi, 1923. Chief Secretary to Govt of Bihar and Orissa, 1925-27; Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1925-27; Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1925-1931. Publications Settlement Report of Hazaribagh District; Settlement Report of Parganas Barahabhum and Patkum in Manbhum District Recreations: Tennis and Goll. Address. Governor's Camp, Bihar and Orissa Clubs. East India United Service.

SIKANDAR HYAT KHAN, THE HON. CAPTAIN, Sirdar Sir, Representative of the Reserve Bank of India in London. b 5 June 1892. Educ: MAO. College, Aligarh and Univ. College, London. During War was recruiting officer; commission in 2-67th Punjabis (now 1/2nd Punjabis); solved on NW-E, and in the third Afghan War. Appointed to Bligade Headquarters Staff; was the first Indian to command a company on active service returned to the Punjab Legis. Council by landholders constituency non-official member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926; Pers. Asst. to Mela Officer during Prince of Wales' vist; cloted by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Corn littoe which elected him as its Chairman; was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Mossis Owen Roberts, the Punjab Portland Cemet Co., Wab Stone and Lime Company, North India Constructional Engineers and the Frontier Mining Syndicate; appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1929, for three months and became pormanent Revenue Member in 1930; appointed to act as Governor, July to Ottober 1932; was again appointed to act as Governor, July to Ottober 1932; was again appointed to act as Governor, July to Mall, Lahore, Wah (Dast Campbellpote.)

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K.C.I.E. (1923), b. 26 Oct., 1893; s. of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim, m. grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Thet.) Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajiner; St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling. Address; The Palace, Gangtok, Sikkim.

SIMHA, BECHAR RACHUBIR; Zamindar and Jagirdar. Educ: Government College, Jubulpore, Hon. Magte., First Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C.P. Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms; has been elected Member. Legislative Assembly, on behalf of C.P. Zamindars Title Bechar recognised by Government-hereditary distinction. Khas Am Darbart of H. E. the Governor, C. P., exempted

from Arms Act. Is Chairman of the District Council and Member, Village Upilite Board, C.P. and Berar, Member of Communication Board, C.P. Publications: Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar. Address: Jubbulpore,

SIMLA, AROHBISHOP OF, since 1911, MOST REV.
ANSELM, E. J. KENEALY. b. 1864. Entd.
Franciscan Order, 1879; Priest, 1867.
Guardian of Franciscans, Crawley, Sussex, 1899; Minister Provincial for England, 1902; first Rector of the Franciscan College, Cowley, Oxford, 1906; elected life member of Oxford Union, 1907; Definitor-General, Rome, representing English-speaking provinces, 1908.
Visitator-General, Irish Province, 1910. Address; Archibishop's House, Simila E.

SINGH, LT.-Col. Bawa Jiwan, C.I.E. (1918) I M.S. (retd.) b. May 6 1863. Educ.: Government and Medical Collegos, Lahore and St Thomas' Hospital Medical Schools, Londor Joined I.M.S., 1891 Served in Military Department to 1896; Civil Surgeon, Melktila, 18:6; Secretary, I.G. Prisons, with Civil Medical Administration, Burna, 1897-1890; Supair, Central Jall, Insein, Burna, from 1899 to 1990 Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, E. Bengal and Assam, 1910-1912; Juspector-Genl of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, from 1912-1920; Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, H.E. H. The Nizau's Govt., 1920-23; and Director, Medical Sanitation and Jall Depts., H. E. H. the Nizau's Govt., 1923-24. Address: Ranchi, (hota Naguer.

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. Pleader, Muzaffarpur. Educ.: Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Was a sul-deputy magistrate and collector for a few years but resigned subsequently; now practising as a pleader; was a member of the Muzafarpur Municipal Board, of the Sudder Hospital Committee; and of the Local Advisory Committee on Excise; an elected member of the Legislative Assembly since 1924; a Member of the Standing Finance Committee since 1924; one of the founder members of the Acro Club of India and Burma, members of the Aero Club of India and Burma, a member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Presided over the 13th session of All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S., Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference at Muzafarpur in March 1933, presided over the Sth session of the Burma Provincial Kishattiiya Navyuwak Sangh in April 1933. Presided over the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference at Amritsar in September 1933; presided over opening ceremony of All-India Arts and Cratts Exhibition held in Delhi in Oct 1933; President of the 12th session of U.P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Con-ference at Benares in March 1934. *Publica*tion : " Pictorial Kashmir." Address : Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR SURJ BAKSH, O.B.E. (1919), Induqdar of Oudh. b. 15 Sept.1868. m. grand-daughter of Raja Gaugaram Shah of Khairigarh (Oudh). Educ.: at Sitapur and Lucknow. President, British Indian Assocn. of Taluqdars of Oudh from 1027-1930. Member,

first Leg. Assembly. Publication: "A Taluqdar of the Old School" by "Heliodorus" and "Arbitration." Address: Kamlapur P. O., Sitapur Ph.t. (U.P.).

SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law\*C.I.E. Member of the Executive Council of the U. P. Government, 1935. b. 17 May 1878, m. to Miss Maya Das, d. of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Eas of Ferozepur (Punjab). Educ.: Harrow Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar,-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1902. Ent. U.P. C.S. 1901; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India. Dept. of Education, 1911; Mag. and Collr. of Hammpur, U. P., 1917; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919, Dv. Secretary, Govt. of In lia, Education Dept., 1920-23. Dy. Commissioner, Bahrach, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1929. Chef Mimster, Jodhpur, 1931, Azent to the Government of India in South Africa 1932. Publications: Annual Roport on Cooperative Credit Societies in the U.P., 1908-1919 Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauntus and Biltish Gumana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions tanking

SINGH, THE HON. RAJA SIR RAMPAL, K.C.I.E, (1916); Member, Council of State; Tang-lar b. 7 Aug. 1867. m. mece of Thakur Jagamohan Singh, into Tuluqdar of Dhanawan Estate in Gonda Dist. Educ.: at Rac Bareili High School and M.A.O. College, Aligath. President-elect of the second U. P. Social Conference held in Lucknow in 1908 and of All-India Social Conference in 1910, presided over 5th All-Indu Hindu Conference at Delhi in 1918; elected President, British Indian Association of Oudh in 1921 and was re-elected in 1924. Was Fellow of Allahabad Univ. until 1909 and is Secretary of Kshattrya College, Lucknow; Member of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University and of the Court of the Hundu University of Bonares, of the Board of Directors of Mahaluxm Sugar Corporation, Lucknow, also Director of the Allahabad Bank; agam elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh, 1931 and was Chairman of the Huidu Religious and Charitable Endowments Committee appointed by U. P. Government. Publications: Pamphlets entitled "Talugdars and the British Indian Association" (1917) and "Talugdars and the Amendment of Oudh Rent Law" (1921) and contributions to the press on social, political and religious topies. Address: Kurri Sudau'i Raj, Dist. Rae Bareili, Oudh.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Zemindar, July 3, 1889. Educ Patna and Calcutta. Joined the High Court, Patna, as Vakil; appeared in the famous "Burma Case" of the Dumraon Raj as junior to Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Stinivass Ayengar and the late Sir Ashutosh Mookherji joined Non-Co operation Movement 1921 at present Chairman of Gaya District Boarn and Member, Council of State, representing lisher and Orissa; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Untouchabi

Conference held at Patna in 1926. Publications: Translated History of Ancient Magadha from Bengali into Hundi. Address: Villa Polawan, P. O. Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

SINHA, BRUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), BA (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zomindar. b. 15th Nov 1888 m first Rani Prent Rumart and on dentise Rani Surya Kumari. Edne Presidency College, Calcutta Momber of the Dist Board of Murshidabad for 12 years, 1st Class Hon Magte President, bitish Indian Association, Vice-President All-India Cow Conference Association, Trustee of the Indian Museum. President of the Indian Museum. President of the Indian Museum President of the Royal Statutory Commission, Member of the Funance Committee; Member of the Funance Committee; Member of the Public Committee; Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt of Bengal Re-elected to the Bengal Council in 1929, Leader of the Landholders' party in the Comeil. Address: 54, Garahat Road, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta; or Nashipur Raiphati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23); Proprietor, Srimagar Raj. b. 24 Sept. 1898. Educ.: at Monghyr Zilla School (1907-10); Purnea Zilla School, Presidency (1907-10); Purnea Zilia School, Presidency College (Calcutta); Government Sinskrit Coll., Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Depart-ment, Calcutta University. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921; Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922, Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc., in 1923; a Commissioner of the Purnea Municipality and a member of the Purnea District Board (1924-27), President of the Social and Religious Department of the Maithil Sammelana, one of the founders of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly. Joined the Swarajva Party in the Assembly (1925) Elected Assembly, 1928; a member of the Road Development Committee and its touring and drafting Sub-Committees, 1927-28, Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary 1927-28. Association, President of the Princa District Congress Committee (1925-1929), President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, President of the Bihar Provincial Kavi Sammelana (1926), President of the Bihar Provincial Board of the Hindustani Sevadal (1929); visited Europe 1930-31; was in England during the first Round Table Conference Member visited of Governing Body of the Dharma-Samaj Sanskrit College Muzaffarpur, Member of Bihar Central Rehei Committee, 1934 Publications: "The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Mediæval India" (read in the second Oriental Conference); "A Note on the Jan-gala Desa"; and "Discovery of Bengah Dramas in Nepal" and "On some Matthili Dramas of the Seventeenth and Eight-enth Centuries" (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal): "Is Dhamat religion Buddhism?" (read in the Third Oriental Conference, Madras 1924) joint editor of the typical selections ir matthili proposed to be published by the Calcutta University, an Editor of the "Barhut Inscriptions" published by the Calcutta University in 1926. Address: "Srinagar Darbar," P. O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, SACHCHIDANADA Barrister, First elected Dy President Indian Leg Assembly first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Conneil, Bihar and Oussa Government, 1921-1926, also President of Legislative Council, 1921-22 b 10 Nov 1871, m the late Srimati Radhika, d of the late Mr Sewa Ram, of Lahore, Educ.: Patra College and City College, Calentta, Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893, Advocate, Calcutta High Temple, 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916 Founded and edited The Hindustan Review, 1899-1921; Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920, also elected its first Deputy President, Feb. 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radbika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha 'ibrary, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927 where he in writings and speeches made notable contributions to the discussion of Indian Reforms as embodied in the system known as Darchy. Resumed Editorship of the Hindustan Review in 1926 Became Managing Director of the Indian Nation, Patna, in 1931. Was especially mysten while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists Publication. "The Partition of Bengal of the Separation of Bihar." Address: Patna, Bihar.

SIRCAR, SIR ARIPLADEA NATH, KT., M.A., B.L., Law Member of the Government of India. m. Nabanahm Basu, e.d. of Durgadas Basu. Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta, Lancoln's Inn. Practised at Bhagapore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordanate Judical Service, 1902-05. First Honours man m. Bar Final Michachnas Term, 1907; Honours m. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in. B.A., M.A., in. Chemistry, Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934. Advocate-General of Bengal 1929-31, Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee, Address. Government of India, Simfa and New Delhi.

SIROHI, H H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. Sept. 27, 1888, s. to the gadi, April 29, 1920. Address: Sirohi, Rajputana.

- SITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SIRGH, RAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 1880; descended from Rathore House of Kachi Baroda. m. thrice. Educ.: Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. s. by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. Address: Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.
- SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, DEWAN BAHADUR SIR TINNEVELLY NELLAIPPA, B.A. b. 1st April 1861. Educ.: Madras Cristian College. Service under Government; Retired as Dy. Collector; President, Dist. Board, Tinnevelly, 1920-1923. Minister of Development, Madras, 1923-26. Address: 77, North Car Street, Tinnevelly.
- SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.1., 1915; U.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1908), Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras b. 7 Feb. 1864. Educ. 8. P. G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Murbas Ronam; Presidency College, Murbas Ronam; Presidency College, Murbas High Court Vakil, 1885, Asstt. Professor, I. a w College, Madras, I. a w Journal, 1893-1907, first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919, and Akola, 1928. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. Publication: Indian Constitutional Problems (1928). Address: Sudharma, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras,
- SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, MA., Manc. B.A., Hist. Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service. Puisne Judge, Labore High Court. b. 13 Dec. 1880. m. Dorothy Frazer Educ.\* University of Manchester, Peterhouse Cambridge, Johned I.C.S. (Punjab Commission) 1904; Officiating D.C. 1910-1913; Sessions Judge 1918-1927. Additional Judge, Labore High Court 1927. Puisne Judge, 1933. Publications Multani Stories. Address: 24, Race Course Road, Lahore,
- SLADE, GEORGE ERIC ROWLAND, B Sc. (Lond.); A.M.I.C E.; Controller of Stores, B., B. & C. I. Railway, b. 26 Nov. 1885. m Winifred E. Reed. Educ.: Cranleigh Senool and University College, London. After practical training in England joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1910, as Assistant Engineer; transferred to Stores Department, 1914. Address: Pali Hill, Bandra.
- SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.I.E. (1930); Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India. b. 9 November 1884. ms. Glady Hope d. of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. Educ: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University,

- and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909, served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India, Address: Home Department, Simila.
- SMPTH, ARTHUR KIRKE, M.A. (Cambridge), Solicitor to Government of India, 1932. b. 20th August 1878. Educ: Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge. Articled to Freshfields, Solicitors, London, and admitted a Solicitor, 11903. jouced Little & Co. Bombay, in 1908. Solicitor to Government and Public Parameters, Bombay, 1925-1932. Address: Delhi and Simila.
- SMITH, SIR OSBORNE ARKELL, Kt. (1928), K.C.I.E. (1932); GOVERNOT OF the Reserve Bank of India (on leave) b. 26 December 1877. m. Dorothy Lush. Educ., Sydney Grammar School, Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and Imperial Bank of India. Address: Bombay.
- SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, BA (ONO), LES, Principal, Rajkuntal College, Raupur (on leave) in Miss Katherin Waghorn Educ Marlborough, England Publications "English Errors in Indian Schools", Address Rajkumar College, Raipur C/o Messis, Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S, W. 1.
- SMITII, Sir Thomas, Kt. (1921), V. D. (1914). Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919), Managing Director, Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. b. 28 Aug. 1875. m. Elsie Maud. d. of Sir Henry Ledgard ir. 1907; 2. s. 1 d. Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab disorders, 1919. Presdt., Upper India Chamber of Commerce. 1918-1921. Member, U. P. Leg. Council, 1918-26; Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Rides, 1913-20. Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925. Address: Westfield, Cawnpore, and Meriewood. Virginia Water. Surrey.
- SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, b. 5th Nov. 1887, m. Ellen d of the late John Cochrane. Educ. Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn Joined Police Service, Dec., 1908, as Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent of Police, Maich 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Mombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. Address: Hoad Police Office, Bombay, 1933;
- SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S. J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manlia institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College. Bombay. b. Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelons, North of Spain. Ordained at St.

Louis, Mo. U. S. A. in 1906. Educ.: Vich. Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo. U. S. A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. Prof for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. Publications. Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands." A Study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to the monthly review "Bazon v Fe" edited at Madrid Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." Address St. Xavier's College, Crinickslank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLOMON, CAPT WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Kaisar-1-Hind Medal (Pirst Class). Member, Royal British Colonial Society of Artists Director, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, b. Sea Point, Cape Town 1880, s. of late Saul Solomon, M.L.A., m. 1906, Gwladvs, d of Rey, G. W. Cowper Smith, Tumbridge Wells; one s. Educ Bedford Grammar School, University School, Hastings and abroad. Stadied under Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., and J Watson Nitol, and at the Royal Academy schools. London Took the highest prizes and medals for figure painting and decorative painting Took the Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship for Historien Painting. Exhibited many pictures and portraits at Royal Academy, appointed Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art. Bombay, 1919 founded the class of Mural Painting under H. E Lord Llovd's direction, 1920. Directed the mural decolation of part of new Delin Segetariat by School of Art. Budent's wolk at India House, London, 1931 Served in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and India, 1914-1919. Publications "The Charm of Indian Art," "The Women of the Ajanta Caves," ctc. Address: School of Art Bundlay, vict. Address: School of Art Bundlay, The Charm of Indian Art," "The Women of the Ajanta Caves," ctc. Address: School of Art Bungalow, Bombay,

SORABJI, CORNILIA. Kaisar i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Bar 1st Class (1921). Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Coursel from 1904-to 1922 Educ.: Somerville Coll, Oxford, Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1892, Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn. 1923. Practising High Court, Calcutta. Publications: "Sun Babies" (1904); "Between the Twilights" (1908); "The Purdanishin" (1916) "Sun-Babies" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920 "Therefore" (1924), Gold Mohar Time, (1930); "Suise Sorabji—Lie" (1932), continuitions to the Nunceenth Century, Westmanster Gazette, The Times, other newspapers and magazines. Address Heleyon (lub, 14, Cork Street, London, W. 1.

SOUTER, CHARLES ALEXANDER, C'S I. (1933); I.C.S.; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, h. 13th June, 1877 m Challotto Dorothy Josson Educ: Caius College, Cambridge Artived in India, 1901, and served in Madras as Asstt. Collr. and Magistrate; Asstt. Seey. to Govt., 1906. Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, 1909; Sub-Collector and John Magistrate, 1910. Offg. Commissioner, Coorg, 1916; Commissioner, Coorg, 1918-1923, Collr. and Dist Magistrate 1924; Offg Seey. to Govt., Public Works Department, 1928, 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930; 1st Member, 1931. Address: Taylor's Gaidens, Adyar, Madins

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E., (1935), Managing Director Ford and Macdonald Ltd Cawnpore and Hop Chainman, Cawnpore Improvement Trist b. 26 January 1891 m. Dorothy Mary Andreas Educ Inverness Academy, Scotland Joned Ford and Macdonald Ltd in 1908, represented Upper Indian Chainbea of Commerce on U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-1934. Hon Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trist, since 1931, Ididiess Civil Lines, Cawnpore

SPACKMAN, LIEUT-Col., WILLIAM COLLIS, I M S., M R. C S., L R. C.P., M B., B S. (Lond.), F.R. C S. (Ed.), M C O.G. (Eng.), F. C.P. S. Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay b 23 Sept. 1889 m. Audrey Helen Eden Smith. Edize. Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, War Service 1914-18. Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War 1916-18) Wounded twice mentioned in dispatches, Frontier Medial 1923. Transferred to Chyl Employ, 1924, Combay Presidency. Publications: minnerous articles on professional subjects in various Journals. Addiess Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Russtom Building, Churchgatt Street, Bombay.

SPRAWSON, CUTHBERT ALLAN, MAJOR-GENE-RAL I M S., M D. (Lond.). B S., F. R. C.P., D. Litt. C.I.E. (1919). K. H.P. (1933). Officer of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1930), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, from Nov. 1, 1943. b. I. March 1877. Educ. King's Coll., London and King's Coll., Hospital Indian Medical Service, 1909; Professor of Medicine, Lucknow, 1913-29; Consulting Physician, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1917-29. Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, U.P., 1929-30. Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Publications. Joint author of "A Guide to the use of Tuberculun," 1914; "Tuberculosis in Indians", "Moore's Faimly Medicine," Sth and 9th editions. Address: New Delhi.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR. b. 11 Sept. 1874
m. a daughter ot late Sir V. Bhashyam
lyengar. Educ. . Madura and Presidency College, Madras Vakil (1898) Advocate and
Member, Madras Bar Council. M..mber of
Madras Senate 1912-16; President, Vakils'
Association of Madras, President, Vakils'
Association of Madras, President, Indian
Madras Social Retorm Association, 1916 20,
Fellow of the Madras University; Member,
All-India Congress Committee; Member,
Indian Legislative Assembly; AdvocateGeneral, Madras, 1916-20, President, Indian
National Congress, 1926-27 Publications:
"Law and Law Reform" (1909); Swaraj
Constitution for India, 1927. Address:
Mylapore, Madras.

SRINIVASA RAO, RAI BAHADUR PATRI VEN-KATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Guntur, and Member, Legis. Assembly. b. 1877, m. to d. of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanarsa Pantulu Garu. Educ.: Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Joined Cocanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Barin 1906. Vice-President, Guntur Dist. Board, for 6 years; was Municipal Councillor for some years; was member, Kistna Flood Committee; Secretary of the First Dt. Congress Committee. Address: Guntur.

SRIVASTAVA, THE HON SIR JAWALA PRASAD, RIVASTAVA, THE HON SIR JAWALA PRASAD, KT (1934) M.Sc., Tech. (Viet), A MS T., A.I.C., M L.C., Minister of Education and Agriculture U.P., Rais and Landlord, Bans-District Basti U.P. b. 16 August 1889 m. 2nd February 1907, Kailash, d. of the late Munshi Mahadeo Prasad, Retired Deputy Collector, Jaunpur Educ Christ Church College, Campote, and Muir Central College Allahabad Proceeded in 1908 to England as Govt of India State Technical Scholar, joined Manchester College of Technology, obtained degree of MSc, Tech 1911 Won several distinctions Travelled extensively in Europe, returned to India in April 1912 and took up appointment as Industrial Chemist under U. P. Govt. During the war served in the Indian Defence Force and did a great deal of work for the Indian Munitions Board In 1919 gave up Govt service and took to private business, acquired interest in several concerns including the Cawingore Dyeing and Cloth Printing Co., Ltd., the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd. and the Indian Tur-pentine and Rosm Co., Ltd. for the control of which he is still responsible. Was elected unopposed to the U-P Legislative Council in 1926 by the Apper India Chamber of Commerce and was re-elected in 1930 Served as Chalrman, U. P. Simon Committee in 1928 and for three years as Hony Chairman.
Cawnpore Improvement Trust, Appointed
Minister of Education, U P 7th February 1931. Acquired the Pioneer Newspaper in 1932 and established it as an organ of Landholders and business community Address Secretariat, United Provinces Government, Lucknow

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India. b. 10th Sept. 1891. m. to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava, and again to Nawai Kishori Srivastava, Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Address: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STANDLEY, ALFRED WILLIAM EVANS, ASSOCIate of Coopers Hill College, Member of Council of the Institution of Engineers (India); Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., Bikaner State. b. 20 Nov. 1866. m. Una. d. of H. F. D. State. B. 20 NOV. 1800. m. Oha. a. of H.F. D. Bunington, J.C.S. (retd.) Educ.: Royal College of Mauritius and then at Royal Indian Engineering Coll., Coopers Hill. Joined P. W. D. in U.P., Irrigation Branch, as Asstt. Engineer in 1891; Construction of Gangao Dam, Upper E. J. Canal in 1895; Envirose both to Reacres Municipality in 1896 services lent to Benares Municipality in 1896 as Resident Engineer for construction of drainage and sewerage and water-works Promoted Ex. Engineer in 1899; services lent to Bikaner State, 1903-06, during which several irrigation schemes, water works and central electric power station were designed and constructed; also originated the investigation of the feasibility of irrigating the North tracts of the State from the Sutlej river which has eventually led to Bikaner getting a share of the water in the Sutlej Valley Project now under construction : Sanitary Engr. to Govt., U.P. in 1908 and 1909. Promoted to Superintending Engineer, 1912, and then Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, U. P. in 1918 and retired in 1921. Publications: Papers on "Subsoil Percolation" and "Flood Absorption of Reservoirs" in the Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India), Vol. II. Address: Bikaner, Rajputana.

STEIN, SIR AUREL, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D. Litt. (Hon. Oxon.), D. Sc. (Hon. Camb.), D. O.L. (Hon. Punjab); Fellow, Brit. Acad., Corres-pondant del institut de France, Gold Medal list, R. Geogr. Soc., R. Asiatic Society, etc.; Indian Archæological Survey, Officer on special duty. (retiled) b. Budapest; 26 Nov. 1882. Educ.: Budapest and Dresdon; studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tubingen Universities and in England, 1888-99. Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University; app. to I. E. S. as Princ. of Calcutta Madrasch, 1899. Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P. and Baluchistan, 1904. Carried out archeological explorations for Indian Govt., in Chinese Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W. China, 1906-08; transferred to Archæological Survey, 1909; carried out geographical and archæological explorations in C. Asia and Persia, 1913-16; on N. W. Frontier and in Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1926-28; retired 1929 Explored m. Persian Coll. retired 1929 Explored in Persian Baluchistan, a long Persian Gulf Coast m Southern 1932-1934 and Persia Publications: Kalhana's Chronicle of Publications: Kalinan's Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir's Sanskrit text, 1892; trans., with commentary, 2 vols... 1900; Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan, 1903-1921; Ancient Khotan, 1998 (2 vols.); Ruins of Desert Cathay, 1912 (2 vols.); Serindia, 1921 (5 vols.); The Thousand Buddhas; Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu (2 vols.); Innerwork 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 va 1998 (4 vols.); "One August 4 vols.); "One August 4 vols.) Innermost Asia, 1928 (4 vols.); "On Alexander's Track to the Indus"; On Ancient Central-Asian Track, 1933, and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archeology and Geography. Address: Srinagar, Kashmir; E. I. United Service Club, London. STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, Director of Public Information, Government of India. b. February 1903. Unmarried Educ: at Winchester (1916-21) and King's College, Cambridge (1921-26). Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1924, and again in the History Tripos. 1925. Exhibitioner. King's College, 1922: R J Smith Research Student, 1925, Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26 Held certain private Secretaryships, 1926-28 Appointed Deputy Director of Public information with the Government of India in March 1930 On Special duty with the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932 Appointed Director of Public Information in August 1932, Address: Home Department. Government of India

STEPHENSON, Sir Hugh Lansdown; K.C.S.I. (1927); K.C.I.E. (1924) Governor of Burma, since 1932 b. 8 April 1871. m., 1905. Mary baphne, d of late John M. Maidlow, barrister. Educ. Westminster; Christ Church Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service 1895. Under Secretary to Govt. of Bengal, 1899-1902; Registar, Calcutta High Court. 1902. Acting Chief Secretary 1902, Private Secretary to Lautemant Governor. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Calcutta. Financial Secretary to Governor to Bengal, and additional Secretary. Member, Southborough Reform Committee. Chief Secretary 1920, member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1922-27. Acting Governor of Bengal, 1926 and 1930, Governor of Burma, since 1932. Address Governor's Camp, Burma.

STEWARD, MAIOR-GENERAL EDWARD MERIA VIL. CB., O B E Director of Supplies and Transport, Indian Army b 5 Fey 1881, m. F M Syme Educ Hatleybury College Served in South African War 1001-1902, the Great War France and Mesopotama, Alghanistan 1919 Addicess Atmy Headquarters, Delhi

STILL, CHARLES, CIE, Indigo Planter. b. 1849. Educ.: privately. Address: Sathi Factory, Chumparum.

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (Oxon.); V.D. C.I.E. (1934). Literac Humaniores, (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayor College, Ajmer. b. 27 July 1883. m. Marie Elinor Morier (1912). Educ: Winchester Coll., and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asst. Master, MailboroughColl., 1906; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Dally Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Rajpur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F. 1918; attached to Civil Administra-

tion, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Rajpur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. Publications: Educational Works. Address: Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A.,B.C.L. (Oxon), LL D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam, b. 11 Sept 1889. m. Radhabal kudmal d. of Rai Sahih K. Rangarao of Mangalore. Three s. one d. Educ: Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. President, Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Federation. 4ddress: "Tiruchengodu", Salem; District "Fairlawns," Egmore, Madras,

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin. Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrista-tat-Law, Grav's Inn, 1912; Managing Director Acme-Bala Trading Co, Ltd. Edic. New, High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; James Taylor Scholar & London School of Economics, Prizeman, London School of Economics. London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn. Returned to India in 1914. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University. Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Secretary, Sholapur Splinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917): Secretary, Morari Goculdas Splinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919): Partner, Labit Naranii & Co. Managing Agents of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Justice Professional Communication of Labit Naranii & Co. Managing Agents of Justice Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Professional Communication of Profess London Luli Naranji & Co. Managing Agents of Ju-puter General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Representa-tive of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust; sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; Managing Agent of the Pioneer Rubber Co. (1920); Director of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd (1924); Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. (1925); Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and also on Housing Scheme. Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee; appointed member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Official adviser in various matters of technical finance to the States of Mysore, Junagadh, Jodhpur, and Cutch, Nominated by Government of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931, Vice President Indian Merchants' Chrysles Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932. Address Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAHMANYAM, RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUKHDEO PERSHAD, SIR B.A., SUNDARAYYA, B.A., B.L., Landowner. b Jasnagar. Rao Bahadur Nov. 1862. Educ.: Kumbakonam and Gold Kaisar-1-Hind Medal Madras Presidency Colleges, m. Balambamma-Madras Presidency Conegos. M. Balandad. d. of C. Munakshaiya, Bar-at-Law and Judge in Mysore. Practised as Vakıl at Bellary; Chairman, Bellary Municipality, 1904-10 Vice-President. District Board, Bellary, Vice-President, District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918: Member, Liberal League, Madras: has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Apptd President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates, Mayavaram Town in 1923. Fublications. Pamphlets on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts Chairman, Board of Directors, Indo-Commercial Bank, Limited, Mayayajam, Address Mayayaram, S. India

SUHRAWARDY, Sir, HASSAN, Kt. (1932); Lt-Colonel, I. T. F., O B E (1927), Kaisar-i-Hind Medal 1st Class (1930), L. M. S. M. D. F. R. C. S. I., D. P. H., L. M. Rotunda, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Chief Medical Officer, (Indian State Rlys. E.B. R. Administra). b. Dacca, 17-11-1884. s of Moulana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrawardy, Pioneer of Anglo-Islamic Studies & Female Education in Bengal. m. Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Hon. Nawab Sved Mohamed of Dacca.d. one. Educ. Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College Postgraduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1921-24, Deputy President, 1923.
Member, Beng, Industrial Uniest Committee, 1921 Member, Court of Muslim Univ. Aligarh, Member, Court & Execty Council. Dacca Univ. Leader, Indian Delegation, Bittish Empire Univ. Congress, Edinburgh. 1931. President, Board of Studies, Arabic & Persian; President, Board of Studies, Medicine (C U ) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps. Associate Officer of the Order of St. John. President, Bengal J. T. F. Committee, 1922-26, Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi) Bengal (Founded by Mahatina Gandhi) Bengal Field Ambulance, 44th Bengali Regiment President & Founder, Servants of Humanity Society, Social Hygn. & Uplift work. Bengal Gost Delegate, British Empire Social Hygn. Congress. London, 1927. First Class Hony. Presidency Magistrate. Publications: Mother & Infant Welfare for India; Calcutta and Environs. Manual of Post Operative Treatment, Manual of First Aid for India; The Eventure. Whether & Vancaral Discusses on Economic Effects of Venereal Discases on Industries in India; Establishment of more Medical Schools in Bengal; Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System of Medicine Several pamphlets on Public Health and Social Hygiene, propaganda. Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta, India.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law, Presi-dent, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India; late Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 1870. Educ: Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

Thakur of (1895), Gold Kaisar-J-Hind Medal (1901), C.I.E. (1902); Knight Bachelor (1922), b. March, 1862. m. Mohanji, d. of Parannath Hukkoo. Educ.: at Agra College. Settlement Ambala, 1885; Judicial Secretary, Marwar 1886; Member of Council, 1887; Senior Member. 1901; Minister Marwar. 1908; Chief Minister, Udaipur, 1914-18; Revenue Member, Regency Council, Marwar, 1919-21; officiated as Vice-President, 1920. Political Judicial and Finance Member, 1922-26. Musahib Ala, Udaipur, from 1930. A Sirdar of first rank with judicial powers in Marwar. (1901). Musano Aia, Odapur, Ironi 1990. A Singa of first rank with judicial powers in Marwar Holds three villages in Jagir of an annual rental of Rs. 25,000. Publications. Famine Report, 1899-1900; Origin of the Rathors, Agricultural Indebtedness. Address: Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, (Rajputana.)

SUKTHANKAR. AR. VISHNU SITARAM, M.A Ph.D. (Berlin), Kaisar-i-Hind (Cantab.) Ph.D. (Berlin), kaisar-i-Hind Medallist, Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague Czechoslovakia, Fellow Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona. Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University. b. 4th May 1887. Bombay University. b. 4th May 1887.

m Eleanora Bowing (died 6th Aug., 1926)

Educ.: Maratha High School and S. Xavier's College, Bombay; St. John's College. Cambridge (England); and Berlin University. Formerly Asstt Superintendent, Archaeological Formerly Asstt Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Secretary, Bhandar-kar Oriental Research Institute, Poona Publications: Die Grammatik Sakatayanas, Leipzig, 1921; Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1923, First Critical Edition of the Mahabharata, 1933. Studies in Bhasa, Epic Studies Contributor to Journal, American Or. Soc Ind. Antiquary. Epigraphia Indica, Journal, Bombay Branch, Royal As. Soc. Journal, German Or. Soc. etc. Editor-in-Chief Journal of the Bombay Branch, Parallel Control of the Bombay Branch, Parallel Control of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. Address: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN, SIRDAR SAHIBZADA, SIR, Kt. (1932) MUNTAZIM-UD-DEULA, CI.E. (1924), M A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Bairister-at-Law, son of Imtiaz-Ud-daula Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan Bahadur Ahmadi, Appeal Member since 1918. b. 1864. m. 1912. Lucy Pelling Hall, of Bristol. Educ.: at the Algarh Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College and Christ's College, Cambridge (called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, April 1894; B.A., Ll.B., June 1894, M.A. and LL.M (1909); was thief Justice, Gwallor State, 1905-9, Law Member of Council, 1909-12, Finance Member, 1912-16, and Army Member, 1917-16, and Army Member, 1917; a Member of the Hunter Committee to inquire into causes of Disturbances in Delhi, Puniab, and Bombay, 1919-20. A delegate to the Round Table Conference, specially to represent Table Conference, specially to represent Gwalior State, 1930-31. Address: Gwalior. India.

SUNDARA RAJ, DR. B., M.A. (Madras)
Ph.D. (Laverpool); Director of Fisheries,
Madras. b. 1888. Educ.: Madras and
Liverpool. Assistant to the Piscicultural
Expert 1915; Asst. Director of Fisheries,
(Inland) 1920 Publications: The

occurrence of the Bank Myna, (Acrido-theres Gingmianus) near Madras, Bombay
Natural History Society Journal, XXIII:
Note on Trygon hunblu, Mulla and Henle Records of the Indian Mus. Vol. X; Note on the Breeding of Chiloscum, grisem, Mull. and Henle. Records of Indian Museum Vol. XII: Remarks on the Madras Species of Haplochilus, read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras. Records of Indian Museum. Vol. XII; On the habits of Hilsa (Clupea lisha) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon, Asiatic Society Journal, Vol Coleroon, Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. XIII, 1917; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department Leaflet Issued by Fisheries Department A new genus of Lernæid fish parasite from Madras, read before the Science Congress, Nagpore; 1920, A new Copepod parasite from the gils of Wallago Atta, (Fisheries Bulletin 17); General Editor of the Madras Fisheries Bulletin since 1923; Lattoral Fauna Fisheries Bulletaus since 1923; Lattoral Fauma of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannai (Madras Government Muscum Bull. New Series, Natural History Section, Vol. I, No. I, 1927. Reports on Hydrozoa, (Siphonophon) Cirripedia, Amphipoda, (Caprellidæ) Decapod (Pagindæ) Pycnogomda and Appendix I The Vertebrate Fauna of Krusadai Island Fish Statistics for 1925-26 (Fisheries Bulletan No. 2014 of 1997-27 and 1997-28; Providental) No. 22) for 1926-27 and 1927-28; Presidential Address--15th Indian Science Congress-Zoological Section, 1928, Systematic Survey of Deep Sea Fishing grounds by S T. Ladv Fosher' 1927-28. Report 111 of Fisheries Bulletin, No. 23 and Article "Pisceutlane" in Allahabad Fariner, November 1933. Address: "Nowrol Gardens,"

SUNDARAM CHETTI KRISHNAMA CHETTIYAR DIWAN BAHADUR BA, BL, Puisne Judge High Court, Madras b 18 Nov 1875 Joined the service as offg district ministr, 1902. sub-judge 1919, sessions judge, 1916, district and sessions judge, 1929, offg judge, high courf Madras, 1926-1929 and again in 1930, confirmed July 1930 Address High Court

SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B.I., 1.0 M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly. 6. on Feb. 1878. m. Ratankour. Educ.: under private tutors. Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier; served in Somaliland 1903-04; mentioned for good service; Viceroy's Commussion 1907; served as Indian Staff Other of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910-14 and 1919-21; served on the staff of General Sir M. F. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cayalry Corps in France 1914-16; France to SYED ABULAAS: Zamindar. b. 27th Septr. War 1919; retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921; granted hon, rank of Captain 1923; apptd. Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921. Publications: Khialat Marcus Assembly, 12.1 Assemble America Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu); Guide to Physical Training for Youths; Other Military books in 1901, 1907 1910 and 1911. "Modern Saints of the Sikhs" Series, Vols. I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927-1928. Address: Kucha Khai, Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar.

1918. Member Legislative Assembly (Bikaner State), 1928. Founder, "Surana Library", (Thuru (Rajputana). Asst. Secretary, Jain Swetambari Terapanthi Sabha. Calcutta, 1930. Hon. Magistrate, Churu, 1931. Address: 7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta; Churu (Raputana).

URVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, RAO RAHADUR (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapm b 7th February 1903. m Kumari Shantadevi, d, ot the Late Akojirao SURVE. m Kumari Shandarvi, a. of the back Akoha Mimbalkar, Inamdar of Nej. Educ Baldwin High School, Bangalore Chief Sceretary to II II 1925 to 1929. Acting Dewan 1929-31. Appointed Dowan 1931 Prime Minister Jan, 1932. Ray Saheb, 1930. Attended first Indian Round Table Conterence in London as Adviser to States, Delegation and third Round Table Conterence as a delegate Address . New Palace, Kothaput.

UTHERLAND, LIEUT. COL. DAVID WATERS, C. I.E., I.M.S. (Retired). late Prof. of Medicine, Med. Coll., Lahore. b. Australia, 18 Dec. 1871. m. 1915 Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, d. of late Maharaja Duleep Singh. Educ.: Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ. M.D. (Edin.), M.B. C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S. (Edin.), F.R.I. (Edin.), F.R.I. (Edin.), Fell. Roy. Soc., Med , London. Address: 28, Jail Road, Lahore

SUTHERLAND, Rev. WILLIAM SINGLAIR M.A., I. D. (Glasgow University), Kaisor-i-Hind Gold Medal (1930), Missionary Sup-erintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settle-ment, Chingleput, S. Indim. b 15 July 1877, in Inverness-shue, Scotland m Elsie Ruth Nicol. M A. of Melbourne, Australia. Educ.: Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1965; appointed Supdt of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in 1925. Address: Lady Willing-don Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India.

SWETACHALAPATHI RAMKRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, SRI RAIAH RAVU, Rajah of Bobbih. b. 20 Feb. 1901. Educ: Rajan of Bodoni, 5, 20 Feb. 1901. Rate: Robbih, privately. Ascended gadl in 1920; Member, Council of State, 1925-27; Member Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930, Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931. Address: Bobbili, Madras Presidency.

1880. m. Bibi Noor-i-Ayesha. Educ.: Govt. City School, Patna, studied privately English, Arabic, Persian and Uidu has always taken keen interest in matters educational. Apptd. Hon. Magte. at Patna 1906, served 20 years as Hon. Magte., 1906-26; elected member, Patna Municipal Board 1906 and 1909; elected member, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1903; elected member of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Nov. 1916; member of Council of All-India Mushm League; Hon. Asstt. Secry., Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League;

Apptd. Member of the proposed London Mosque Committee, 1911; apptd. Member of the first Universal Race Congress held at Univ. of London, 1911; joined Muslim Deputation which watted upon Lord Hardinge in 1914; elected Member of Aligarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-Presidents of Bihari Students' Association and Anjumani-Islamia, Patna, 1914; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18: nominated non-official member, Mental Hospital, Patna, 1923. Address: Abulaas Lane, Bankipur, Patna.

SYED, MOBINUR RAHMAN, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. (London), M.L.C., High Court Pleader, Akola; born at Saugor, 1893, educated at Aliganh and Alishabad; Senior Vice-President, Akola Municipal Board (the premier Municipality of Berar), 1925-1928; Officer-in-Charge of the Akola Municipality 1928; Chairman, School Board, Akola Municipality, 1925-1927; Member, Governing Body, Government Hugh School, Akola, (1928-30); Member, C. P. Legislative Council since 1926; nominated to the Panel of Chairman, C. P. Council, Deputy Leader, Democratic Party, (Majority Party) C. P. Legislative Council (1928); Member, Governing Body C. P. and Berar, Literary Academy; Member, Executivo Council, Ali-India Muslim League and Ali-India Muslim Conference; President several Anjumans and Political Organizations in Berar, Member, Gentral Khilafat Committee, some time Hou. Editor, the Ai-Haq, Nagpur; Member Historical Records Commission, (1928); Chairman, Recoption Committee, Berar, Muslim Educational Conference, 1928; Chairman, Recoption Commistee, Berar, Muslim Educational Conference, 1928; President, C. P. and Berar All Parties Muslim Conference, 1928 Prosident Muslim Education Society, Akola, 10-elected Senior Vice-President, Akola Municipality, 1932; Member, Governing Body, King Edward Memorial Society of C. P. and Berar, A Constant Contributor to several leading journals in India and England. Selected by Government to give evidence before Lothian Committee on behalf of Mussalmans of Berar (1932). Member C. P. Educational service Selection Committee, Member, Standing Committee, Member, C. P. Judical Service Selection. Committee on Education C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council; Member several select Committees C. P. Council;

SYED. 811 MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA KT (1928) MA, (Chemnestry) 1906, BL 1907, Advocate First Grade. Calcutta High Court, b. May 1886 Educ: Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam. (FA.). Presidency College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Calcutta (MA.). Ripon College, Factised as a lawyer in Gauhati 1908; Practised as a lawyer in Gauhati courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Momber, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture 1924-29; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order

and P.W.D., 1929-30 Member in charge of of Finance and Law and Order from November 1930 to April 1934. Address. 216, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SYED, SIRDAR ALI KHAN, created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung. Bahadur, 1921. Postmaster General of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1922-1929 (retired) b. 26th March 1879. eldest survving s. of late Nawab Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad. m. 1896; six s. two d. Educ. privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911; has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulburga Province, presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908. Publications: Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905. Unrest in India, 1907; Historical Furniture, 1908; India of To-day, 1908. Life of Lord Morley, 1923. The Earl of Reading, 1924. British India, 1926. The Indian Moslems, 1928, contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation. Address: Hyderabad, Deccan.

SYED RAZA ALI, Sir, C B E (Kt 1935) Agent of the Government of India in South Atrica, B V 1, L B (Allahabad Unive) b 29 April 1882 m d of his mother's first cousin Educ Government High School. Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligath Started practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics; returned to U.P. Legis. Council 1912; took prominent part in Cawnpole Mosque agitation, elected Trustee of Aligarh College: gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee; returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1916 and 1920; was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P.; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad, identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920, member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court ; was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legisla-ture to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924; President, All-India Moslem President, All-Inuia President, Session, Decr. Bombay 1924. League, Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926). Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva. 1929. Publications: Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930).

Address: Durban, South Atrica

SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, His HOLINES SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Priest of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mahomedan community and First Class Sardar of Deccan. Fifty-first incumbent of the post of Dai-tur Mutlaq, which has been in existence of nearly 900 years having been founded in Yemen where his predecessors were once Sultaus. They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government. Address: Sunat; and Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

- SYMNS, JOHN MONTFORT, M.A., I.E.S. Director of Public Instruction Burma. b. Jan. 11th, 1879. Educ: Aldenham School (Jumor and Senior Platt Scholar) Gonville and Catus College. Cambridge, (Open Classical exhibitioner). Major, Army Head Quarters, Simla and Delhi during the War. Appointed Burma Commissioner for British Empire Exhibition. Wembley. Publications: Horace in Burma. The Pagoda and the Poct. The Mark of the East, Songs of a Desert Optimist. J.M.S. of Punch. Address; Rangoon.
- TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E.; Zemindar of Shazādpur, Bengal; b. 1871. Educ.: Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta, and at home Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta 1911; principal work consists in reviving School of Indian Art. Address: 5 Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.
- TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT COOMAR, KT. b. 17 September 1873, Educ: Hindu Sch., Calcutta; atterwards privately: Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909; Trustee, Victoria Mem. Hall; Trustee, Indian Museum, Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; formerly Mem. Bengal Council. Address: Tagore Castle, Calcutta.
- TAGORE, SIR RABINDRANATH, K.T., D.Lit. (Calcinta Univ.); b. 1861. Educ.: privately. Lived at Calcitts first; went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estates; there he wrote many of his works; at age of 40 founded school at Santiniketan, Bolpur, in 1921 turned it into a Centre of international culture, this has been his linework ever since; visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English; Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913 Publications: In Bengali about 35 political works, dramas, operas about 38; Story books Novels 19; over 50 collections of Essays on Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects and composed over 3000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations. In English—Gitanjali, 1912, The Gardener, 1913. The King of the Dark Chamber, 1914. Post Office, 1914. Sadhana, 1914. Kabir's Poems, 1915. Fruit-Gathering, 1916. Hungry Stones and other Stories, 1916. Stray Binds, 1916. My Reminiscences, 1917. Sacrifice and other Plays, 1917. The Cycle of Spring, 1917. Personality, 1917. Nationalism, 1917. Lover's Gift and Crossing, 1918. Mashi and other Stories, 1918. Stories from Tagore, 1918. The Parrot's Training, 1918. The Home and the World. 1919,

Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering 1919.
The Fugitive, 1921. The Wreck, 1921.
Gimpses of Bengal, 1921. Thought Relics.
1921. Creative Unity, 1922. Greater India,
1923. Gora, 1924. Letters from Abroad
1923. Red Oleanders, 1924. Talks in China,
1924. Broken Ties, 1924. Red Oleanders,
a drama, 1925, Fireflies, 1928. Letters to
a Friend (Unwin) 1929, Thoughts from Tagore
(Macmillan), 1929, The Tagore Birthday Book,
1929. The Religion of Man (Unwin) 1931.

Address Santiniketan, Rengal.

### TAIRSEE, LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See Lakhmidas.)

- TALLENTS, PHILIP CURITY MA. (Oxon), C1E. (1929), C81 (1934), Joint Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department b 1A April 1886 Educ Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford Appointed to 1C8 in 1909 Address Yew Delhi
- TAMBE, Shripad Balwant, B.A., Ll.B., b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ: Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Auracit, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amracit, Member and Vice-President of Amracit Town Municipal Committee: President, Provincial Congress Committee; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government. Ag. Governor, Central Provinces Government. Ag. Governor, Central Provinces Government. Ag. Home Member, Chinal Princhise Committee, 1032. Address: Nagpur, C. P.
- PANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com. (Birm.), Barat-Law, I.B.S., J.P., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on deputation to the Government or India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under Secretary.
  2. 2 May 1885. m. Miss C. Chopra. Baue.: at Govt. High School, Gujrat, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, and the University of Birmingham. Official Liquid tor, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co., Ltd., in liquidation and the Jt. Official Liquid attor, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co., Ltd., in liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab), President, 10th Indian Economic Conterence, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Member of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchantz (Chanther and Burzau, Bombay (1921-22); Syndie of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, 1707 18t March 1923; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay, 1932 Member Council Indian Institute of Bankers; Member, Auditors "ouncil Bombay: Principal and Prof. of Banking, the Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Philipal and Prof. of Banking, the Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics Bombay; Publications: "Banking Law and Practice in India," Indian Currency and Banking Problems" jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc (Econ.), London, and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," 'Indian Currency and the War, Regulation of Banks in India.

etc. Address: Department, Commerce Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

- TATE, LIEUT COLONEL JOHN CREERY, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur b 14 August 1884, m. 1st A L M L (d. 1919) d of the late W C Stevenson of Knockan, Londonderry, Ireland, 2nd to C D. Anderson d of the late Capt F R McC De Butts Broad Astillars and wislows of Captan H E A. Royal Artillery and widow of Captain H E A Anderson, Indian Pohee Butter St Columbu's College, Dublin; St Lawrence College Ramsgate, Kent, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Commissioned 18 Jan 1905. appointed 127th (Q M O) Baluch L I, 1906, Appointed Bombay Political Department, 1909: Foreign and Political Department Government of India 1924, served on N W Frontier India and in East Africa 1917-18 The Residency, Kolhapur, Deccan Address
- TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, BA (Cantab), 1 CS Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, b 10 Dec 1890 Educ Uppingham and Clare Asstt Collector and . College, Cambridge Magistrate in Sind 1914, on military service 1917-19, offig Collector and Dist, Magistrate, 1923, offig Dv Commissioner 1924, Offig Collector and Dist Magistrate and Dist Magis trate, 1925, Chairman, Cattle Their Commission 1925, Offg Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926, Offg Deputy Secretary to Government Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926, Offg Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member Kharpur State Executive Council 1927, Offg Collector, Sholapur and Political' Agent, Akalkot, 1932, Collector 1932, appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality
- TAYLOR, Sir Jayles Braid, Kt (1935) M.A.
  Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), C.L.E.
  (1932): Deputty Governor, Reserve Bank of India b 21 April 1891. m. Betty d of H Coles, Esq. Indian Police Edne Edne Edne Edne Edne Edne Edne Thurst Academy and University.
  Indian Civil Service, 1914. Under Secretary, Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce Department, Government of India, merce Department, Government of India, Edne Controller of Currency, Controller of Currency, Mayloudi, 2nd d. of Raja Somesurdatt Singh, you Salivahan, whose Era is current in India. Educ Edinburgh Academy and University.
  Indian Civil Service, 1914. Under Secretary,
  Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce Department, Government of India,
  1920-22. Deputy Controller of Currency,
  Calentia, 1924. Bombay 1925, Controller of
  Currency, Calentia, 1929. Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of
  India up to 1935. Address. Bombay
- TEHRI, MAJOR, H. H. RAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAH SAHEB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Tehri-Garhwal State. b. 3 Aug. 1898. m. 1916. Heirapparent born 1921. Succeeded 1913. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Address: Narendra-nagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).
- TEMPLE, LEIUT COL (HON, COL) FREDERIC CHARLES, C.I.E. (1931), V.D. A.D.C. M.I.C.E. M I M E . Rehet Engineer and Supply Officer, Government of Biliar and Orrisa b 25 June 1879 m. Francis Mary Copleston. Educ Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford. Asst Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks. Military Works Services, India Punjab

- Canals; District Engineer, Muzaffarpur, Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bihar and Orissa. Chief Town Engineer and Administrator, Jamshedpur. Publications "Manual for Young Engineers in India," and "Sewage Works." Address: 19 Park
- b. 16 April 1868.m. Ratangavri, d. of Keshavrai Amritrai. Educ: at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Apptd. teacher in Govt. Sorabji J. J. High School of Surat and began practice at Surat in 1894. Entered Municipality in 1904; became Chairman, Schools Committee 1907-1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee in 1908 and 1917-18, Vice-President of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and President in 1914-17, and again in 1928 for the triemnum 1928-31. Appointed Charman, Committee of Management in 1922-25 Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again in 1931 and 1932 Chairman of the Raichand Deepchand Girl's School Committee, the Committee, and witness before the Royal Committee, and witness before the Lovel Reforms Commission 1919, Vice-President, Surat Sarvajanik Education Society, 1927-28, Government Advocate in the Bardoli Inquiry, 1931, Member of the Managing Committee of Andrews Library since 1898; and President of the Home for Destitute children since 1921; admitted as an Advocate O. S 1933. Address: Athwa Line, Surat.
- THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV, I.S.O.; Sen. Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur since 1911; b. 15 Feb. 1860. Educ.: Sangor and Jubbulpore H. S.; Muir Central Coli.,
- King Saliyahan, whose Era is current in India Heir Kunwar Lal Elina Natt Singh Bahadur Thulrai, Khajurgaon. Address:
- TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921), Fellow of the Royal Scatistical and Royal Historical Societies; h. 16 Feb 1869. Educ. Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' prizeman. Cambridge University, 1888; m. Alice. O.B. E., K.-i-H. d. of Captain C. Losack, 93rd Highlanders. Served in I.C S., Madras; also conducted special inquiries into Customs and conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906, I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India. 1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliance Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue

- 1916: Member of Executive Council, 1919-21. President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commuttee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926: Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Address: Vasantha Mahal, Mysoro.
- TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G C.I.E. b 1879, s 1930 State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of 317,360. Address. Tonk, Rapputana.
- TOTTENHAM, GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK, C I E. (1930); Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. b. Nov. 18, 1890, m Hazel Joyce, 2nd d. of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fusirs Edne: Harrow and New College, Oxford, Jonned I C S. in 1914, served in Madras Presidency as Asst. Colli and Sub-Colli and as Under and Dy. Secretary to Goyt till April 1921; with Army Department of Goyt of India, as officer on special duty, Deputy Secretary and Secretary Since 1929 except for one year with Goyt of Madras as Retrenchment Secretary, 1941-32 Address Clo Messis, Granday & Co., 1td., 54, Parlinment Street, London, S. W. 1.
- TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA. BISHOP IN, R.F. R.F. E. A. I. MOORE, M.A. E. NOV. 13, 1870. Educ.: Mailborough Coll, and at Oriel. Coll., Oxford. Curate at Aston, Biriningham, 1894-96, Missionary of the C.M.S. Dixinity School, Madras, 1896-1914, C.M.S. College, Kottavam, 1902-1903, Chairman C.M.S. District Council, Tinnex Clly, 1915-1924 Consecrated Bishop on 24 Feb. 1925. Address. Bishop's House, Kottayam.
- TRAVERS, SIR (WALTER) LANGELOT, Kt., cr. 1931, CIE. 1925, OBE 1918, s. of Walter Benward Travers and g volter & J. B., Travers, Munnby, Alford and Fartheld Lodge, near Exeter: b 1880, numarried Educ Alford, lancolnshine Manager and Inspector of tea gardens in North India since 1900; Chairman, Dooars Planter's Association, 1914-20, Vice-Chairman, 1921-25; member of many committees associated with teamingtry, Member Jalpaguri District Board, 1914-25, Member Bengal Legislative Council, 1920-31, Leader, British Party on Council, President, European Association, 1929 and 1930; Capt Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, associated with many War Committees etc: twice received mention by Commanderin-Chief Recreation, shooting, Address Baradight, Jalpaguri.
- TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUNOELOT CROSBIE, BAI (Dublin), M. Inst. C.E., L.S.E., Chief Engineer, P.W. D. b. 22. July 1881, m. Margaret Zephanic Huddleston Educ. at Levs School and Dublin University, Indian Service of Engineers Address. Chief Engineer in Sind, Karachi (Suid).
- TREVOR, CHARLES GERALD, CTE (1933), Inspector-General of Forests b 28 Dec 1882 m End Carroll Beadon, Edu Wellington College, RTEC (Coopers Hill Assit Conservator of Forests Punjab, 1903)

- Conservator of Forests, United Province, 1920. Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1931. Inspector-General of Forests, 1933. Publications: Practical Forest Management. Addless. Porest Research Institute, Debra Dun
- TUBBS, THE RIGHT REV. DR NORMAN HENRY, Classical Tripos (1902), Theological Tripos (1902), MA (1905); D D (Hon, causa), 1923, Cambridge University, Bishop of Rangoon, b. 5th July 1879 m. Norah Elesta Lint d of Prebendary Lunt, Walcot, Bath Educ Highgate School and Gamb, University Curate, Whitechapel, 1903-05; Church Missionary Society, U.P. 1910-17, Principal of Bishop's College, and Hon, Secretary, S.P.G. (Calcutta, 1917-23; Bishop of Timevelly, 1923-28, Bishop of Rangoon since 1928. Address: Bishopscourt, Rangoon.
- PURNER, CHARLES WILLIAM ALDIS, B.A., C.S.I. (1943), C.J.E. (1928), I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, b. July 30, 1879. Educ: King Edward VI School, Norwich and Magdalen Coll., Oxford m. in 1930. Edven Dorothy Kirkpathek from whom be obtained divorce in 1930. 1 daughter. Appointed Asst. Collector, Bom. Presidency, in 1903. Settlement Officer, Dhaiwar Dist., 1909-10. Under-Secretary, Revenie and Finance Departments Bombay, 1912-15; Cantoninent Magte, Ahmednagar, 1917-1919. Collector, Ahmednagar, 1918-21; Personal Asst. to. Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923-24, Ag. Secretary, Political Department, 1924, Secretary, General Department, 1924-1929. and Secaetary, Political Department and Retoins Officer in addition, 1930. Ch. Secretary, Political and Retoins Department, 1933. Address Secretarit, Bombay.
- TWISS, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM LOUIS OBERKIRGE, C.B. (1930), C.B.E. (1949), M.C. (1945), Multary Secretary, Army Headquarters, India b 18 Jan 1879, m. Non-Ammel, d of J. F. Wakefield, J.P. 1945, (died 1929), Isabel Vivian, d of T.C. Drake Esq. (1932). Educ. Bedford School, 1890-96, R. W.C., Sandhinst, 1896-1897. First Commission, Jan 1898; Joniel Indian Army, 1899; Boxer Expedition (North China), 1900-91, Medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches. Tibet Expedition, 1903-04 (Medal), Great War, Served in France from 1944-17, C.B.E., M.C., Brevt.-Lent.-Col., 1917. Legion of Honour (French); Order of Sacred Treasure (Japanese), mentioned in despatches 5 times; appointed 9th Gurkha Rifles, 1901. commanded 2-9th Gurkha Rifles, 1901. commanded 2-9th Gurkha Rifles, 1930. appointed Colonel, 51: Punjab Regiment, 1932; Staff, College, Camberley, 1906-07, General Staff, War Office, London, 1908-12; Brigade-Major, Nowshera Brigade, 1913-14; General Staff, France, 1914-17 and General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1917-19 (Director of Military Intelligence); General Staff, Nar Office, 1919-21; Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-24. Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-24. Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1924-27, Commander, Jullundur Brigade Area, 1927.

1931; Offg. Commander, Lahore District, 1931; Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India, 1932. Promoted Major-General, April 1929 Fellow of Royal Geographical Society, Founder Member, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House); Founder Member of Himalayan Club; Bronze Medal of Royal Humane Society (1903). Officer of Norwegian Military Order of St. Olat (1909); Member of American Military Order of the Dragon (1901) Address: Army Headquarters, Simla or Delhi.

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Honours), LL.M. (Honours), Cantab. 1896; Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay, Acted Chief Judge Retired. b. 11 October 1873. m. Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. Educ.: Anjumane-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: Marzbanabad, Andheri

TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUR ERIC, Member, Rallway Board, b. 15 Nov. 1888. m. Dorothy Margaret Melver. Educ: "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years' training, Great Northern Rallway, England, Joined as probatoner in Traffic Dept. of G. I. P. Railway in 1908, was in charge of Gwallor Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent, f. I. P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924; officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager; in 1928 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer; in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. Address: "Glenogle", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TYMMS, FREDERICK, M.C. (1916); Chevaller, Ordre de la Courenne (1917), Belgian Croix de Guerre (1917); Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society; Director of Civil Aviation in India. b 4 August 1889; House Civil Service; South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during war; Air Ministry Civil Aviation Department, 1919, Air Ministry Superintendent of the Cairo-Karachi Air Route, 1927; Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928; Uirector, Civil Aviation, India, 1931. Publications: Part author "Commercial Air Transport," 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography" Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes tor Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: Simla and Delhi.

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M. A. (Punjab). Landlord and Millowner. b. 27 Dec. 1895. Educ: Govt. College, Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee; has been member of Siromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921; member of

Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee: Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legis, Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; served on Punjab Unemployment Committee; Hydro-Electric Enquiry Committee; Punjab Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee, Peresided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930, served on Federal Structure Committee on the Business Committee of the Round Table Conference; was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee of the R. T. Conterence. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932. Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933 Address: Mianchanu, Punjab.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON COLONEL NAWAB RANA MALIK, SIR, K.C.I.E C.B.E., M.V.O., Member, Council of State. Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, Landlord. b. 1874. Educ Altchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, was given inon. Commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; served in Somahland; joined Tibet Expedition; was attached to the late Ameer of Afghanistan; attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; Mons. Star 1914; Member, Provincial Recruiting Board, represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches), made Colouel; Member, Esher Committee, 1920; has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. Address: Kaira, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

URQUHART, DR. WILLIAM SPENCE, M.A., D. Litt. (Abdn), D D. (Hon. Abdn.); Doctor of Law; D.L. (Hon. Calcutta); Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University, 1928-1930; Principal Scottish Church College since 1928. b. 1877 m. Margaret Macaskill, d of Rev. Murdoch Macaskill, Dingwall. Educ.: Aberdeen University; New College, Edinburgh, Marburg University, Gottingen University, Professor of Philosophy, Duff. College, Calcutta 1902; Scottish Churches College, 1908. Member, Indian Universities Congress, 1924 and 1929; Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Calcutta University, 1927 and 1931; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Sth August 1928 to Aug. 7th, 1930; Chairman of the Inter-University Board, India, 1931-32. Principal, Scottish Church College, since 1928. Publications: The Historical and the Eternal Christ. (1916); Pantheism and the Value of Life, (1919); Theosophy and Christian Thought, (1922); Veilanta and Modern Thought, (1922); Veilanta and Modern Thought, (1922); Contributor to Encyclopadia of Religion and Ethics. Address: Principal's House, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

USMAN, THE HON. SIR MAHOMED, K C'I.E. SMAN, THE HON. SIK MAHORED, R. L. L. (1933) B.A., b. 1884 m.d. of Shifa-H-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. Educ: Madras Christian College. Councilior, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925: Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University, 1991-94 and Changellar of Madras University. 1921-34 and Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Anna Malai Universities, May to Angust 1 1934, Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25. Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Sys-tems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22, President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Maliomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25; Gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924). President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25. Member, Executive Council 1925-34 President, Madras Children's Aid Sorety, 1926-28. President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928. Chairman, II. R. H. The Irmce of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund; Chairman, the British Empire Lepiosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern Indla. Khan Sahib, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1921; Kalsar-i-Hind Second Class, 1923 Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1933) Officiating Governor of Malias, May-August 1934 Address: Teynampet Gardens, Tevnampet, Madras.

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur, BA, BSC, CTE, Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency b 26 May 1879 m.; Roshan Ardashii Karanjawalla, B.A. Educ: Elphanstone College, Bombay, Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902 Publications The Bombay Income Tax Manual Address. Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD, BA.M.D., FACS, K.I.H (Silver), 1930; K.I.H (Gold), 1932; Medical Missionary b July 11, 1880. m Elizabeth Crane Educ Blair Hall Academy. Blaristoun, N.Y., U.S.A. Princeton University, Princeton, N.Y., Columbia Univ., School of Tropical Medicine, London. American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj. S.M.C., since 1910. Publications. Artho. plasty of the Elbov-joint. Gastro-enterostomy under local quaesthesia, Acute Intestinal Obstruction, Cataract Extraction. Address: Mission Hospital, Miraj. S.M.C.

VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, MR C.P. (Lond), MR.C.S (Eng.), LIEUT-COLONEL I MS. J.P., Professor of Medicine, Grant Medicial College; Senior Physician and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Superintendent, B. J. Hospital for Children, Rombay, b. 1 August 1883, m. to Mary Hormusji Wadia, Educ. Grant Medical College, Bonday; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German, E. Africa and subsequently in South Per-la and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College.

in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medica College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925, and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1926 — Address 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903): Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincohis Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity, (1909). b. 12 April, 1868. m. to Prabhavatibal, d. of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr., Rombay. Barbay. Educ.: St. Xuvier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court. Bombay in January 1893, called to the Bar in June 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 193; Secty. P. J. Hindi Gymkhana. 1897-1908. Publications. Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation. Address Ratan Hous., 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATA, Reddi, Sir Kurma, Kt. B.A., Member of the Executive Council, Madras Government, b. 1875 m. R. Laxmi Kantamma Educ Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madias Christian College, and Madras Law College Led the non-Brahimin deputation to the Joint Parlamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Retorms in 1919; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1920, Minister of Agriculture and Indiastics to the Madras Government, 1920-23, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920-26; Member of the Schate of the Madras University, 1924-26, Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26, Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26, Member of the Government of India in S. Africa, 1929-32, Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1934. Address. Secretaint, Madras.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE M., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madrae b. 18 July 1878. Educ.: Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Was enrolled High Court Vakil in 1903; Practised from 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr. V. Radhakrishnasya under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakr.shnaiya. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court Election Commissioner, 1921-22; apptd. to the High Court Bench, 17 Nov. 1921: President, Annadana Samajam. The Madras Seva Sadan, and Dist. Scout Council: Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council: Address: Spur Tank Homes, Spur Tank Road, Egmore, P.O., Madras.

VIEIRA DE CASTRO, MOST REV. THEOTONIUS MANOEL RIBBIRO, D.D., D.C.L.; R. C. Bishop of San Thome de Mylapore, since 1899-1929, Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies since 1929. b. Oporto, 1859. Educ.. Gregorian Uni., Rome. Address: Nova Goa.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926); Vice-Chairman,
Imperial Connet of Agricultural Research
from 1929 b. August 1875. Educ. Presidency
College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service,
1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation,
from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, 1917; Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, 1917; Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, 1917; By Director of Land
Records, 1918, Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin. 1919-32.
Collector and District Magistrate, 1920;
Commissioner for India, British Empires
Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative
Assembly, 1925-26, Director of Industries,
1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926, opened
Canadian National Exhibition, August 1926,
Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29
Address: Simila.

VIRA-VALA, Darbar Shri, Political Secretary, Rajkot State since October 1931, b. 29 January, 1888 Educ. at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Wing Master, Rajkumar College, Rajkot othe Thikkore Saheb, Chuda, Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, Manager, Lath State, Dewan, Polibandar State, Dewan, Junagadi State; District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha up to 18t April 1927; Huzur Personal Assistant to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot up to October 1931. Address. Bagasra, Kathawar.

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, K.C.I.E., LL D., D Sc., M.I.C.E., Late Dewan of Mysore. b. 15 Sept. 1861. Rdue.: Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona. Asst Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt. 1909. Ch. Eng., and Sec., P.W. and R. Depts. Govt. of Mysore, 1909. Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918. Chairman, Bombay Techineal and Indistrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively. Publications: "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son. Ltd., London), and "Planned Economy for India" (1934). Bangalore Press. Bingalore Address: Uplands, high Ground, Bangalore.

WACHA, SIR DINSHA EDULJI, Kt., J.P., a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920), Member, Bombay Leg. Council (1915-16) and of Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20, Member, Council of State (1920); Member of the firm of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co., Agents, Morarii Gokuldas S. & W. Co.

Ltd. and Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd., 1892-1931. ex-Director, The Central Bank of India, Director, Berar Co. (1928) and Ex-Director, the Scindia Navigation Company. b. 2 Aug. 1844. m. 1860, but widower since August 1888. Educ Hiphinstone Coll., Bombay; in Cotton Indus-try, since 1874; for 30 years Bombay Mun. Corpn. (President, 1901-02); for 45 years, Mem., Bombay Millowners' Association Committee since 1889 and President in 1917 and member, Bombay Imp. Trust since its forma-tion in 1898 up to 1919; Pres. of 17th National The first problem of the problem of Vic. Jubilee Technical Institute since 190° and Hon Sec from 1909 to 1923; President Western India Liberal Association from 1919-27 Was Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association from 1885 to 1915 and President from 1915 to 1918. Was President of the Fred Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference in 1922; is Chairman and Trustee of People's Free Reading Room and Library since 1917
Publications Pamphlets on Indian Finance Currency and Economics, Agricultural Condi tion of India, Railways, Currency, Temperance, Military Expenditure, etc.; formerly large contributor to leading Indian newspapers and journals for 45 years from 1875; 430 have published History of Share Speculation of 1863-84; Life of Premchand Roychand; Life of J. N. Tata; the Rise and Growth of the Bombay Municipal Government, four paper-on Indian Commerce and Statistics and My Recollections of Bombay (1860-75). Address Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay

WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI, B.A. (Bom and Cantab.), Bar-at-Law Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore and Scretary, luter-University Board, India 4 June 1888 m Tehmina Homen Postwalla Educ. St. Navier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; at the Middle Temph London, for Bar; at St. Catherine's, Oxford for Diploma in Economics and Political Science (with distinction), at Fitz Wilham Hall for Moral Science Tripos Professor of English and Philosophy at Wilson College Bombay, 1914, Lecturer in Psycholox University of Bombay, 1914-16. Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University since 1917 Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Mysore University, 1927-30, Offg Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, 1938-31; President of the Mindia Federation of Teachers' Associations of the Mysore University so the Fifth Congress of the Universities of the Bittish Empire London and Edinburgh, 1931. President London and Edinburgh, 1931. President Contenence, 1932. Secretary, Inter-University Board since April 1932. Publications of Ethics of Feminism, A Text-Book of Civil A Handbook of Moral Instruction for Teacher Civilisation as a Co-operative Advent (The Principal Miller Lectures in Mind, Phil

phical Review, Monist, International Journal | WALI of Ethics, The Journal of Philosophical Studies, The Philosophical Quarterly, The Aryan Path Edited the Mysore University Magazine, 1928-30. Address. The University, Mysore.

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, the Hon. Mr Justice, M.A., LL.B. (Univ of Bombay), Bar-at-1.aw, Judge, Bombay High Court b 4 Aug 1881, m. Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perm Nowron Chinov of Seemderabad Educ: St Navier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925 Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; confirmed as Puisne Judge, High Couri, m. June 1931. Syndic, Univ. of Bombay Address, Quetta Terrace Chowpatty

WADIA, SIRCI SROW N , Kt (1932), C 1.E (1919). ADIA, SIRCUSROW R, RC (1952), A.B. (1959).

Millowner b 1869. Educ King's Coll.

London Joined his tather's firm, 1888

Charman, Bombay Millowners' Association

Charman, Bombay Millowners' Association

(1952), WALKER, Glorid, Louis, Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, and Government Prosecutor, Bombay Millowners' Association ( hairman, (1918) Address Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

| ADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASER, J.P., 1900, Merchant. b. 31 Oct. 1857. Educ.: Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and rerved apprenticeship in Dickinson Akrold & Co. of London; Promotor and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns; Member of Bombay | Mark Corporation | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Mark Coll. | Ma of the Standing Committee of the Corporation tor about five years, in 1909 was elected a. member by Government of the Malaria Commission which niet in Sinda, in 1917 was selected by Government to a committee of four to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super-fax. For 21 years wrote the cotton industrial review for the City of Bombay for the *Times of India* commencing with 1905 Publications Writer on Indusfriel and Economic subjects, published two WEBB, Sir Montagu de Pomeroy, kt (1921), pamphlets against closing of the Mints Addiess Wilderness Road, Malabai Hill

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEF, K. R. E., CILE, MIME AUSSERWANDI NOWROSDEL, R. R. E., CLE, MIME E., J.P., F. C.P.S. (Hon.), Millowner, b. 30 May 1873, m. Evylene Clara Powell Educ. St. Navier's College Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925, Address. Strackey House, Pedder Road, Bombay

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHER, M. A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay, b. 16 Dec. 1878. Educ. : Elphinstone College, Bombay. Publications: The Philosophers and the French Revolution Principosophers and our Spiritual Heritage: Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy The Wealth of India: Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India. Address: Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MAHOMED HUSSANALIY. BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussanally Bey Effendi. Majidi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressali-tul-Islam, Karachi, was Member, Legislative Assembly for several years and Fellow, Bombay University was Manicipal Councillor Karachi for about 20 years, member and Chairman, Municipal and District School Board, Karachi, Seived as first President Shahi Jirgah, Jacobabad, for about 8 years: was President, Mulala Schools Committee; member, War League, Secretary, Sind Mahomedan Association; member, D. J. Sind College Board, has been Member, Sind College Board, has been memory, same Madressah Bontd, tot about 17 years Retired Deputy Collector, is Special First Class Magistrate, since 1915, Linded Proprietor, was President of Educational Conference 1931, b 5 Dec 1860, Widower Programmer College and Gost Educ Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School, Bombay Served Goyt in various departments for 33 years; retired in 1915 Address Barkat Manzal, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.

trible Problem of and Government Problem of Boulday, b 25 September, 1879, m to Agues Mintel Porter, d of Col. R. 8. Porter, Dy Lieutenant for County of Lancaster Educ. Prespool College War Service, France and Belgium 4th Aug. 1914 to November 1919. promoted Lieut-Col. R. F. A. Retued, 1921. Partner, Messis. Little and Co. Addison Response for the Problem of Control of the Properties.

ernment High School, Balba, Murr Central College, Allahabad M. A. O. College, Aligarh Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903 Secretary, All-India Moslem League from 1912-19, was instrumental in bringing about Hindn-Moslem Pact of 1910, appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920, and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930. Address. Wazii Hasan Road Lucknow.

C I.E., C B E , Member of Council of the East India Association, Vice-President, Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society Chauman, Daily Gazette Press Ltd., Katachi b Clifton, 1869 m 1908 Catherine Frances (whom he divorced). Educ Privately. Member of Indian Fiscal Committee, 1921-22, Privately. late member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and late Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce. Publications Britain Chamber of India and Victorious I India and Britain's Dilemma, Around the Obobt etc. Address Karachi India and The Empire,

WEIR, LILLY-COLONIL JAMES LESLIE ROSE, CIE (1933), Agent to Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda b 29 Jan 1883 m Thyra Lettra Alexandra Sommers Educ Wellingbo-rough and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Artillery, 1900, transferred to Indian Army (5th Cavalry), 1904; joined Political Department, 1908, has been H.B M'.s

Consul at Kermanshah and Shiraz; Resident in Kashmir; Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan,' and Resident at Baroda. Address: The Residency, Baroda.

WESTCOTT, RT. REV. F., see Calcutta, Bishop of.

WHEELER, THOMAS SHERLOCK, Ph. D. (Lond.), B.SC. (Lond.); F.I.C., F.R.C.SC.I., F. Inst. P. M.I. Chem. Eng.. J. P. Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. b 30 April 1899. m. Una Brigid, d of the late John Sherlock, B.A. Educ.: O'Connell School, Dublin and the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Demonstrator in Organic Chemistry, Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Research Chemist at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Dorsetshire and at the Research Department, Woolwich Arsenal, London; Senior Research Chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Publications: about 50 research papers and 20 patents on chemical subjects, two text books, "Systematic Organic Chemistry" and "Physico-Chemical Methods," Also translations into English of some German textbooks. Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

WHITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, C.I.E, M.D.; Asst. Dir.-Gen., I.M.S. (Sanitary) 1914; Sanitary Commsr., Govt. of India, Simla. Address: c/o Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

WHITTAKER, HARRY, CAPTAIN, late R.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.Se, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.Soc. Ing. Civ. de France., M. of Council Jnn. Inst. Eng., Principal, The Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore. b 23rd Fob. 1879. m d of John Siddall. Edue Bury and Royal College of Sc., London. With J. H. Riley & Co., Engineers, Bury; Jackson Bros., Bolton, Domonstator in Mathematics and Mechanics under Prof. John Perry in the Royal Coll, of Science, London; University Lecturer in Engineering, City and Guilds (Eng.), College, South Kensington; Head of Engineering Dopt., Wandsworth Technical Inst., R. E. Vols and Terr., 1902 to 1914; Joined regular Army. December 1914; Comm. March 1915; with the 13th Corps in Franco 1916-19. Johned present Indian appointment, March 1923 Publications: Papers on Hydro-Electric Work, pub. I.M.E., & J.I.E. Address: The Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES STANLEY, C.I.E. (1927). Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of India (Railway Department). b. 14th June 1880. m. Mabel Webb of Bray, 1932. Attached to Mining Department. North Western Railway, 1909-12; Asst Coal Superintendent. Indian State Railways, 1913-14; service lent to G. I. P. Railway, 1914-17. officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller, 1918-20; Appointed Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1921; Member, Indian Coal Committee, 1925; President, Indian Coal Grading Board, 1927-33, President, Indian Coal Grading Board, 1927-33, President, Indian Cot Coke Cess Committee, 1929-33. Address. Bengal Club, Calcutta, Oriental Club, London

WIGRAM, GENERAL SIR KENNETH, K.C.B. (1930), C.S.I. (1921); C.B.E. (1919) D.S.O. (1917); Adde-de-Camp General & O. H. M. the King (1933), Belgian Order of the Crown, Belgian War Cross, Legion of Honour; Order of the Crown of Siam; General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command b 5th December 1875. Educ: Winchester, Sandhurst Served N. W. Frontier (Waziristan), 1901-02 Tibet (March to Lhasa), 1903-04. European War, 1914-18. Director of Staff Duties, Army Headquarters, India, 1919-21; Commander, Delhi Brigade Area, 1922-24, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Northern Command, India, 1931-34. General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India, 1931-34. General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India, 1934. Address Headquarters, Northern Command, India, May 1934. Address Headquarters, Northern Command, India, Rawalpindi/Murrer.

WILBERFORCE-BELL, THE HON'BLE LIEUT COLONDE HAROLD, C.I.E., Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, Agent to the Governor-General Pumpab States, b 17 Nov 1885. m. Margaret, d of late Capt Michael Festing formerly of the 20th Regiment (The Lancashire Fusihers). Educ: Ellesmerc College, Shiopshire, and Pembroke College, Oxford, Gazetted to The Connaught Rangers, 1905, transferred to Indian Army,1908 and to Political Department, 1909, returned to the Army for the period of the War and saw active service in France and India, was Asst. Mil. Secretary to Commander-m-Chief in India, 1918-19 has served in Political Department in Western India, Central India, Punjab and the Decean was Dy. Political Secretary to Government of India, 1928-1930, and Ag Political Secretary to Government of India in 1930. First Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan Stateand Resident at Kolhapur, 1933-34 Publications "The History of Kathiawai Some Translations from the Marathi Poets "A Grammatical Treatise of the Marathi Language", "War Vignettes;" and other monographs and articles in various periodical-Address. The Residency, Lahore, Punjab

WILES, GILBERT, M.A. (Cantab.), Cl 1 (1926); C S I (1931). Chairman, Bombot Port Trust. b. 25 March 1880 "Winifred Mary Pryor. Educ.: Perse School and S. Cath. College, Cambudge, Joined I c., in India, 1904; Asst. Collector and A. I Political Agent; Supdt, Land Records, 1910 Asst. Colle and Collector, 1916-17; Chairman Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-1920; Deput Secretary, Home Department, 1921-2; Sov. General Department, 1923-2; President, Bonneth, Art Society, 1926-32; Member, Indian I albourd, Sept. 1933, Address "North I cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B.A., C 1 (1927); I.C.S., Secretary, Education Depriment, Government of Bengal, b. March 1888. m. Theodora Daintree. Educ.: Chii and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered Ind. Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Beng

Private Secretary to H. E. the
Bengal, 1922-27. Address: United Sc.
Club, Calcutta.

/ILKINSON, Sydney Arthur, M.R.C.S.
(Emg.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D T M, and D.T H.
(Liverpool, Uni.); Medical Officer, B B. A
C. I. Rly. Co., Ajmer. b. 17 March 1886. m.
Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915. Educ.:
City of London School, Queen's Coll., Taunton.
and St. Thomas' Hespital, London. Fellow
of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine
Aimer-Merwars; past
Municipality,

The March Adelaide (C.1., G.B.E., cr. 1924). d. of

March Adelaide (C.1., G.B.E., cr. 1924). d. of

Governor of Victoria, 1895;

1000-1906; Bolmir

Junior Lore

Viscount Hampden; m. 1892. Hon.

March Adelaide (C.1., G.B.E., cr. 1924). d. of

Governor of Victoria, 1895;

1000-1906; Bolmir

Junior Lore

Address New Delha and Simla.

WILLINGDON, 1st Earl of, cr. 1931, 1st

VISCOUNT, cr. 1424; 1st Baron of Ratton,

G.M.S. I. (1931); G.M. F. (1931), G.M.G.
(1926); G.B.E. (1918), Viceroy and Governor General of India, 1931 b. 12 Sept. 1866.

S. of Frederick Freeman Thomas and Mabel;

d. of 1st Viscount Hampden; m. 1892. Hon.

March Adelaide (C.1., G.B.B., cr. 1924). d. of WILKINSON.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSBY, M. Inst. C. E. M. I. Mech. E., F. B. San. I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal; Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and Temple. b. 7 April 1872; m. Dorothy Maud. d. of E. Thorp of Cheadle Hulme, Chesnire. Educ.: Clifton, Articled to Mr. James Mansergh, F.B.S., P. Pres. Inst. C.E., 1891; Asst. on York Main Dramage Works, Birmingham Waterworks; Resident Engineer-in-Charge, Whithy Waterworks; Served S. Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer; Asst. District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways; Pers. Asst. to Mr. G. R. Strechan, M. Inst. C.E. 1902-06, Croydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks: Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office, 1908-08; Namobl Drainage and Water-Office, 1906-08; Narrobi Drainage and Waterworks. Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzıbar sanitation; designed Sketty Sewerage Works, &c., Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (1909); designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, dramage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jheria, Gaya, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Kalimpong, Serampore, Monghyr, Comilla, Raneegunge, Midnapore, Suri and Cooch-Behar waterworks, Gaya. Burdwan, Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghur main drainage Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghur main grainage schemes. Publivations: Sewage disposal in India and the East; Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions); Practical Sanitary Engineering; Modern Sewage Dis-posal. R. E. Journal, 1909, "Raintall of Wales," Geographical Journal, 1909; Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer," 1092. Recent Progress in Sanitary 1922; Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal; Public Health in India
"XIXth Century" February 1928, &c.
Address: 28 Victoria Street, Westminster
S, W. 30 Hill Street, S. W. Tower House,
Calcutta; and United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG. D.S.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Ran-goon General Hospital, since 1907. b. 11 Feb. 1875. Address: General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, KT. (1934); C.I.E. (1922); M.B.E. (1919). Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India b. July 16, 1880. m. Joan Emma Doran Holtz. Educ. Cheltenham College. Joined

Marie Adelauce (C.I., G.B.F., Cr. 1924)., a. on 1st Earl Brassey; one son. A D.C. to Lord Brassey when Governor of Victoria, 1895; M.P. (L.) Hastings, 1900-1906; Bodimin Division of Cornwall, 1906-1910 Junior Lord of Treasury, 1905-06; J.P., Governor of Bombay, 1913-1919; of Madras, 1919-1924; was present as Delegate for India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924; Chairman of the Delegation from the Boxer Indemnity Committee which visited China. Jan July, 1926; Major, Sussex Imperial Yeomanry; Lord-in-Waiting to H M. the king; Governor-General of Canada, 1926-1931. appointed Governor-General and Viceroy of India, 1931 Address: The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla

WILLMOT, ROGER BOULTON, H M Trade Commissioner at Calcutta b 16 Oct 1892. Educ · Berkhausted In business in London 1911-1915 Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915, transferred to Viniv with a commission in R G A (S R) in July 1916, in Government service in London, 1920-1924. Address · Bengal Club, Calcutta.

WINGATE, RONALD EVELYN LESLIE, CIE., B.A. I.C.S., Offg. Political Secretary Govern-ment of India. b 30th Septi 1889. Educ at Bradfield and Balliol College. Oxford Arrived in India 1913 and served in the Arrived in India 1913 and Served in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner, transferred to Delhi as City Magistrate, 1916, special duty on staff of Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, 1917; special duty under Civil Commissioner of Occupied Territories, Mesopotamia, 1917; Political Agent and H. M's Consul at Maskat, 1919, special assistant to Resident in Kashmir, 1921, Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Maskat, 1923, Screetary to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, September 1924, ditto Baluchistan, 1927; Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, 1928; Political Agent, Sibi. 1931; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932; Officiating Secretary, October 1932 Address: Government of India, Delhi and

WINTERBOTHAM, GEOFFREY LEONARD, B.A. (Cantab.). Merchant, Partner. Messrs. Wallace & Co. b. 7 Oct. 1889. m. Hilda, youngest d. of D. Norton, C.S.I. Educ: Malvern Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. Business in India since 1912, apptd. Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, 1926-27, Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927 and 1932. President, Bombay Chamber of Comnerce, 1929 and 1934. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1929. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920 Address. Monte Rosa, Dady Sett Hill, Bombay 6

WOODHEAD, Sir John (Ackroyd), The Hon-K.C S 1 (1934); C.LE. (1931); Finance Member, Government of Bengal b 19 June 1881 m Alice Mary Wadsworth. Educ.: Bradford Grammar School, Clare College, Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Scivice, 1904. Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Iymensingh, Sub-Divjsonal Officer, Hailakandi, 1906-07; John Magte., Chittagong, 1908-09, Magistrate and Collector, Fariddul, 1911-15; Magistrate and Collector, Fariddul, 1911-15; Magistrate and Collector, Galeutra Improvement Trust, 1912-14, Offig Chairman, Improvement Trust, 1912-1, Offig Chairman, Improvement Trust, 1912-1, Offig Chairman, Improvement Trust, 1924, Financial Scientary, Government of Bengal, 1924-27; John Secietary, Commerce Department, Govt. of India, 1927-28; Secietary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1931, Represented Government of India, 1931, Represented Government of India, 1931, Represented Government of India, 1931, Represented Government of India, 1932, Ag. Government of Bengal, 1932, Ag. Government of Bengal, 1932, Ag. Government of Bengal, 1932, Ag. Writter's Smithland Owen Kt. O R.E.

WRIGHT SIR WILLIAM OWEN, Kt., O.B.E., V.D. Director, Parry & Co. Ltd., Madras, b. 11 August 1882, in Barbara d of the late F. Mullaly, D.1.G. Madras, Police Telue St. Paul's School, London, Member, Madras Legislative Council, President, Local Board; Imperial Bank of India, Chairman, Madras Telephone Co., Trustee, Madras Port Trust; Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Madras Branch European Association, Director, various companies. Address. Bens Gardens, Adyai, Madras.

YAIN, THE HON. SIR LEE AH. K i-H., Bar-at-Law, M. L.C., Ex-President, Rangoon Corporatiou, Fellow of Rangoon University, Minister of Forests. b. April 1874, Educ.: Rangoon College and Cambridge, Address. Rangoon Secretariat, Rangoon.

ZAFRULLAKHAN, CHAUDHURI Sir, MUHAMWUN, Kt (1935), B.A. (Honours), Pinijah, Ll. B. (Honours), London, Bariister-at-Law(Lincoln's Inn). Member for Commerce and Raflways, Government of Inda b 6 Feb. 1893 m Badi un Vissa Begam, eldest d. of the late M S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa). Educ Government College, Lahore, King's College, and Lincoln's fun, London, Advocate, Sialkof, Pinijah, 1914-16, piactised in Jahore High Court, 1916-31; Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, Univ. Law College, Lahore, 1919-1924; Member, Punjah Provincial Reforms Committee, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conterence, 1930 and 1931, Member, Consultative Committee; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931; Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March 1931 of June, 1932 Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. Publications "Indian Cases", the Crinimal Law Journal of India, Reprints of Punjab Crimmal Rulling, Vol IV; and Fritteen Years' Digest. Address' Delhi and Sinila

# WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN PRINCES CHIEFS

**AND** 

NOBLES

ഭേഹ

1935-36



SHRIMANT VIJAYSINHRAO RAJE BHOSLE, RAJESAHEB OF AKALKOT.

Born: 13th December 1915. Is a minor, 19 years old.

Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, attended for some time the Deccan College, Poona, and is at present receiving general and administrative education at Bangalore under the guardianship of Colonel E. V. Sarson, D.S.O. Shrimant Rajesaheb married on 23rd February Princess Kamla (Shanta Devi) of Gwalior. But unfortunately Shrimant Soubhagyavatı Shanta Devi

Ramsaheb expired on 19th March 1934 at Akalkot.

Area of State: 498 Square miles.

Population: 92,605.

Capital Town-Akalkot . (Sholapur District).

The State for the purpose of administration is divided into a Taluka—Akalkot—and two Pethas—Piliv and Kurla. Owing to minority the State is at present administered by the Dowager Rani Saheb Shrimant Tarabai as Regent with the help of a Government Adviser and exercises wide powers as Regent.

Judicial . An independent High Court Bench established in 1931.

Educational: Primary education free to backward and depressed classes and girls of all castes and creeds. Free secondary education to girls. Scholarships and freeships for secondary and higher education.

Local Self Government · Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka District Local Board.

General: A new Water Works scheme costing Rs. 8 lakhs has been in progress. More than Rs. 2½ lakhs are spent on this work. A new Girls' School at a cost of Rs. 40,000 was completed. Town planning and removal of congestion in Akalkot town is in progress.

State's Reserve Balance. Rs. 14,94,829 earmarked for programmes of Public works and needs of the Rajesaheb's family.

Government Adviser: RAO BAHADUR A. N. PRADHAN, B.A. He is also on the High Court Bench,

Dewan: Mr. V. B. Parulekar, B.A. He is also the District Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge.

Chief Police Officer: RAO BAHADUR S. R. JAGDALE.

State Engineer in charge Akalkot Water Works: Mr. B. M. BACHAL, L.C.E.

THAKORE SHREE KESHRI-SINHJI the present Thakore Saheb of Ambaliara is aged about 48 years and completed the Silver Jubilee of his reign in the month of May 1933. The rulers of Ambaliara State are Chowhan Rajputs, tracing their direct descent from Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.

The State was acquired by the valour of the ancestors of the present Chief, during the reign of Aurangzeb (1658 to 1707) and they were famous for the heroic resistance they made more than once to the Gaikwar's troops. The State is entitled to receive tributes in the nature of Ghasdana and Giras Haks



from various States as also from the British Treasury.

The State comprises of 36 villages covering an approximate area of 67 square miles 
Population . nearly 11,000 
Revenue of Rs. 96,000.

The State possesses Civil Powers to decide suits upto Rs. 10,000, and Criminal Powers of giving imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 5,000.

Owing to recent changes, the State has been brought under the direct control of the Government of India along with the other Mahi Kantha States.

At present the Thakor Saheb has three sons, the eldest of whom Yuvaraj Shree Sardarsinhji, is getting his educational training at the Talukdari Girassia College, Wadhwan Camp

Primary education is imparted free throughout the State and Medical Relief is also given free to the State people.

Chief Officers of the State :-

- (1) Mr Tryambaklal H. Sanghvi, Chief Karbhari and Revenue Officer.
- (2) Mr. BHOLASHANKER N. GOR, B.A, LL B. Nyayadhish.
- (3) Mr. LAXMANSINH D. CHOWHAN, Chief Medical Officer.



SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO alias
BALASAHEB PANT
PRATINIDHI, the Ruler of
Aundh, is a graduate of
the Bombay University
and a treaty Chief. His
age is 66 and is married to
Shrimati Saubhagyawati
Ramabai Saheb alias Maisaheb from the Rode family
of Poona.

Heir-Apparent: Shrimant Bhagwantrao alias Bapusaheb is 15 years of age.

Shrimant Pantsaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the State in 1924. Its strength consists of 39 members with a predominating popular element. The notable feature of the Assembly is that it includes two female members. The Assembly is competent to discuss any subject and pass resolutions without restrictions, while the Annual Budget is passed item by item.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931 a Darbar has been formed to run on the administration. It is a miniature executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and the High Court Judge. An elected representative of the people is to be a member of the Darbar from 1935. He takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and has been making vigorous efforts in that direction.

Shrimant Pantsaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited Picture Verul, Pictorial Ajanta, Pictorial Ramayana and life of Shivaji in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical exercise and has written in English a book on the subject called "The Surya Namaskars."

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have got Village Panchayats.

Major Dr. His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nus-Rai-I-Jang Sair-ud-Daula, Hafizul-MulkMukhlis-ud-Daula wa Muin-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Sadio Mohamed Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V., LL.D., G C I E , K C.S I , K C V O, Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.

Born in 1904 Succeeded in 1907. Educated: in Attchson Chiefs' College, Lahore Married: in 1921. Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924 A member of the Standing Committee of Indian Princes Chamber. A D C to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921. Hony Major in the 21st K G O, Central India Horse Visited Europe and England, 1913-14, 1924, 1931,



1932 and 1933. Received by King-Emperor on each occasion

Largest Mohammedan State in the Punjab Direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo Heir: Sahibzada Mohammed Abbas Khan Sahib Bahadur

Area: 22,000 square miles.

Population: 1,000,000

Revenue: Rs. 85 lakhs.

Salute: 17 guns.

## CABINET.

### Prime Minister.

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR MR NABI BAKHSH MOHAMMED HUSAIN, MA, LL.B, CIE, Bo.-C.S.

P. W. & Revenue Minister.

MR C A. H. TOWNSEND, C.I E, I.C S.

Minister for Law & Justice.

RAFIUSHAN IFUKHARUL MULK, LIEUT -COLONEL MAQBOOL HASSAN KUREISHY, M A., LL B.

Home Minister

Umdat-ul-Umara Amine-ul-Mulk Sardar Haji Mohammer Amir Khan.

Army Minister

RAFIUSHAN-SHUJAULMULK, LIEUT.-GENERAL SAHIBZADA HAJI MOHAMMED DILAWAR KHAN ABBASI, M.B.E., R.I.H.

Minister for Commerce
DIWAN SUKHA NAND, R.I.H.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR BABI SHRI JAMIATKHANJI, the present ruler of Balasinor State, in the Gujarat Agency.

Born: 10th November 1894.

Educated: At the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot. After finishing the full course at this College he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. He is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarati.

Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915.

Married: First with the daughter of Babi Shri Sher-Jummakhani Saheb, the heir-

apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas: (1) Sardar-Begum Saheba, (2) Khurshed-Begum Saheba, (3) Zohra-Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to a daughter.

The Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well-known Babi dynasty the members of which had enjoyed a very high social position at the time of the Mughal Empire and since that time till to-day the same magnificent position has been fully maintained and the British Government also have been always graciously pleased to protect the interests of the Ruling Family. The Rulers of this noble clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for the luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Permanent Salute. 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with highest Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State: 189 square miles.

Population: 52,525.

Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Ruler of Banganapalle, the only Muslim State in South India

Born: 1901.

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on the 6th July 1922.

Educated: At St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad, Deccan. The Newington Institution, Madras, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Diploma Examination in 1920.

Married: The only daughter of his paternal uncle, Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur in 1924.



After the death of his first Begam Sahiba in the year 1928, the Nawab Sahib Bahadur re-married in the year 1930, a lady from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.

Recreation: Polo, Tennis and Cricket.

The Ruler exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule, the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur has given practical proof of his keen interest in every branch of the administration and is striving hard to do everything that can be done for the welfare of his loving subjects. The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes

Heir-Apparent: Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, born 12th October 1925

Salute: 9 guns. Area of the State: 275 square miles.

Population: 40,000. Annual Revenue: Rs 4 lakhs.

There are diamond deposits in the State, also copper and coal mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and conditions of working ideal" is the view expressed by Geologists about the Diamond mines. The chief food grain is cholum.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

#### Dewan

MIR IQBAL HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff: Khazi Ghulam Mahamood Sahib.

Tahsildar: SYED IMAM SAHIB, B.A. Magistrate: SYED ALI NAQUI SAHIB.



HIGHNESS Maharawalji SHREE INDRASINHJI PRATAP-SINHJI, Ruler of the Bansda State in Gujarat, belongs to the Solanki clan of Rajputs and traces his descent from Sidhraj Jaysinh, the famous and illustrious Emperor of Gujarat in the twelfth century.

16th February 1888. Born .

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Raikot.

Accession to Gadi: 11th November 1911

Married: A S Shreemati Anandkunverba Sahıba. daughter of Raolu Shree of Mansa.

Clubs Willingdon Bombay, Hındu Gymkhana, Bombay; Shree Digvir Club, Bansda. Heir: YUVRAI SHREE DIGVIRENDRASINIIJI SAHIB, born on the 1st October 1927.

Area of State: 215 Square Miles. Revenue: Rs 7,58,538.

Population: 48,807. Salute: 9 Guns.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

#### RELATIVES.

Brother: RAIKUMAR SHREE PRAVINSINIIJI.

Nephews: K. S. NARENDRASINHJI, K. S. GNANSHYAMSINHJI, K. S. VIKRAMSINHJI, K. S. BHUPENDRASINHJI, K. S. PRADUMANSINHJI, K. S NRUPENDRASINIIII

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: H P. Buch, B.A., LLB.

Chief Medical Officer: V. B. Mohile, L.M &S. Private Secretary: MR G I. Purohit.

Revenue Othcer: MR. V. K. MOHILE.

Treasury Officer: MR T. B UPADHYAY.

Nyayadhish: A N VANSIA, BA, LLB.

Forest Officer: B. H UPADHYAY, DD.R.

Police Superintendent: MR H. B. DURANI.

Palace Physician · DR B. L. TRIVEDI, M.B B.S., D.T.M.

State Engineer: M. M. PARMAR, B.Sc., A.M.I C.E. (London)

Inspector of Schools. Mr. R ADHVARYU.

Head Master: T. P. Buch, B.A.

Riyasat Officer: Mr. F. R. JADEJA.

Auditor: R M. GANDHI, F.C.S. (London).

Abhari Supervisor: Mr. G. K. DESAI.

Garden Superintendent: A. S. Mahfuze, F.R.H.S. (London). Mechanical Engineer: MR. Dhanii Mavji.

MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born: 10th July 1886

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun, and in England

Married: In 1905 to Shrimant Taktakuniverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilharkunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War



(1914-18) and also during the Third Aighan War (1919).

Second Son: RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

Grandson, cldest son of Heir-Apparent: RAJ KUMAR SHREE JABBARSINHJI

Family: Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area of State: 813 square miles. Population: 159,429.

Gross Average Revenue: Twelve lacs. Salute: Permanent 9. Personal 11.

Recreation: Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL B Officer Commanding State Forces. Lt.-Col. Maharaj Naharsinhji Rajkharch Officer: Sardar Z. N. Gohel.

Personal Staff Officer: Captain KALLIANSINH.

Sar Nyayadhısha and First Class Magistrate: U. J. Shah, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate: M. V. Sheth, Esq.

Medical Department: Dr. J. H. Kumbhani, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S.

Electrical Department: M. L. PATEL, Esq., D F.H. (London) P. W. D. Department: C. S. Malkan, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Education Department: G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T. Banking Department: CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq.



IS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DOWLAT-I-ENGLI-SHIA MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL SAMSHER BAHADUR, G.C.S I., G C.I.E , LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda.

Born: 1863 Ascended the gadı 1875; Invested with full powers in 1881.

Educated: Privately.

In 1880 Married: Chimnabai Saheb, a princess belonging to the House of Tanjore, who died in 1885.

Married: Second time in 1885, Shri Chimnabai Saheb of the Ghatge family of the Dewas State.

Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by His Highness, 1932.

Publications.

(1) From Cæsar to Sultan; (2) Famine notes; (3) Speeches; (4) Selected letters.

Recreation: Billiards, tennis, shooting, tiger-hunting, etc.

Address: Baroda, Gujerat, Western India.

Heir: Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar.

Area of the State: 8,164 square miles.

Population: 2,443,007 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 270.10 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, KT., C.I.E., Dewan.

### COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR (Karma Sachiv).

RAO BAHADUR RAMLAL HIRALAL DESAI, B.A. LL.B. (Mantra Sachiv).

MANILAL BALABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (PENN.) (Mantra

GOPAL KRISHNA DANDEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Legal Remembrancer. ANANDRAO GAEKWAD, B.A., LL.B. BHADRASINH Bar-at-law.

HIS HIGHNESS DEVI-SINGHJI, RANA SAHEB of Barwani (Minor), Central India.

Born: On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House. None of the rulers of Barwani was



ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore

Area of State: 1,178 square miles.

Popu'ation: 141,110.

Revenue: About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute: II guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President.

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member.

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Iudicial Member.

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LI B



APIAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR ADITYA NARAIN SINGH BARA-DUR, K C.S I, the present Ruler of Benares

Born · On 17th November, 1874.

Received liberal education in Sanskrit, Persian and English and is a great reader of books

In his fondness for Shikar specially big game His Highness takes closely to his father the late Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur He is also a good rider and used to play polo in his earlier days

His Highness possesses a thorough might into the details of administration relating to all the important Departments and always devotes a considerable portion of his time to State work. He is readily accessible to all his subjects high or low and likes to hear all that they have to say.

The Kingdom of Benares under its Hindi Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu

and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-uddin Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the power of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising Zamindar of Gangapur (Benares District) obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the Fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Snigh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gaddi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was imaladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, recognised by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue of the province which was worked out at the time to be one lac rupees was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, viz., Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar,

The British system of administration in the U.P. is closely followed. The Diwan or Chief Minister is designated the Chief Secretary.

Herr apparent: Maharaj Kumar Bibhuti Narain Singh, born on 5th November, 1927.

Adopted by His Highness the Maharaja as his soil and successor on 24th June, 1934.

SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO alias BABA-SAHEB PANDIT PANT SA-CHIV, MADAR-UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Ruler of Bhor

Founder of Dynastv:— Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of Eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698

Present Ruler: Born, 1878. Education, Collegiate. Ascended Gadi, 1922. Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years) Trip to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 Audience with King-Emperor.

Heir: Shrimant Sadashiv-RAO alias Bhausaheb, B A.



State Matters: Area 910 sq. miles. Population: 141,546.

Revenue: Rs 6,92,916, 9 guns Dynastic Salute bestowed for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government, 1927. Ruler enjoys tull Internal Powers. Reforms and improvements:—

Administrative: Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed.

Judicial: An Independent High Court's Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

Educational: Primary Education made free, 1922. Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded. Library built at Bhor, 1928. Shrimant Babasaheb is President of Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions: Bhor Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932.

General: A big bridge over Nira built, 1932. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government in the construction of Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar.



HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT DHARAM - INDU MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR SAWANT SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., of Bijawar.

Born: 25th November 1877, ascended the Gadi in June 1900, was married first into the Bundelkhandi Ponwar family of Sonrai in Jhansi district and secondly in 1913 into that of Diwan Gajraj Singh, a jagirdar of Datia State who belongs to Karahiya family.

Son: Maharaj Kumar Aman Singhji.

Area of the State: 973 square miles.

Population: 115,852. Gross revenue: 3½ lakhs

Salute: 11 guns.

Railway Station: Harpalpur, G.I.P. Railway, 57 miles lorry

service.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Diwan:

SARDAR BASHESHAR SARUP.

Chief Secretary:

PANDIT MAHADEO RAO.

Private Secretary:

AITMAD-UD-DAWLAH
M. RAFAT ALI QURRESHI.

Revenue Officer:

L. RAGHUBIR CHAND.

Nazim:

Mr. Laxmi Narayan, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police:
M. GULAB KHAN.

Bundi: One of the most picturesque towns in Rajputana.

Ruler: His Highness Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharao Raja. Ishwari Singh Bahadur.

Born: 8th March 1893, succeeded to the Gaddi on 8th August 1927.

Educated: Privately

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Bahadur Singh.

His Highness is the head of the Hada clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana.



Area of State: 2,220 square miles. Population in 1931, 2,16,722.

Revenue: Rs. 12,98,000 Hali and Rs. 3,51,000 Kaldar (British Coin).

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs 1,20,000.

#### COUNCIL.

Dewan and Finance Member: Major W F Webb, l.A.

Judicial Member: Pandit Deoki Nandan Chajurvedi,
B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member: THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT.

Home Member: KANWAR SHEONATH SINGH.

Member without Portfolio: Munshi Khadim Hussain.

#### HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary: Mr. Sohan Lal R. JHAMARIA.

Inspector General of Police: Pandit Washeshar Nath Datta.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. D N. Ahluwalia, M.B.

Accountant General: PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVE.

Superintendent of Customs and Forests Thakur Mahipal Singh.

Sessions Judge: Pandit Jagmohan Nath Tikku, B.A., LL.B.



IS HIGHNESS NAZAMUD-DAULAH MUMTAZ-UL-Mulk Momin-Khan BAHADUR DILAVERIUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSAIN YAVER KHAN BAHADUR, Nawab of (A Cambay First Class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of the Nazam-i-Sani Family of Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915. Ascended 13-12-30 (With full powers)

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe

accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of State: 392 sq miles.

Population: 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue: Rs. 13 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years).

Salute: 11 guns.

Political Relations:—With the Government of India, through Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, Baroda.

His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which His Highness has got plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations with the Dewan and the Private Secretary. Thus a miniature Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as a first step towards reform.

## Dewan.

KHAN BAHADUR FRAMROZ SORABJI MASIER, B.A.

Private Secretary.

LT.-COLONEL H. S. STRONG, C.I.E.

Chief Revenue Officer.

RAO SAHEB PURSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATT, B.A., LL.B. Sar Nyayadhish.

MAGANLAL GHELABHAI MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA
RAM SINGH, the
present Ruler of
Chamba State, is a Rajput
of the Surajbansi Race
and the progenitors of
the dynasty have ruled
in Chamba for fourteen
hundred years.

Born: 17th October 1890; ascended the Gadi in September 1919; installed in May 1920.

Educated: In Chamba and in the Aitchison College, Lahore.



Married: The daughter of Raja Raghunath Singh of Jaswan in 1912.

Recreation: Shooting, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey and Football.

Heir-Apparent: Shri Tikka Lakshman Singh, born December 1924.

Salute: 11 guns.

Address: Chamba, Punjab, India.

Chief Secretary: DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

Area of the State: 3,216 square miles.

Population: 146,870.

Revenue: Rs. 9,00,000.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.



Highness MAHARA-WAL SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born: 16th November 1906. Succeeded to the Gadi: On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated: At the Rajkumar

College, Raikot.

Married In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb,

daughter of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H. II. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Visited Europe in 1926.

Near Relatives: Brother, Lt. Maharaj Naharsinhji.

Area of the State . 890.34 square miles.

Population : 1,44,640.

Gross Average Revenue . 13,10,259.

Salute 9 Guns.
Clubs Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; W. I. Turf Club, Bombay; British Union Club, London, S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur.

Recreation: Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute: The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates

of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Head Quarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHEB JAMNADAS D. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. Revenue Officer: Mr. NATWARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.

First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhisha; Mr. Chandrashanker

I. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police: K. S. Raisinhji C. Chowan.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent: Dr. R. M. DAVE,

State Engineer: Mr. Morarji C Rupera, L.C.E.

Forest Officer: MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G.C. I.E., Maharaja of Cochin.

Born: 30th December 1861.

Ascended the Musnad: 25th March 1932.

Educated: Privately.

Heir: His Highness

Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja. Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India. It has an area of 1,480.28

sq. miles and a population of 1,205,016. It is bound-



ed on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian Sea.

In point of Education the State takes the 2nd place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 46 High Schools, 103 Lower Secondary Schools and 886 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 53 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by four Municipalities in the four important towns and 86 Panchayats in the Villages.

The Government of the State is carried in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. To help the Government a Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, K.C.I.E.



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARANAJI SHRI
BHAWANI SINGHJI
SAHEB BAHADUR, Danta
State, Rajputana.

Born: 13th September 1899 A.D. The Ruling family of Danta belongs to the celebrated clan of Parmar Rajputs. The founder of the State, His Highness Maharanaji Shri Jasrajji came from Sind and established the State by way of conquest in 1068 A D.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Ascended the Gadi: 10th March 1926.

Area of the State: 347 sq. miles. Population: 26,172.

Revenue: Rs. 1,77,075. Salute: 9 guns hereditary.

The State enjoys full plenary powers, and the Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Succession to Gadi is governed by primogeniture

Heir-Apparent: Maharajakumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji

Saheb Bahadur, born 22nd July 1928.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Madhusudan Singhji, born 31st May 1933.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Raghuvir Singhji, born on 4th December 1934.

Places of interest: Shri Ambaji, Shri Koteshwarji and Shri Kumbhariaji are the places of interest and holy pilgrimage.

#### STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan: Mr. Ramprasad Bapalal Divanji, B.A. (Retired Senior Superintendent and Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department).

Naib-Dewan: Maharaj Shri Prithi Singhji Saheb.

Revenue Commissioner: Maharaj Shri Narayan Singhji Saheb.

Private Secretary: BABU BISHRAM SINGHJI.

First Class Magistrate: MR. P. P. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Revenue Commissioner: MR. R. P. KANHERE, B.Ag.

Medical Officer: DR. S. M. Rao, M.B.B.S.

MAHARAJA LOKEN-DRA SIR GOVIND-SINH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Datia.

Born: 1886. Ascended the Gadi on 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron



of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.

He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 154 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister: SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State: 912 square miles.

Population: 158,834.

Revenue: About Rs. 18 lakhs.

Address: Datia, Central India.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB
BAHADUR (MINOR), Ruler
of Dhar State, C.I.

Born: 24th November, 1920. Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D.B.E., on 1st August, 1926.

Succeeded to Gadi: On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education: His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of an European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M. S. Harvey Jones.

Salute: 15 guns.

Area of the State: 1,800.24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State: Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. Population: 243,521.

Railway Station 1 Mhow—33 miles. Rutlam—60 miles on B. B. & C. I. Lines.

### COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari:

Dewan Bahadur K. NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council:
Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu Ramji Saheb Puar.

Home and Revenue Member:

MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI.

Military Member:

MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting).

Iudicial Member:

MR. M. N. KHORY, B.A., LL.B.

Consultative Member and Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch:
RAJ SEVA SAKTA MR. VENKAT RAO C. PALKAR

Consultative Members:

Pandit Purnashankar Raj Jotishi.

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI OF BIDWAL.

Durbar and Council Secretary:

MR. B. S. BAPAT, M.A., LL.B.

HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARANA SHRI
VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI
RANA, Raja Saheb of
Dharampur.

Born: 1885.

Ascended the Gadi: 1921.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married in 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, daughter of His Highness Maharana



Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana.

Heir: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARHARDEVJI.

Area of the State: About 800 square miles.

Population: About 115,000. Revenue: Rs. 121 lakhs.

Salute: 11 guns personal.

## SECRETARIAT SYSTEM.

Political Secretary:

Mr. Dullabhdas Vithaldas Saraiya, b.a., ll.b.

Huzur Personal Assistant:

Mr. Bhogilal Jagjivan Mody.

Revenue Secretary:

Mr. Shantishanker Jeshanker Desai, B.A.

General Secretary:

MR. PRANLAL DULLABHJI KAMDAR, B.A., LL.B.



T.-Col. HIS HIGHNESS
RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD
RAJ HAI HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI
MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI
BHAN SINGH LOKINDAR
BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI
DEO, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
K. C. V. O., Maharaj Rana of
Dholpur.

Born: On 12th February 1893.

Succeeded: To the Gadi in March 1911 and assumed full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes.

Married: To the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in Jind State. Area of State: 1,221 square miles.

Population: 2,54,986. Revenue: Rs. 16,78,000.

Salute · Permanent 15 guns and personal 17 guns.

#### STATE COUNCIL.

President: H. H. The Maharaj Rana Bahadur Nawab Rustam Ali Khan.

Political Secretary: A. N. THORPE, Esq.

Revenue Secretary: R. S. R. B. Munshi Kunj Behari Lal.

Financial Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Personal Secretary: RAI SAHIB MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. Sardar Raghubir Singh.

H IS HIGHNESS MAHARANA
RAJA MAHARANA
SHRI SIR GHANSHY A M S I N II J I, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S I., Maharaja Raj
Saheb of Dhrangadhra in
Kathiawar.

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1911.

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married: Five times. Has three sons (1) Maharaj



Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, (2) Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji, (3) Maharaj Kumai Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch Population: 88,961. Annual Revenue: Rs. 25,00,000. Dynastic Salute: 13 Guns.

## STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Revenue Member: Rana Shri Sabalsinhji S. Jhai a Finance Member: Rao Saheb Chimani al A. Mehta, B.A., S.T.C.

Military Member: Rana Shri Jaswantsinhji D Thala

Political Member: Anantrai N. Manker, MA

Huzur Secretary: RAJ RANA SHRI NARSISINHJI, P. JHALA.

Secretary to the Council: Balashanker M. Bhatt, High Court Pleader.

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajii and Wheat.

# Principal Industries:

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.



HIS HIGHN HIGHNESS RAI-Мані-Ма-HENDRA. MAHARAJADHI-RAI MAHARAWAL SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGHII BAHADUR of Dungarpur belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs. The Rulers of Dungarpur descended from are Samant Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the begin-

ning of the 13th century of the Vikram era.

Born: 1908.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1920 to the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinga in U.P. and a second time in 1928 to a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh.

Heir: Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur.

Area of State: 1,460 square miles.

Population: 2,27,000.

Average Revenue: Rs. 8,85,000.

Salute: 15 guns.

L IEUTENANT HIS HIGH-NESS FARZAND-1-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-1-KAI-SAR-1-HIND RAJA HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS BAHADUR, Ruler of Faridkot State.

Born: On 29th January

Succeeded to the Gadi: Dec 1918. His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934.

Educated: At the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career. Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in the year



1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for Histories and Geography His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training in his State

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse — His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially of Polo

Married: The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District in February 1933

Salute. 11 guns.

Area of State: 643 square miles.

Population: 1,64,346 Gross-Income: 18 Lakhs

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since 1934.

Chief Secretary: Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary: Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh.

Judicial and Revenue Secretary: Lala Hargobind, Pcs (Retired)

Under Secretary: S. Nazar Singh, B A., LL B.



HIGHNESS SHREE BHAGVAT SINHJEE, G.C.I.E., M.D.. F.R.C.P.E., M.B.C.M., M.R.C.P, D.C.L, F.R.S E., M.R.A.S., LL.D. M.R.I. F.C.P. (G.B.), & S.B., H.P.A.C., Fell. Bom. University, Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

Born · 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was married to Nandkunverba, the daughter

of H H. Maharana Shri Naran Devji of Dharampur.

Author of: "A History of Aryan Medical Science," A Journal of a visit to England.

Herr: YUVARAJ SHRI BHOJRAJJI.

Area of State: 1,024 square miles. Population: 2,05,846.

Revenue: Rs. 50,00,000. Salute: 11 guns.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Khangi Karbhari: P. P. Buch.

Secretary: Miss J. D. Rathod, B.A.

Huzur Secretary: P. B Joshi, B.A.

Nyaya Mantri: T. P. SAMPAT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish: K. J. SANGHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Vasulati Adhikari: P. W. Mehta, B.A.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief. J. M. PANDYA, B.Sc. (Edin.), A M I.E.

Police Superintendent: H. S. SANGHANI.

Bandhkam Adhikari · J P. Parikh, B.E., Ph.D

Khajanchi: D. K. Vyas.

Chief Medical Officer: M. K. S. Bhupatsinhji, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B.Ch.

Vidya Adhikari: C. B. PATEL, B.A.

Darbari Vakil: L. K. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.

R AJA BAHADUR NABA KISHORE
CHANDRA SINGH MARDRAJ
JAGADEB, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A
(London), Ruler of Hindol in the Eastern
States Agency, in direct political relation
with the Government of India.

Origin. The Ruler of the State belongs to the Ganga Dynasty tracing his descent from Kapilendra Deb, a famous sovereign of the Orissa Kingdom in the 15th century

Born. On the 14th June 1891.

Succeeded to the Musnad: On the 10th February 1906 and invested with ruling powers on the 20th October 1913

Educated. At Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, and finally passed the Diploma Examination from the Rajkumar College, Raipur (C P.)



Married: In 1912 the eldest daughter of the Raja Sah b of Khariai in C.P., a descendant of the Chowhan origin. On the demise of the first Rain re-mained the only daughter of the Raja Saheb of Thuamal, Rampur, of the well-known N ig Franzily.

Jubraj: Shriman Pratap Chandia Singh Deo, the Hen-Apparent, born on the 12th October 1917.

Area: 312 square miles. Population: 48,897

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
PALACE SUPERINTENDENT.

AID-DE-CAMP FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

#### MANTRI MANDAL.

PRADHAN SACHIV.

NYAYA SACHIV. ARTHA SACHIV. RASIRA SACHIN DHARMA SACHIN

#### VICHAR PARISAD.

Chief Court. Munsiff's Court. Judge Court. Revenue Court. Magistrate's Court. Dhaimadhyaksh Court

#### DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Superintendent of Education, Superintendent of State Jail. Office Superintendent, Chief Medical Officer. Chief Police Officer, Forest Officer, Officer in Charge of P.W.D. Auditor-in-Chief,

General: Vernacular education is imparted free in the State. Scholarships for higher education have been founded. The State Hospital gives every sort of medical help free to all irrespective of caste and creed.

Importation of liquor is prohibited. Village Panchayats have been introduced almost in every important village.

All public buildings have been electrified and street lighting of the town is conducted by electricity as well. State Telephone Service links Institutions, Officers' Quarters, Police Stations in the interior and the nearest Railway Station.

Address: P.O. Hindol (Olissa). Railway Station. Hindol Road (B. N. Railway).



IS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOMI-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT. GENERAL, MUZAFFARUL-M U L K WAL-MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, FAITHUI Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUD-DOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM Of Hyderabad.

Born: 1886.

Ascended the throne 1911. Educated Privately.

Married In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Heir: Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan Bahadur, Azam Jah.

Area of the State 82,698 square miles.

Population: 14,512,161. Revenue. 854 79 lakhs

Salute: 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six

officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and comage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical Institute and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan. Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, nuosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

Capual: Hyderabad--Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and efficient but service run by the State Railway Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

#### President.

Raja Rajayan Rajah Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Yaminus Saltanath, GCIE.

Finance and Railway Member. NAWAB SIR AKBAR HYDARI

Judicial and Army Member.
NAWAB LUTFUD-DOWLAH BAHADUR.

Public Works and Medical Member NAWAB AQLEL JUNG BAHADUR.

Political and Education Member.
NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Revenue and Police Member.
T. J. TASKER, ESOR.

IS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGIIJI OF IDAR —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line, and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of Jodhpui fame Maharaja Himmat Singh succeeded to the Gudi on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born: On 2nd September 1899.

Married: In the year 1908 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he



remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chief Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he ascended the Gads of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917.

Salute: 15 Guns. Area: 1,669 sq. miles. Revenue: Rs. 21 Lakhs.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.



IS HIGHNESS MAHARA-JADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESH-WAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I E., Maharaja of Indore.

Born: 6th September 1908. Accession: 26th February 1926.

Investiture: 9th May 1930. Educated: In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur).

Daughter: Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933. Invited delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Area of State: 9,902 square miles. Population: 1,325,000.

Revenue: Rs 1,35,00,000.

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India.

Recreation · Tennis, Cricket and Shikar

#### STATE CABINET.

President:

WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR S. M. BAPNA, ('IE, BA., BSc., LL.B., Prime Minister.

#### MEMBERS.

Home Minister:

SARDAR R. K. ZANANE, B.A.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-I-KIIAS BAHADUR RAO SAHEB K. B. TILLOO.

Finance Minister:

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO, M.A.

Member for Medical, Jails and Health & Sanitation Departments: LT.-COL. J. R. J. TYRRELL, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired).

Member for Army:

MAJOR-GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE.

SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, Chief of Jamkhandi.

Born: 1906

Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately.

Married in 1924 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lilavatibaisaheb, Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavada.

Heir: SHRIMANT PARASHURAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvarai, now in his tenth year.

Daughter: Shrimant Indira Raje alias Taisaheb, now in her ninth year.

Area of State: 524 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 9,92,515.



Population . 1,14,282.

Capital Town: Jamkhandi.

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two Talukas, Jamkhandi and Kundgol and three Thanas, Wathar, Pathakal and Dhavalpuri. The present Ruler has been pleased to institute a separate High Court Bench and the judicial and executive branches of the administration have been separated. He has also gone ahead in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration of a Representative Assembly of the people. Elementary and secondary education have all along been free in the State. The present Ruler has made even Higher Collegiate Education free for his subjects by endowing fifty freeships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named in beloved memory of his revered father, the late Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhau Saheb. He is also the elected President of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona.

The Chief Saheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last seven years. The State has provided for Free Medical Aid.

Diwan: Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL B. He is also the ex-officion President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and High Court Judge.

Sarnyayadhish: MR. B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Officer: Mr. H. C. PATWARDHAN, B.A.

Private Secretary: MR. M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.



H IS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN NAWAB SAHEB OF JANJIRA.

Born: March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded • To the Gadi on 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married: On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of the Jaora State in Central India.

Area: 379 square miles. Population: 1,10,388.

Revenue: Rs. 8,85,000.

Salute: 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkari and Customs.

#### PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LLB, J.P.

Sur Nyayadhish: MR RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar: Mr. Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhani, B.A., LL.B

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. A. F. DaSilva Gomes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin), L.F.P.S. (Gls.), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer: MR. L. P. MASCARENHAS.

Excise Inspector: Mr. D. V. DESAI.

Chief Engineer: Mr. V. V. Deodhar, B.E.

Customs Inspector: Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdul Rahiman Khanjade.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad: Mr. G. A. DIGHE.

IEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAB SIR Mohammad Iftikhar Ali KHAN BAHADUR, SAULET-E-K.C.I.E., Nawab IANG. of Jaora.

Born: 1883.

Ascended the Gadi in 1895.

Educated at the Dalv College, Indore. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

Married: His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year



1921.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA MOHAMM: D USMAN ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Area of State: 601 square miles.

Revenue: 12,00,000. Population: 100,204.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR. Vice-President & Chief Secretary:

KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD SERFRAZ ALI KHAN. Secretary:

MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.) Member.

NAWABZADA MOHAMMED NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB. Military Secretary: NAWABZADA MOHAMMED MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Secretary, Public Health Department: SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Private Secretary: MAJOR P. F. NORBURY, D.S.O., I.A. Iudicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court:

MR. SERAJUR REHMAN KHAN, Bar.-at-Law. Revenue Secretary: MIRZA MOHAMMAD ASLAM BEG.

Finance Member: SETH GOVINDRAMII.



Jasdan is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Khshtriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja, Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Darbar Shree Ala Khachar is the present Ruler of Jasdan. He was born on 4th November

1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

He succeeded to the Gadi in June, 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December, 1924.

Heir: Yuvraj Shree Shivraj, born 9th October, 1930.

Area of the State: 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population: 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue: (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of moneylenders' claims.

Village Panchayats introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president.

Subordinate land-holders have recently been granted the unusual privilege of exemption from resorting to the Civil Court for adjudication of their *inter se* disputes. These are now settled through the Arbitration Court presided over by the Nyayadhish.

T.-Col. His Highness
RAJ RAJESHWAR
SARAMAD RAJAHAI
HINDUSTHAN MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SIR UMAID
SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR,
G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
K.C.V.O., ruler of the
Jodhpur State.

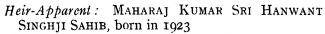
Born: 1903. Ascended the gadi 1918.

Educated: At the Mayo

College, Aimer.

Married: Daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singh Bhati of Umednagar

in 1921. Has four sons and one daughter.



Area of the State: 36,021 square miles.

Population: 2,125,982.

Revenue: Rs. 1,47,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 17, local 19 guns.

## STATE COUNCIL.

# President:

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR. *Judicial Minister*:

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGHJI, M.A., LL.B. of Pohkaran.

Home Minister:

THAKUR MADHO SINGHJI OF SANKHWAS.

Revenue Minister:

Mr. J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S.

P. W. Minister:

Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E.



HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASUL-KHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

Family: Babi (Yusufzai Pathan).

Born: 2nd August 1900.

Educated: Preparatory school in England and at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd June 1922.

Area of the State: 3,337 sq. miles. Population: 545,152.

Principal Port: Veraval. Revenue: Rs. 87,00,000.

Salute: 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat-khanji Infantry.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council:

J. Monteath, Esq., I.C.S.

Naib Dewan and Member of Council:

MR. ABDUL KADIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, J.P.

Revenue Member:
MR. S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

OLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASILKHUL ITIKAD Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-RAJAGAM MAHARAJA JAGAT-JIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, GCS.I. (1911), GCIE (1918). Created GB.E. (1927) on occasion of his Golden Jubilce. Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruhng Princes in India. recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of fg,000 a



year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 and 1927, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. Received Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government.

Born: 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-1-Rajgan Kharok Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent. Siri Tikka Ra a Paramjii Singh.

Chief Minister: Lt.-Colonel G. T. Fisher.

Area of State: 652 Square Miles.

Population: 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 sq. miles with a population of over 450,000.

Revenue: Rs. 36,00,000.

Address: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.



AJA SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief of the Keonihar State. Eastern States Agency.

Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi on the 12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married: In June 1929, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of the Kharsawan State. Eastern States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ

DEO.

Uncle: ROUTARAI BASUDEU BHUNI DEO.

Brother: CHOTARAI LALKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO.

Area of the State: 3,217 square miles. Population: 460,647. Gross Revenue: Rs. 15,05,415.

# CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER.

State Judge: RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent:

DR. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY. B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O. Superintendent of Police: BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE. HIS HIGHNESS MIR ALINAWAZ KHAN, Ruler of Khairpur State.

Born: 9th August 1884.

Ascended the Gadi: 25th June 1921.

Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and later privately in England.



He comes of the Baloch family called Talpur.

Heir-Apparent: Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 227,168.

Current annual income: Rs. 15 Lakhs.

Minister: J. M. SLADEN, ESQ., I.C.S.



HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

Education: Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji.

Area: 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue: About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population: 514,307.

Salute: Permanent 17 guns; Local 19 guns.

Dewan: Suryashankar D. Mehta, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

#### OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner: H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner: Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court: PARVATISHANKAR M. BHATT.

RANA KRISHEN CHAND BAHADUR, Ruler of Kuthar State, (Simla Hills).

Born: In 1905, the only son of the late Rana Jagjit Chand Bahadur. After being educated at the Aitchison Chief's College at Lahore, he was put under training, and after its completion was given charge of certain departments of the State. His father struck by the ability of his son, appointed him in 1927 as Administrator of the State,



with the approval and sanction of the Government. In 1930, Rana Jagjit Chand decided to hand over the entire administration to him, and magnanimously abdicated the Gaddi in his favour.

Rana Krishen Chand, when only 22, carried into practical shape the scheme conceived by his father of founding a new town in his State, called after him Jagjitnagar, and which though barely five years old is making fast progress. The views from Jagjitnagar, of plains and the snow-covered ranges of the higher Himalayas, are believed to be one of the best in India.

The area of the Kuthar State is 26 square miles, with a population of 6,000, and an annual revenue of Rs. 55,000. The Rana Sahib is at the head of each department of the administration, and is assisted by a staff of judicial and executive officers.

He married in 1926 the daughter of the Rana Sahib of Dudhrej, Kathiawar. His favourite sports are tennis, cricket and shooting.

Address: The Palace, Krishengarh, and Kuthar House, Simla.



Rulers Lathi HE of State, which is situated in Kathiawar, Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji, one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakoresaheb Shree Prahladsinhji is about the 26th in descent from Sarangji, who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the grandson of the Thakoresaheb Sursinhji, known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

Born: 31st March 1912. Succeeded to the Gadi on the 14th October 1918, on which

date his father, Thakoresaheb Shree Pratapsinhji, died.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb.

Married: Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakoresaheb of Kotda-Sangani situated in Kathiawar.

The Thakoresaheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to learn public opinion on matters of public interest.

Area: 41.8 square miles.

Population: 9,407. Revenue: Rs. 1,67,970.

Rule of Primogeniture governs succession.

## FAMILY MEMBERS.

K. S. Mangalsinhji. K. S. Harischandrasinhji.

Both are younger brothers of the Thakoresaheb.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari: Keshavlal K. Oza, Esquire, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary: K. S. GAMBHIRSINHJI VIJAYSINHJI OF LATHI.

Medical Officer: Mr. Pranjivan Kanji Dave. Revenue Officer: Mr. Gokaldas Devchand Patel.

Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate:

MR. HARKART B. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.

Treasury Officer: Mr. Shivsinhji R. Jhala. Superintendent of Police: Mr. Gulmahomed H. Sindhi.

Superintendent of P.W.D.: MR. JETHALAL, R.

MAHARANA SHRI SIR DAULATSINHJI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., THAKORE SAHEB of LIMEDI, is a direct descendant of Maharana Khetaji of Limbdi, A.D. 1486 (1542) and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and the Goddess Shakti He was adopted by the late Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswantsinhji and rules over one of the Western Indian States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born: 11th July 1868.

Accession to Gadi: 14th April 1908.

Educated: Privately.

Clubs: A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal

Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club, Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay.

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Salute: 9 guns.

Heir: YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI, who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja Kesharisinhji of Idar.

The State is bounded on the North by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the East by the British Taluka of Dholka and on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States.

Area of the State: 343.96 sq miles, besides 207 miles of Barwalla territory.

Population: 40,088. Revenue: Rs. 9,00,000.

#### STATE OFFICERS.

Diwan.

Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, F.R.G.S.

Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education.

MISS (DR) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K.H.M., F.R G.S., etc.

Chief Medical Officer Dr. Keshavlal T. Dave, L.M. & S., etc

Finance Secretary.

MR. TULSHIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B A.

Political Secretary.

MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL B.

Revenue Secretary: RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, M. G.B V.C.

Educational Inspector: MR. A. D. PANDYA, B.A.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-RANA SHRI VIRBHA-DRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB Of LUNAWADA STATE.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is descended from Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar

Born: 1910. Ascended the Gadi: 1930.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1931, Rani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb

Shri Amarsinhji, K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.

Heir-apparent: Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934.

King's Commission: His Majesty the King Emperor recently conferred on His Highness the Hon. rank of 2nd Lieut. in the Regular Army on 7th September 1934.

Area of State: 388 square miles.

Population: 95,162. Revenue: Rs. 5,50,000.

Dynasii Salute: 9 guns.

# PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: MAGANLAL L. DESAI, B.A., LL B.

Samant Officer and Police Commissioner: K. S. Pravinsinhji.

Rajkharch Officer: K. S. Virvikramsinhji.

Private Secretary: MOHANLAL T. JAINI.

Nyayadhish and Educational Inspector: Vadilal A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

Police and Excise Superintendent: Chatursinhji J. Solanki.

Huzur Personal Assistant: N. K. Kanabar.

Chief Medical Officer: NENSHI D. SHAH, M.B., B.S.

Custom Officer: Hathisinhji M. Solanki.

Head Master, S. K. High School: RAMNIKLAL G. MODI, M.A.

Electrical Engineer: MAGANLAL B. PANCHAL.

PTAIN His HIGHNESS Raja Sir **JOGINDER** SEN BAHADUR, KCSI, the present Ruler of Mandı. 15 a Rapput Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

Hon Captain: 31/17 Dogra Regiment

Born: 20th August 1904 Ascended the Gadi 1913

Invested with full ruling powers, 1925

Educated Oueen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore



Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24.

Married twice: First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930

Visited: Important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc. in 1927

Recreations : Shooting, Tennis and Cricket

Heir-Apparent. Siiri Yuvraj Yashodhan Singh, born 7th December 1923

2nd Son: Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

Only daughter: Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928.

Salute . 11 guns.

Address : Mandi State, Punjab, India

Telegraph Address · " Paharpadsha" Mandi

Area of the State . 1,200 square miles

Population: 207,465 Average annual Revenue, Rs. 12,48,483. Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

SIRDAR D. K. SEN, M.A., BCL (Oxon), LLB. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister.

PANDIT KANWAR NARAIN, Bar-at-Law, Revenue Minister.

KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.Sc., Home Minister.



SAHEB GHULAM MOINUDDIN KHAN, Chief of Manavadar Bantva, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Guzerat.

Born: On 22nd November Invested with 1911. powers on 22nd November 1931

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In October 1933 Nawab Begum Qudsia Jehan Begum, daughter of the Heir Apparent to the Sheikh Saheb of Mongrol.

The Khan Saheb is an all-round sportsman; distinguishes himself

specially in the Hockey and Cricket Fields; is the first Indian Prince to take to Hockey seriously and represent his country in the Western Asiatic Games held in Delhi in February last; selected to Captain the Western India States Cricket Association's Team in the Inter Provincial Trials, patronizes many leading Competitions and Tournaments.

Fatima Siddga Begum Saheba: Revered mother of the Khan Saheb is the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reins of the State during the minority of the Khan Saheb for the period 1918 to 1931, was awarded Gold Kaiser-e-Hind Medal by the Government for her administrative genius evinced amply during the regency

Prince Abdul Hamid Khan . Younger and only brother to Khan Saheb is a young man of charming habits.

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given. An up-to-date Hospital looks to the wants of the poor classes.

Area of the State. 107 square miles.

Population: 32,000 Revenue: 7.50 Lakhs average

## STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan: T. M TRIVEDI, BA., LLB.

Huzur Personal Asstt.: K. S Mohammad Badruddin, B.A. Revenue Commissioner · Mohammad Jamiluddin Ghausi, M.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary: M. N. MASUD, M A Chief Medical Officer: T. A. Shah, L. M. & S

Assistant Chief Medical Officer: N. P. Mehta, L.C. P. & S Nyayadhish: M. U. IRWIND, B.A., LL.B.

Companion to Prince Abdul Hamid Khan: A. W. Asim, M. A., M.O.L. Huzur Office Superintendent: U. S. Khan, B. A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: KHAN BAHADUR N. BARI.

S HAIKH SAHEB MOHMAD JEHANGEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB Of Mangrol.

Born: 29th October 1860.

Accession: 29th June 1908.

Educated: Privately and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Herr-Apparent: SAHEBLADA SHAIKH MOHAMED ABDUL KHALIQ SAHIB, has four other sons and five daughters.

Area: 144 square miles including about 67 square miles non-jurisdictional territory

Revenue: Rs. 61 Lacs.

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogus to that of second class States as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh."



## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari: S. ALTAF HUSAIN.

Political Officer and Sir Nyayadhish: KANTILAL M. VASAVADA, B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Assistant: Shaikh Md. Husain.

Revenue Commissioner: MADHAVLAL S. MEHTA, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. G. G. GATHA, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary: K. S. GULAM ALI.

Customs Officer: FASHIULHAQ Z. ABBASEY.

Educational Inspector: MD. MURTAZAKHAN, B.A.

Engineer: A. K. PATEL, B.E.

Head Master: HIDAYATULLA KHAN,

Electrical Engineer: M. S. SAYED, M.E.



R AOLJI SHREE SAJJAN-SINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State. Age: 26 years. Succeeded to the Gadi on 4th January 1934. Educated: At the Princes'

Mayo College, Aimer.

Mansa is by origin, descent and repute an ancient and important State of the Sabarkantha Agency having political relationship with the Government of India through the Hon'blethe A.G.G. The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavada who in 764 A.D. ruled both Gujarat and Kathiawar with his capital at Patan, and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, he was

one of the four great kings of the world.

The late lamented Ruler Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. During his beneficent regime the State progressed in a variety of ways. Interested as he was in the development of agricultural and natural resources, he himself took great interest in the plantation of mango trees on a very large scale which added largely to the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of the State. He visited Europe in 1928 and while in England attended the sittings of the Butler Committee on Indian States.

The eldest sister of the present Ruler is married to the Raja Saheb of Bansda and the younger to the Yuvaraj Saheb of Lakhtar.

Two of his younger brothers are studying law in England.

Average Annual Income: Rs. 1,80,000. Population: 17,000.

Mansa is the capital of the State. Electric lighting has been introduced in the capital. The State also maintains water works, a flour mill, a decent library and one dispensary for the comfort of the subjects. Medical treatment and attendance are given free to the people of the State. Primary education is also provided for in the State. An Anglo-Vernacular School upto English v Standard is maintained by the State and it is hoped that this School will shortly be turned into a High School.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

General Adviser: RAJKUMAR SHREE YESHWANTSINHJI, second brother of the ruler, has got Higher Diploma of the Princes' Mayo College. Dewan: RANCHHODLAL M. MEHTA, Esq.

Nyayadhish: Vadilal M. Shah, Esq., B.A., Ll.B. Palace Medical Officer: C. P. Bhatta, Esq., L.C.P.S. State Medical Officer: S. V. Mohile, Esq., M.B., B.S. Raj Riyasat Officer: Mohansinhji K. Kher, Esq. Revenue Officer: Bhaysinhji Parmar, Esq.

MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

Born: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo.

The Maharaja was admitted into the Chamber of Princes by his own right in March 1931 by the Government of India.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married: On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj Sirdar Singhji and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji,

K.C.I.E., of Shahpura in Rajputana.

Herr-Apparent: Tikait Pradeep Chandra Bhanj Deo.

Area of State: 4,243 square miles. Population: 889,603.

Revenue: Rs. 26,60,384.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan & Chief Judge of the High Court:

Dr. P. K. Sen, M.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.

Other Judges of the High Court:

Mr. S. N. Mukherji, B.L. Mr. A. K. Chatterji, B.L.

Chief Revenue Officer (Excise, Income Tax and Zemindary):
MR. P. M. Mukherji, B.A.

Land Revenue Officer:

Mr. H. R. MAHANTY, B.L.

Chief Engineer (P.W.D.): Mr. F. D. Wellwood, M.I., Mun. & CYE.

Forest Officer: Mr. F. B. Gagliardi, M.R.A.C., M.E.F.A.

Director of Primary Education and Cottage Industries:

RAI SAHEB B. C. PATNAIK.

Examiner of Accounts: MR. J. G. MUKHERJI, B.A.

Superintendent of Police: MR. R. C. DASH.

Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Central Jail: Dr. C. M. Sinha, M.B.

> Director of Industrial and Economic Survey: MR. R. G. DAS, M.A., B.L.

State Archæologist: MR. P. ACHARYA, B.Sc., M.R.A.S.





EHERBAN MADHAVRAO HARIHARRAO alias Babasaheb Patwar-DHAN, the present ruler of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: În 1889.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste 1 Is a Chitpawan Brahman.

Married to Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of Marriage: the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly.

Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao alias Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd of December. Married.

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao alias Dadasaheb. born in 1911, on 23rd May.

3rd son Kumar Krishnarao alias Appasaheb, born in 1916, on 9th Ma.7.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 1961 square miles. Population: 40,686. Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515.

Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 7,388-12-6 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st of April 1933. The Resident at Kolhapur acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India, for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

H IS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHREE LUKHDHIRJI
BAHADUR, K.C S.I.,
Maharaja of Morvi.

Born . 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922,

Educated: Privately in India and England.

Heir: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji. Age 17.

Second Son: Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalikakumar Age 16.

Area of State . 822 square miles. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also.

Population: 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1921-1931, 17 per cent.)



Average Revenue: Rs. 40,00,000. Salute. 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles. Morvi Tramway, 63 miles.

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent. of the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone, over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshop and Electric Power House. The Morvi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill started its work regularly from 13th July 1934. Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works are being erected and are expected to begin work shortly.

Free primary and secondary education.

## STATE COUNCIL.

Senior Member and Acting President: M.P. BAXI, B.A., LL.B. Junior Member: P. P. JADEJA.



COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAJA SIR SRI

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
Maharaja of Mysore,

Born: 4th June 1884.

Succeeded: 1st February 1895.

Educated: Privately.

Invested with full ruling powers: 1902. Celebrated Silver Jubilee of his reign: 8th August 1927.

Area of the State: 29,474.82 square miles.

Population: 6,557,302.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern Hill (Nilgiris).

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore:

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E.

# Members:

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA DIWAN BAHADUR K. MATTHAN, B.A. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness:

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness:

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A.

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI
DIGVIJAYSINHJI
RANJITSINHJI JADEJA,
Maharaja Jam Saheb of
Nawanagar.

Born: 1895. The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933.

Educated: Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London.



Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles Napiers; rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised courses: Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Scarchlight Course.

Recreation: Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting. Address: Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State: 3,791 sq. miles.

Population : 409,192.

Revenue: Rs. 90 lakhs yearly.

Salute: 15 guns.

Chief Port: Bedi Bunder.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji.

Military Secretary and Home Member: Lt.-Col. R. K. Himatsinhii.

Revenue Secretary: Gokalbhai B. Desai, Esq.

Manager, J. D. Railway: RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner: Lt.-Commander W. G. A. Bourne, R.N.



HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SHRI VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR OF Orchha.

Born: 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 4th March 1930.

Educated: In the Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayo College, Ajmer; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Married: A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent: Raja Bahadur Shri Devendra Singh

Ju Dev.

Area of State: 2,080 square miles. Population: 314,661.

Revenue: About Rs. 17 lakhs. Salute: 15 guns.

## STATE CABINET.

President:

His Highness.

Members:

Sawai Rao Raja General Karan Singh Ju Dev, (Army Minister).

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PT. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M.A., (Chief Adviser).

MAJOR B. P. PANDE, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., (Chief Minister).

MR. A. K. PANDE, B.A., (Home Minister).

Major Sajjan Singh, (Revenue Minister).

MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (Private Secretary). CAPT. CHANDRA SEN, (Huzur Secretary).

IS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
MAHENDRA SIR YADVENDRA SINGH BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E, of Panna,
C.I., belongs to the eldest
direct line of descendants of the
famous hero Maharaja Chhatrasal

Born: January 31st, 1893
Succeeded to the Gadi: On 20th June, 1902.

Was invested with full Ruling powers on 4th February 1915.

Educated: At the May o College at Ajmer, where he took the Diploma—Joined the Emperial Cadet Corps in 1913. Attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December, 1911.

Married: On the 2nd December, 1912, the daughter



of His late Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons. Her Highness the late Maharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June, 1916. She died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur.

His Highness was created a K.CIE. on the 2nd January, 1922, and the Insignia of KCS.I. was conferred on him on 1st January, 1932.

The Supremacy of Panna State among all the sanad States of Bundelkhand was recognised and full Sovereign hereditary Powers conceded to the Ruler in 1933.

Heir-Apparent: Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh Ju Deo.

Younger Maharaj Kumar: M K. Pushpendra Singh Ju Deo.

Area of State: 2,596 square miles. Population: 2,12,130.

Revenue: Rs. 11,00,000. Salute: 11 guns.

The administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council consisting of three Ministers. His Highness himself is the President of the Council.

Revenue Minister: RAJA SHRI RAGHAVENDRA SINGH JU DEO (Younger brother of His Highness).

Home Minister: RAJA SHRI BHARATENDRA SINGH JU DEO (Youngest brother of His Highness).

Political Minister: PANDIT CHUNNI LAL SHARMA, MA., LL.B.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-RAWAT RAM SINGHJI BAHADUR of Partabgarh State

Born: In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi: In 1929.

Hereditary Salute: 15 guns.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth

century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the in lieu of Rs. 15,000 surrounding Native States), formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute that used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs. 36,350 British Currency. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma-Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 51 lakhs.

IEUTENANT-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-1-KHAS DOULAT-I-INGLIshia, Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shri Maharaja-i-Rajgan SIR BHUPINDER SINGH MOHINDER BAHA-DUR YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KUL BRUSHAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.F., A.D.C., the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab, was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of Government in 1909, on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present a personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors the distinction of exemption from presenting Nazar to the Viceioy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. The State possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two sections—from Raipura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of



Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, one Battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade College which imparts free education to State Primary education is also free throughout the State.

Area: 5,932 square miles.

Population: 1,625,520.

Gross Income: Rupees One crore and fifty Lakhs.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1800, it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Tirah and N. W. F. Campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta Fronts. For his services on the N. W. F. His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June, 1918, and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal Fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments:—

- (a) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold,
- (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France.
- (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy,
- (d) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile,
- (e) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, and
- (f) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926 he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30. In 1930 His Highness led the Princes' His Highness was again elected Chancellor delegation to the Round Table Conference. of the Chamber of Princes in 1933.



CAPTAIN MEHERBAN
MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO NAIK NIMBALKAR
Maratha (Kshatriya), Ruler
of Phaltan.

Born: 11th Sept. 1896.

Educated at: Kolhapur and Rajkot, obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College.

Married: In 1913 S. Laxmidevi, daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon B.K.in the Poona District.

Heir: SHRIMANT PRATAPSINH alias BAPUSAHEB.

Date of Succession: 15th November 1917. Phaltan State dates its origin as far back as the middle of 13th century. The State has full control over its administration, having the right to inflict capital punishment and to enact its own laws.

Area of State: 397 square miles.

Population: 58,761.

Revenue: Rs. 4,44,215 based on the average of the past five years.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

# President:

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan.

# Vice-President:

S. H. KHER, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Revenue Member.

# Member:

B. L. LIKHITE, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Finance Member.

H IS HIGHNESS MAHA-RAJA SHRI SIR NATWARSINGHJI BA-HADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar.

Born: 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 1908.

Educated: At the Raj-kumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1920 Kunvari Shri Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.



His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

Club: The Maconochie Club. Porbandar.

Area of State: 642.25 square miles. Population:115,741.

Revenue: Rs. 20.00.000. Salute: 13 guns.

Wazır:

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI.

High Officials of the State:

Dewan: MR. TRIBHOVANDAS J. RAJA, M.A., LL.B. Hazur Secretary: MR. B. P. PATTANI, B.A. (Cantab.). Private Secretary: Col. Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji. Judicial Secretary: MR. Bhupatrai M. Buch, B.A., LL.B. Ag. Railway Manager: Hirachand P. Damani. Chief Medical Officer: DR. D. N. Kalyanwala, M.R.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. D. N. Kalyanwala, M.R. C.S. (Eng.), F.R.S.M., L. M. & S. (Bom.), Etc.

State Engineer & Ag. Engineer-in-Chief: (P. S. RAILWAY)
MR. MANILAL R. JIVRA JANI, B.E., A.M.I.E.

Ports Commissioner: Capt. R. S. Raja Iyer, B. Com. Revenue Commissioner: Mr. Gopaldas V. Mehta. Officer Commanding the State Forces: Major Udey-

SINHJI N. GOHIL.



SAHEB SIR JALALUDINKHAN BABI BAHADUR,
K C.I E, the present Ruler of
Radhanpur State, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi
family who since the reign of
Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Guzerat.

Born: 1889 Invested with full powers on 27th November, 1910.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and secured the Final Diploma in the year 1909. His Highness was the first Chief in the Bombay

Presidency to win the Guzerat Cup at the Pig-Sticking Meet at Bhandu, in the year 1911.

The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute: 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Guzerat and has 172 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from some of the surrounding villages.

Area of the State: 1,150 square miles.

Population: 70,530 according to census of 1931.

Average Gross Revenue: Rs. 7,50,000 to 8,00,000.

Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAWAT SIR BIR INDRA SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, KCIE, the present Ruler of Rajgarh

Born : January 1892.

Educated. at the Daly College, Indore.

Ascended the gadi in 1916

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own rights

Rajgarh is one of the ancient Rajput States in Central India The principal town and capital of the State is Rajgarh Area of the State 962 sq. miles. Population . 1,34,891 Annual gross revenue Rs. 12 lakhs



Liberal remissions in land revenue are being given almost every year for the last four years in view of the general depression, so much so that the Darbar remitted land revenue to the extent of 50 per cent in one single year The State has a High School, 3 Middle Schools, 4 Girls' Schools and 53 village schools The State sends up almost every year a batch of students selected from the successful High School students for technical education and training for the various State Departments The State has recently provided a large, up to date building for the hospital at Raigarh constructed at a cost of over 2 lakhs of rupees with the requisite equipment to meet the growing need of the public Asylum for the lepers is also in existence to provide relief to the lepers who are given free diet, clothes, bedding and other requirements other public activities such as Boy Scout movement, Co-operative Credit Societies and village Panchayats are also flourishing well in the The State has constructed a number of new roads in the rural areas to provide increased facilities to the transport of agricultural produce, and consequently more cotton producing areas have been put in direct touch with the central places and a number of more ginning factories have of late come into existence Similarly increased opportunities have been provided for the extension of cultivation by improving and developing the sources of irrigation There is a State Bank also which provides cheap credit to the cultivators and traders

The State pays through the British Government Rs 61,718-13-5 to Gwalior State and receives annually from the Gwalior State Rs. 2,400 direct. It also pays Rs 902-9-4 to Jhalawar State and receives through British Government from Dewas Senior and Junior Rs. 4,107-3-0

Heir: Maharaj Kumar Brij Raj Singhji, born December 1932 Hereditary and Dynastic Salute: 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHEB SHRI DHARMENDRASINHJI, Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Born: On 4th March 1910; succeeded to the Gadi on 21st April 1931

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rojkot, and later on in England at the High Gate School, London He belongs to the Vibhani clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State

Area of the State: 283 sq miles.

Population: 75,540

AverageRevenue: Rs 12,50,000 Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is carried on a Secretariat system in co-operation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representatives Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W.I.S. Agency, has a "Rajkumar" College and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is a premier city in Kathiawar.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Political Secretary: DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

Palace Secretary: DARBAR SHRI MADARSINHJI.

Judicial Secretary: Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B.A. LL.B.

Revenue & General Secretary: MR. T. P. BHATT.

Public Works Secretary: Mr. Nenshi Monji.

Education Department Secretary: Mr. Talakshi M. Doshi.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. H. R. Buch, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. VALERAVALA.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. A. P. Mehta, M.B.B.S.

Educational Inspector: MR. C. A. BUCH, M.A, B. Sc.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS.

Private Secretary: Mr. JAYANTILAL L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

HIGHNESS Hıs Maharaja Shri Vijay-SINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHA-RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Family: Gohel Rajput. Born: 30th January 1890. Date of succession: 26th September 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corp, Dehra Dun. Has travelled extensively in

Europe and America.

Clubs: Marlborough Club. London: Hurlingham Club, London: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

Recreations: Polo, Racing, Shooting.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Shri RAJENDRASINHJI. Born: 1912.

Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. Born: 1915. Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji. Born: 1925.

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty.

Area of State: 1,517.50 square miles.

Population: 206,085 according to the Census of 1931.

Revenue: Rs. 27,00,000. Salute: 13 guns—Permanent Hereditary. Indian States Forces: Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, A class line troops.

Cavalry: Troop of 25, B class. first line troops.

The State possesses Cornelian and Agate Important Feature: The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from

the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Capital: Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace, Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

Making all services pensionable.

Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in 2. the State.

Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.

Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.

Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.

Extension of Railways.

Introduction and organisation of State Forces.

Introduction of the Legislative Council.

Principal Officer: PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, Dewan.





APTAIN HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-D A U L A T I -INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK. AMIR-UL-UMARA. NAWAB SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur, The Reigning family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U P)

Born: 17th November 1906. Succeeded to the Gadi: On 20th June 1930 Formal installation took place on 26th August 1930.

Educated: At the Rajkumar

College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Bahadur,

Kt, CI.E. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur,

born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness is a keen sportsman and has a taste for music and fine arts, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club; and is a Captain

in the 2 King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family. During the Great War of 1914-18, Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State: 892 54 sq. miles. Population Revenue: Rs 54 lakhs. Salute: Pe

Population: 464,919.
Salute: Permanent 15 guns.

### STATE COUNCIL.

### President.

KHAN BAHADUR MASUD-UL-HASAN, Bar-at-Law. Chief Minister.

#### Members.

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Political Minister.

MR R S SYMONS, I.C.S., Finance & Revenue Minister. Col. Sahebzada Syed Hasan Raza Khan, Household Minister Col. D. Bainbridge, M.C., Army Minister:

MR MOAZZAM ALI KHAN, Bar-at-Law. Home Minister.
MR G D PARKIN, I.P.S., Inspector General, State Police

MR. RAGHUNANDAN KISHORE, B.A., LL.B., State Advocate.

OLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Ratlam.

Born: 13th January 1880. Descended from vounger branch of Jodhpur family. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Raiput Chiefs in Malwa.

Educated: At the Daly College at Indore and

succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C I.E.) in 1893.

Married: In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has three daughters and two sons.

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918; was mentioned in despatches; was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919.

Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo Player.

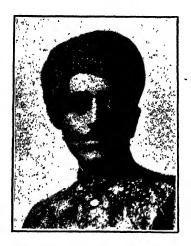
Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHJI.

Area of State: 693 square miles.

Pobulation: 107,321. Revenue: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Salute: 13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

Administration: Of the State is carried on with the help of a Council of which His Highness is the President and RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER J. DAVE, Advocate, is Dewan and Vice-President.



HISHIGHNESS BANDHVESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF REWA (Rajput Baghel).

Born: 1903; Ascended the gadi in 1918; invested with ruling powers in 1922.

Educated: At the Daly

College, Indore.

Married: In 1919 a sister of
His Highness the Maharaja of
Jodhpur, and also married in
1925 the daughter of His late
Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.
The Maharaja is a noted

The Maharaja is a noted sportsman and has shot 491 tigers.

He was a delegate to the 1st and 2nd sessions of the Round

Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Heir-Apparent: Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Saheb (both in 1923).

Area of State: 13,000 square miles. Population: 1,587,445. Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000. Salute: 17 guns.

Re va is the largest and the casternmost State in the Central India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the State of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chahcai and Keoti are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried in the name and under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the state. On the executive side His Highness is assisted by a State Council of 8 members of which His Highness himself is the President. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 39 members with the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred to it. His Highness takes a very great interest in the Administration of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which purpose he has instituted a state Bank with branches all over the State.

H IS HIGHNESS MUBARIZ-UD-DAULAH, MUZZAFFER-UL-NASRUT-E-JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN, NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Born: 11th September 1909.

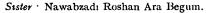
Succeeded: 19th November 1930.

Married: Her Highness Arjumand Bano, Sarkar Mahel, Nawab Nusrat Zamani, Nawab-Begum of Sachin the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu, on 7th July 1930.

Educated: At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Brothers: Captain Nawabzada Sidi Mohommed Suroor Khan Bahadur. Captain Nawabzada Sidi

Mohommed Freeman Kaiser alias Salim Khan Bahadur,



Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira the Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1733 a triple treaty was concluded between the Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I., the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance the Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin: The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas: The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful searesort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. Amusements in Dumas: Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister: Wazir-e-Azam Atmaramrao B. Acheraker, M.A., LL.B.

Address: QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS, (Sachin State).



R AJA BAHADUR
LEELADHAR SINGH,
the present Ruler of
the Sakti State.

Born: 5th Feb. 1892.

Succeeded to the gadi 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Married in 1914. Due to the demise of his first Rani Sahiba married a second time in 1929.

Heir-apparent: Lal JIVENDRA NATH BAHADUR SINGH—Born 12th August 1916.

Since the accession of the Raja Bahadur to the Gadi a steady progress in the affairs of the State has been made all round.

Area: 130 square miles.

Population: 48,493.

Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,06,243.

Annual Tribute: Rs. 1,500.

Diwan: RAI SAHEB PANDIT GANGADIN SHUKUL.

RAJA SHRIMANT YESH-WANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKAT-MADAR, SENAPATHI. Ruler of Sandur.

Born: 1908. Succeeded to the Throne in 1928. Assumed the reins of administration in 1930.

Married: On 22nd Dec. 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-U-l-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole, Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior

A son and heir was born to the Ruler on the 7th December 1931, who is named Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade after Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade, the illustrious ancestor of the present Ruler. A second son was born to the Ruler on the 16th February



1933, and is named Rajkumar Ranjit Smgh A daughter was born to the Ruler on 8th February 1934, and is named Princess Nirmala Raje.

In 1923 the State was brought into direct political relations with the Government of India, in pursuance of Paragraph 310 of the Montford Report, to the effect that "all important States should be placed in direct political relations with the Government of India"

The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines. Ramandrug Sanitarium (Altitude 3,200 feet) and Shri Karteek-

swami Temple are the places of interest.

All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open from 1932 to all Hindus irrespective of caste or creed. Education is imparted free in the State, up to the Matriculation standard. A Proclamation was issued by the Ruler on 10th September 1934 directing that the execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts be stayed till 31st March 1935 as a temporary palliative. A committee has also been appointed to concert measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness.

The "Huzur Darbar" (Executive Council) was constituted on the 1st of April 1932. The Dewan, two Secretaries to Government and any number of extra members whom the Ruler may be pleased to nominate, form the "Huzur Darbar." The following are the Members

of the "Huzur Darbar:"

(1) Shrimant Sardar B. Y. Ghorpade.

(ii) Meherban G. T. Konnur, B.A. (iii) Meherban V. Narasımharao, M.A.

(iv) Meherban B. V. Krishnan Kutty Menon, BA, BL.

To afford to the people an opportunity for expressing their wants and wishes to the Government and to enable them to learn first hand how their actions affect the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding these measures, the Ruler was pleased to constitute a State Council in 1931.



LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DHUNDIRAO alras APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangli.

Born: 1890. Ascended the Gadı in 1903. Educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, ExHome Member of the Government of Central Provinces.

Heir: Shrimant Rajkumar Madhavrao alias Rao Saheb Patwardhan Yuvaraj.

Area o State: 1,136 sq. miles.

Population: 258,442.

Revenue: The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15,95,584.

Salute: 9 guns permanent and 11 personal. Enjoys I Class Jurisdiction, i.e., power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

Has served as Member or first substitute member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since 1924 and is a member of the Standing Committee now. Served also as a Member of the I and II Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

His Highness the Raja Saheb is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of (1) the Diwan Rao Bahadur G. R. Barwe, B.A., (2) Political Minister and Second Councillor Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, B.A., (3) Third Councillor Rao Bahadur G. V. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B., and (4) Fourth Councillor Mr. Y. V. Kolhatkar, B.A., LL.B.

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 87, being made up of 70 agricultural and 15 non-agricultural. Besides these there is one Central Co-operative Bank and a Co-operative Sale-Shop.

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

HE Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Perwar or Parmar caste of Rajput and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area: 394 square miles.

Population: 83,538 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 4,68,342.

The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji was born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. He was formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the



Rajkot, and was associated with the Government Administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlements introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund, granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born on 1st December 1907.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heirapparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay states were brought into \*he Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.



SHREEMAN RAJA JAGENDRA SINGHJI DEO BAHADUR OF SOHAWAL STATE. Born: 1900.

Educated: at the Daly College Indore and Privately.

Ascended the Gadi: on 16th February 1930, succeeding his father Shreeman Raja Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singhji Deo, C.I.E. Shreeman Durbar has two brothers 1. RAJ KUMAR VEERENDRA SINGHJI. 2. RAJ KUMAR PURUSHOTTAM SINGHJI.

The Ruling family belongs to the famous clan of Baghela

Rajputs who came from Anhilwara Patan in the early part of the thirteenth Century. The State was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth Century by Raja Fateh Singhji, who was acknowledged suzerain of a large tract of country by the Imperial firman of 1066 A. H. (1655 A. D.). By a subsequent sanad dated the 1177 A. H. (1177) Shah Alum gave recognition to the hereditary title of "Raja" and "Bahadur," the Manasab of Chahar-Hazari and the privilege of carrying "Alum" (Flag) and Naqqara (Kettle drum). The State which yielded a revenue of Rs. 19 Lacs a year shrank in extent owing to the depredations of the Marathas and Bundelas. It was granted a Sanad by the British Government in 1809 A. D.

The State has now an area of 252 square miles and an annual income of Rs. 2,25,000 including alienations. It has a population of 42,192 souls. The State has large economically exploitable deposits of Lime Stone, White Chalk and Red and Yellow Ochres. Among ancient relics, it contains the shrine of Shree Sharabhang Muni and the temple of Shree Gaibi Nathji.

The Administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which the Durbar is the President and the following are members:—

- I. RAI SAHIB MR. S. P. SANYAL, Adviser.
- 2. PANDIT NARSINGH NARAIN MISHRA, M, A., LL.B., (Dewan).
- 3. DEWAN LAL JAGMOHAN SINGHJI.
- 4. Munshi Banshidharji, Secretary.
- 5. KHASGI OFFICER.

SIR BIR MITRODAYA SING DEO, DHARMANIDHI, JNANGUNAKAR, K.C.I.E., of Sonpur State. Descended from the Chohan Rajputs once represented by the historical Prithviraj of Delhi and Ajmere.

Born: 1874.

Ascended the Gadi in 1902.

Married in 1895, the daughter of the Raja of Kashipur, who is now



MAHARANI SRIMATI LADY PARVATI DEVI, IST Class Kaisar-I-Hind, Life-Fellow, Patna University.

Heir-apparent: Maharajkumar Sriman Sudhangshu Sekhar Sing Deo, M. R. A S, the general administrator of the State under the Ruler, and President of the Popular Assembly (Vichar-Samiti).

Tikait Lal Salieb Sri Bir Pratap Sing Deo, first grandson of the Ruler.

Area: 961 square miles

Population: 237,920.

Income: Rs. 5,17,000.

Permanent Salute: 9 guns.

Secretary:

AMARENDRA NATH SARKAR, B. L.

Legal Adviser:

B. C. MAZUMDAR, ADVOCATE, CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.



IS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Baner tribe known as Salarzie.

Born: 1879.

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H. H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Alı Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Educated: Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State: 2,553 square miles

Population: 317,360 according to census of 1931.

Revenue: Rs. 23,00,000.

Salute: 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of the State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows:—

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member: MAJOR R. R. BURNETT, O.B.E., I.A.

Home Member: Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohd. Abdul Tawwab Khan.

Judicial Member: Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Buksh, O.B E.

Revenue Member: KHAN SAHIB MOHD. ASAD ULLAH KHAN.

Secretary: M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.

HIS HIGHNESS SRI
PADMANABHA DASA
VANCHI PALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG,
Maharaja of Travancore.

Born: 7th November 1912.

Ascended: The Musnad 1st September 1924.

Invested with Ruling powers 6th November 1931.

Educated: Privately.

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS MARTANDA VARMA ELAYA RAIA.



Travancore is one of the largest Indian States in South India under the Political control of the Government of India. bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian ocean and Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles the Arabian Sea. and according to the census of 1931, the population is 5,095,973. The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 1,000 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 289. For males the figures are 408 per 1,000, and for females 168. The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

The Dewan is His Highness' sole minister.

Revenue: Rs. 2,38,87,200.

Salute: 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Dewan: Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibu-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., LL.D.



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJAHDHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE
SIR BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February 1884.

Married: First to the daughter of the Thakur of Auwa in Marwar in March 1910. After her demise to the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911 and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in Marwar in January 1928.

Educated: Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population: 1,566,910. Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

## STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar: RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SIR SUKHDEO PRASADII, KT., C.I.E., B.A.

Senior Minister: Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam

NARAINJI, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Minister: P. C. CHATTERJI, Esq.

DARBAR SHREE SURAGWALA, the Ruling Chief of Vadia State in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India States). He comes of a high and ancient lineage and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi Clan from which this Province has taken its name.

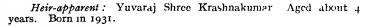
Born: On the 15th March

Succeeded: To the Gadi in 1930 and assumed the reins of the State Administration on the 7th September 1930.

Educated: Privately under the supervision of a competent tutor.

Married: In 1921 to A. S Kunvarbaisaheb, the present

Rani Saheba and has two daughters and two sons.



Rule of Primogeniture governs the succession.

Area: 90 square miles.

Population: 13,719.

Revenue: Rs. 2,50,000.

Education is imparted free in the State—Medical relief is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed—Child Marriage Restriction Act is applied to the State—Liquor is strictly prohibited—The Farmers are protected by the special Rules akin to the Deccan Agriculture Relief Act—A State Village Bank is opened for the convenience of the farmers Loans are also given to the merchants to facilitate Commerce at very low interest. A New State Hospital with a Tower Clock is built in Vadia which is one of the best buildings in the State

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: Mr. Bholanath J. Thaker, BA, LLB.

Nyayadhish: MR. SAVAILAL G DHOLAKIA.

Medical Officer: Mr. Khodidas J. Pancholy, LC.PS

Bank Manager & Office Superintendent: Mr. Hathibhai R. Vank.

Private Secretary: Mr. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Treasury Officer: Mr. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHRI HAMIR SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, Vijaynagar State, a second class State enjoying plenary powers.

The rulers are the descendants of Jaichand, the last Rathod Raja of Kanouj, and belong to the famous section known in history as the Solar Race.

Born: 3rd January 1904.

Date of Succession: 27th June 1916.

Installed on the Gadi: 26th October, 1924.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area of the State: About 175 sq. miles, Population 8,491.

Married: The daughter of the nephew of His Highness the late Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Maharana Saheb Sir Fatehsinhji of Udaipur, and on her demise again married the daughter of the late Raja Saheb Shri Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singhji of Sohawal State in Central India.

Recreation: Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Football.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratap Singhji Saheb, born on 24th September, 1930.

Places of Interest: Shri Vireshwar Mahadev, with most charming and natural scenes on the hill side.

Political Relations: With the Government of India, directly through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rajkot.

Dewan: Mr. Ranchhodlal Mathurdas Talati, B.A, LL.B.

Private Secretary: Maharaj Shri Gulabsinghji Saheb.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. Ramanlai. M. Desai, L.C.P.S.,
L.T.M.



THAKOR SHREE SHIV-SINHJI VIJAYSINHJI ZALA MAKWANA, the Ruling Chief of Ilol State in the Sabar Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency.

Born on the 31st December 1910.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th October 1927.

Ascended to the Gadi on the 1st April 1935, with full jurisdictional powers appertaining to the State.

Educated: At the Scott College, Sadra for 7 years. Thereafter proceeded to England in company of Col Gordon, the then Political Agent of the old Mahi-Kantha Agency, from where he returned, equipped

with higher education, ideal training and varied experience, necessary for an Indian Ruler, after about 4 years. He is free from any vice and worldly temptations; chose to live a life of a backelor until he assumed the powers of his State. He is still unmarried.

Rule of primogeniture prevails

Area: 19 Square miles. Revenue: Rs. 55,000. Population: 4,662

There are stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits—Cotton is also produced in the State.

Almost every village has a primary school where education is imparted free. In Ilol itself there are primary schools for boys and girls and also for the depressed classes. There is also one English school

There is also a State Hospital, the advantage of which is taken not only by the State subjects, but also by those of the adjoining States.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: Mr. Chunilal K. Butala. State Nyayadhish: Mr Harilal J. Trivedi

## ORIGIN.

The Ruling family belongs to the Surya Vanshi Zala Makwana clan. The present Ruler is the descendant of Vijayapal, the son of Kesar Makwana and grandson of Vihas who is said to be the descendant of the original man, born from the mouth of Rushi Markand.



R AJA KALYAN SINGH of Bhinai Estate, A j m e r - Merwara, Rajputana.

Born: 20th October 1913.

Succeeded: To the Gadi on the 6th October 1917, on the death of his father Raja Jagmal Singh and is the 9th successor to the Bhinai Raj.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he studied for 12 years. Having successfully passed

the Diploma Examination in April 1931, he studied for the Higher Diploma Examination for three years. After receiving practical training, he was invested with powers on 20th October 1934.

Married: The 3rd daughter of the late Rao Raja Bahadur Shri Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Sikar in 1931.

Family History: The rulers of this family are Rathore Rajputs descending from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city of Jodhpur (Marwar). Karamsen, the grandson of Rao Maldeo (1581), was the head of this family. He came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madlia, the Chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this service Bhinai and seven other Parganas were bestowed upon him in Jagir by Emperor Akbar. Subsequently, the title of Raja was bestowed on Bhinai House in 1783 by the then ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service. The head of this house is the premier Raja of the district.

Annual Revenue: Over Rs. 1,00,000.

Area: 122 square miles.

Recreation: Polo, Squash and Hockey.

CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAM-MAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, KCSI, KCI.E MBE., of Chatari belongs to the wellknown Rajput clan of Lal-Khanis of Bulandshahar district

Born: In December 1888 in the Rohtak district of the Punjab. Educated. In the late M A O College, Aligarh, and is well versed in Urdu and Persian, besides being a Hafiz, ie, one who knows the Holy Ooran by heart

The Nawab Sahib has been in public life since 1910 and has taken a leading part in social, political and educational activities. He was elected President of the Rajput Reform Conference at Kalanaur, Punjab. He is patron of the Muslim High School,

Bulandshahar, which owes its existence to his generosity



He entered the Provincial Legislative Council as an elected member in 1920 under the Montford Reforms. He was the first elected non-official Chairman of the Bulandshahar District board under the new District Boards Act which was passed in 1922. He was a member of various committees appointed by the Government. In 1923 he was appointed a Minister and worked in that capacity till January 1926, when he was appointed Home Member. Both as a Minister and as Home Member he always tried his best to carry the Council with him. In 1928, after the unexpected and untimely demise of Sir Alexander Mudiman, Sir Ahmad Said Khan was called to act as Governor of the Province for about two months. Early in 1932 he also acted as a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council for about two months. He was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference, and attended two of its sessions.

From April to November 1933, the Nawab Salub was appointed Governor of the U.P. during the absence of Sir Malcolm Hailey. Soon after his retirement from the official life of the province in that year, Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan was called upon by his community to accept the chairmanship of the All India Moslem Conference, a premier political organisation of the Mussalmans in this country, and has been working in that capacity since then. He is also the president of the U.P. Zemindars' Conference, having been elected to that office by the land holders of the province in February 1934. The Nawab Salub is essentially a man of peace and stands for good relations between the two important communities, ie, the Muslims and the Hindus, and has worked for this all his life.

He was made a Nawab (personal) in 1915, and hereditary in 1919 During the War he was awarded M.B.E., C.I.E. in 1928, K.C.I.E., and K.C.S.I. in 1933. He is only 46 and has many years of useful life before him to serve his country.



TAWAB K. G. MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, the only son Kazi Rayazuddin Muhammad Faroqui, born in the year 1891, belongs to one of the few historic families of He is the eleventh in Bengal. descent from Kazi Omar Shah Faroqui, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Faroqui, the second Khalif of Arabia who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaighir of two parganas in the district of Tippera, and the original Sanad conferring the Jaighir

by Emperor Furrokhshiar is in the possession of the family.

Kazı Aftabuddın Faroqui, the grandfather of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui rendered great help to the Empire at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. His only son, Kazı Rayazuddın Muhammad Faroqui, the father of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui was recognized as the most influential Muhammadan leader and was highly respected by all communities.

Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui was the first non-official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the A. B. Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of higher politics.

He has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and was the non-official Chief Whip of the Council till he was appointed Minister in 1929 in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Co-operative, Veterinary Departments and Public Works. He has been appointed Leader of the House

in the Bengal Legislative Council.

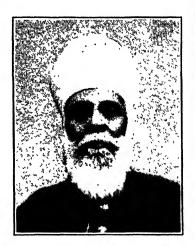
Among his many activities may be mentioned that he successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act, and that he evolved a scheme for solving the unemployment problem in Bengal amongst the Bhadralog class by reviving small cottage industries. He also took steps to establish co-operative land mortgage banks for relieving the agriculturists of their indebtedness.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924 and with the

title of "Nawab" in 1932.

He married Quatrina Begum, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Šir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal, in the year 1916.

AWAB SIR AHMED HUSSAIN JUNG BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., of Hyderabad, Peshi Sadr-ul-Muham to the Nizam (that is, Minister-in-Waiting on His Exalted Highness). Born on the 11th August 1863 at Madras The boy Ahmed devoted such keen attention to his studies that in matriculating from the Church of Scotland Mission Institution, where he was "Coringam Bursar", he obtained the blue ribbon of University Endowments at Madras, viz. the Governor's Scholarship, meant for the prosecution of further studies with distinction Ahmed the Madras Hussain joined Christian College, where he became one of the favourite "boys" of the Rev. Dr. Miller. He



won the Miller's Prize and graduated B A, second in the list of successful candidates of the year 1885. He then decided on pursuing the legal profession and accordingly joined the Law Class of the Presidency College, Madras, obtained his B. L. Degree in 1880 and in the next year secured the MA. Degree of the Madras University He was the only successful candidate of the year in Philosophy His attainments in Oriental Languages were such that he was appointed one of the Examiners to the University soon after his graduation. After taking his B. L. Degree, Moulvi Ahmed Hussain read Law in the Chambers of Mr. Eardley Norton, who was then known as "the Lion of the Bar." Before enrolment as High Court Vakil (he is now Advocate of the Madras High Court) "the Moulvi", as he was then generally known, was offered the post of Deputy Collector, the highest in the Revenue Department to which an Indian was then eligible. Mr. Hussain resigned the post and joined the Bar at Madras. Mr Norton, who was in Hyderabad in 1893, telegraphed Mr. Hussain to go there for a few days to appear with him in a big civil suit in the Nizam's High Court within three days of his arrival in Hyderabad he was appointed Assistant Peshi Secretary to the Nizam When Nawab Server Jung, Peshi Secretary, retired in 1896 his Assistant reluctantly stepped in his shoes to hold the most difficult and dangerous appointment in the State. The Moulvi had to serve and satisfy not one but three masters—the Nizam, the British Resident, and the Prime Minister - whose views and wishes were not and could not always be identical The day after the death of Nizam, the Sixth Asaf Jah, Moulvi Ahmed Hussain resigned his post, but the new Nizam, induced him to remain in his service. Moulvi attended the Delhi Durbar of 1902 as Peshi Secretary to the late Nizam and the Coronation Durbar of 1911 as Chief Secretary to the present Nizam. It was at the latter Durbar that he received at the hands of the King-Emperor the insignia of C.S.I., KCI.E. in 1922.



RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHARAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR, G.C I E., HEREDITARY PESH-KAR, Prime Minister from 1901 to 1912, and President of the Executive Council of Hyderabad State from 25th November 1926.

Born: 28th January, 1864, direct descendant of Maharaja Chandoolal, the first Hyderabad Statesman to have realised the importance of alliance between his sovereign, the Nizam, and the British Power and who first laid down the tradition for charity and

philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts. He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu. Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a descendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged to the School of Akbar. According to the tradition of the House and the custom of inter marriages inaugurated by Akbar, Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad has married both Hindu and Mohammadan ladies.

Here: Raja Khaja Pershad also called Raja Arjun Kunwar.

Born: 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagir: 490 Square miles.

Population: 1,23,691.

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has the Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil.

Revenue: Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Session Judge.

SYED MOHIUDDIN ÁLI
KHAN, NAWAB MOHIUDDIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR,
B.A. (Cantab.), known generally
in the public as 'Hunter
Sahib," and among the Hindus
particularly as Govindachary,
was born in 1864 in HyderabadDeccan.

Is a descendant on his father's side of Nawab Raji Ali Khan (a Farooki by birth), Ruler of Khandesh and Nawab Najeeb Khan, Salar Jung of Delhi, on mother's side of the Nawabs of Poona and Tippu Sultan.

Educated: At the Aligarh College and the Trinity College, Cambridge. Passed History Tripos in 1892, and returned to

Hyderabad-Deccan by the end of that year.



He was appointed on his return from Algarh as Hon. Attache at the Residency and served Mr. Cordery and Col. Ross by turn, the then Residents at Hyderabad, till he departed for England to complete his education there. On his return from England he was offered a Commission in the Berais, but he preferred to serve the country of his birth and its Ruler, like his ancestors, and joined the service of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government instead, and served it, with the interval of 2 years (1332-33F.), between 1302-1330F. Rose from Division Offi-

cer, one after the other, to the posts of Collector, Division, Famine and Customs Commissioner, and finally retired as Director-General of Revenue, Telangana Districts, by the end of 1927 on the highest possible pension sanctioned by H. E. H. the Nizam in appreciation of the services rendered to the Government.

Married: In 1886 before going to England the only daughter of Nawab Nazim Jung Bahadur, and after his return from England made another Nekah. He has one daughter from the former, who is married, and one son from the latter. He is a young man of good promise, and is at present a Customs Superintendent.

The Nawab is a keen and well known sportsman and risked his life several times by saving the lives of beaters and others from the grips of infuriated wounded tigers by shooting them face to face on foot.



MUHAMMAD Moin-ud-din Khan. NAWAB MOIN-UD-Dowla, Bahadur, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Iah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1891. Nawab Moinud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,281 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad Deccan but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started four years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. fixture in Secunderabad, Deccan, was also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
the Mutiny fame.

Born: 13th June 1889 at Poona.

Educated: At Nizam

College.

Was Prime Minister between 1912-15; has travelled all over Europe, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc.; keeps a



Polo Team; has got a fine library; takes interest in the Industrial Development of the country and is Director of seven Companies.

Area of Estate: 1,480 square miles.

Population: 202,739.

Revenue: Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History: About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows:—

(1) Shair Jung; (2) Ghayur Jung; (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung; (4) Mir Alam; (5) Munirul-Mulk; (6) Sirajul-Mulk; (7) Sir Salar Jung I.; (8) Sir Salar Jung II.; (9) the present Salar Jung.

Address: Hyderabad (Deccan).



MOHAMED MUKHTAR-UD-DEEN KHAN Hyderabad who has the following titles-NAWAB NAMWER JUNG, IKHTIDAR-UD-DOWLA. SULTAN-UL-Mulk Bahadur, is the eldest son of Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra BAHA-DUR, Prime Minister to the late Nizam. The Nawab Sahib's mother Jehandar Unnissa Begum

Sahiba is the daughter of the late Nizam Nawab The Nawab Sahib was born Afsal-ud-Dowla Bahadur. in Hyderabad on November 3rd, 1875; and on March 4th, 1888, on the occasion of the late Nizam's birthday the above mentioned titles were conferred on him. educated privately by tutors specially appointed, in English and Oriental languages. He went to Europe for general education where he staved for a considerable In Berar C. P. he gained much experience in Revenue and Judicial administration. After the demise of his father, Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, the Nawab Sahib acted as administrator of the Estate from February 16th, 1902, to July 9th, 1907; and in 1927 he was acknowledged the Amir of Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra's Paigah According to the latest census the Estate of the Nawab Sahib has a population of 1,87,098, and an area of about 8,25,271 acres. The annual revenue of the Estate is about O. S. Rs. 15,97,654.

AJA VIRENDRA SHAH JU DEV BAHADUR OF JAGA-MANPUR RAJ.

Born: 28th July, 1915.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Aimer, and the Colvin College, at Lucknow, and had a brilliant career Throughout his student life he proved himself to be a keen and an allsportsman, and innumerable medals and cups He was the captain of the College Hockey Team, and was the Lieutenant of Riding takes keen interest in hunting and has bagged two tigers and ten panthers

Succeeded: 5th February, 1927 Marriage: In 1932--with the only Princess of Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir

Govind Singh Ju Dev Bahadur G C.I E, K C.S I, Ruler of Datia, C I. Younger brother: Lal Narendra Shah Ju Dev -- a student of the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, under the charge of Pandit Maheshi Lal Tiwari, the late Tutor-Guardian of the Raja

Herr: Raj Kumar Rajendra Shah Ju Dev-Born on 14th

February, 1934

Capital . Jagamanpur Area: 80 square miles Population 25,000 Income Rs 1,60,000

After the death of the late Raja Saheb, Lt. Raja Lokendra Shah Ju Dev Banadur, O B E., his dowager Rani, Rani Baisni Ju Devi, carried on the administration of the Raj with great ability and success

during the minority of the present Raja

The Raja is the head of the Sengar Rajput Clan His family descended from Shringi Rishi who married the niece of Maharaja Vishok Dev, one of the ancestors of the family, Dashrath of Ayodhya married the daughter of Maharaja Jai Chand, Rathor, King of Kanauj, and obtained in dowry a large territory, then called Kanar, and established this principality about 1100 A.D. Raja Jagaman Shah built the town and the fort after his own name in 1593. The fort at Jagamanpur was rebuilt by Raja Rup Shah, the grandfather of the present Raja.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHIB B M LAGHATE, BA Medical Officer | Private Secretary; DR F C SURI, LSMF

Darbar Secretary: Kr. Chhofe Singh (Silaua) Household Officer: K. L. Chaube Office Superintendent: S. L. Gupta. Personal Asstt.: KR. Y N SINGII



R AJA SRI RAMACHANDRA MARDARAJ DEO of Khallikote and Atagada Estates.

Born: January 1900. His father, the late Raja Harihara Mardaraja Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty and was famous for his philanthropic works, munificent gifts and steady loyalty to Government. He endowed the college at Berhampore with a lakh of rupees, presented to the Berhampore Municipality a spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallıkote College. He earned the title of Rajah by his golden deeds. The move for the crea-

tion of a separate province for the Oriyas originated with Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo.

Educated: At the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College.

The Estate of Khallikote and Atagada are the richest in the Ganjam District. The enlightened Raja Saheb occupies various posts of trust and responsibility both in the district and outside it. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Landholders' Association and he has rendered distinct services to the District. He represented the Madras Presidency and gave valuable evidence at the Indian Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committees in 1924. He was Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years. The young Raja holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters and while at the College rendered immense service during the famine in 1919.

The Raja Saheb gave very effective and sound evidence before the O'Donnell Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of having a separate province for the Oriyas. He was invited for the 3rd Round Table Conference and also to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1929, and in appreciation of the Raja Saheb's public work this title was made hereditary by the Governor-General in 1934 which he rightly deserved.

RAJA SAHEB MEHARBANI-DOSTAN RAJA RAVU
SRI RAMAKRISHNA
RANGARAO BAHADUR, M.L.C,
of Kirlampudi Estate in the
East Godhavary District.

Born: On 29th August 1892, is the 2nd son of the late Maharaja Sir V. S. Rangarao Bahadur, G.C.I E, C.B.E., of Bobbili belonging to the tribe known as Velma Doras who are equal to the Rajputs and of a warlike disposition.

Educated: Privately. He also received military training in the Indian Defence and Territorial Forces during the



Great War having been made a Lieutenant in the Army. He was also given good administrative training before he was put in possession of his Estate.

He is a man of very liberal and advanced views in all matters of religious, social and political importance. He often visits his Estates and is ever ready to attend to the needs of his tenants. Like his father he has also been managing his Estates with tact and ability and with the accumulated savings thereof has purchased estates yielding an annual gross income of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  lac of rupees. He has built a secondary school at Kirlampudi, where free education is afforded without caste or creed to deserving students. He also built a sugar factory to improve the economical condition of his tenants as sugar cane is the principal crop of the estate. The Royal Swimming Bath in the People's Park at Madras constructed at considerable cost is one of his gifts to the public.

The Raja Saheb has travelled extensively in India and Europe. Recently he went round the World also. While in London he had the high honour of attending H. M the King's Levec.

Sports: Tennis and Shikar.

Married in 1912. Has two Sons and a Daughter.



RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, KT. (1933), O B E, (1918), F.P.U., M.R.A.S., F.R S.A., of Kanika.

Born Aul, Orissa, 24th March 1881, 2nd son of the Raja of Aul: Adopted to Kanika family in 1896.

Educated: Ravenshaw Collegiate School and College, Cuttack Received Management of Killah Kanika from Court of Wards in 1902.

Married: Of the family of the Raja and Feudatory Chief of Nayagarh: Has one son and one daughter.

The Raja Bahadur was President of Utkal Union Conference, 1906, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909-12, Member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912-16, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20, Co-opted Member of the Committee on the division of functions between Central and Provincial Governments; Member of Reformed Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa, 1921; Member, Reformed Legislative Assembly of India, 1922, Member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923-28, Fellow, Patna University, 1917-19.

Elected Member, Patna University Senate, 1919-22, Nominated Member, 1927-29 and since 1932; Ex-officio Member, 1929-32, Member of Committee to co-operate with Simon Commission, 1928; Member of the Bengal Fishery Board, Member, Governing Body, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

Member of the Patna University Committee, 1913. Title of Raja (conferred as a personal Distinction) in 1910, and as hereditary distinction in 1919; Title of Raja Bahadur conferred as personal distinction in 1934. Received Coronation Medal in 1911. Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1929-34, Vice-President, 1931-34

Recreations: Billiards, Tennis, Shikar

Heir: Tikayet Sailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, Chairman, District Board, Cuttack

Address: Cuttack, Orissa, India.

MAWAB MIRZA MOHOMED SADIQ ALIKHAN (SHISH MAHAL), TALUQDAR OF KUNWA KHERA, district Sitapur.

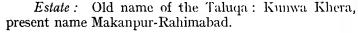
Born: In 1876.

Succeeded: January, 17, 1921, on the death of his father Nawab Mirza Mohomed Baqar Ali Khan.

Residence: Lucknow, Sadiq Manzil, Golanganj.

Heir: NAWABZADA

HAIDAR ALI KHAN, alias SIKANDER NAWAB.



Education: Graduated in 1898 and called to the Bar on 1st May, 1901.

Title: "Nawab" recognised Hereditary.

The Nawab represents the eldest or the main branch of the "Shish Mahal" family. His great-grand-father Nawab Munawar-ud-Daula was Prime Minister to two kings of Oudh, without taking any salary. Before him Nawab Munawar-ud-Daula's uncle Nawab Muntazim-ud-Daula was also Prime Minister to two successive Kings of Oudh. On mother's side, he is descended from Nawab Burhan-ul-Mulk, the first Nawab of Oudh. One of his ancestresses descended from Shah Abbas Safwi, Shah of Persia.

The Nawab has a seat in "Durbars" amongst the ex-royal family.



THE HON'BLE RAJA
RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD
SINGH, M.C.S. of Monghyr (Bihar).

Born: November, 1882, in an illustrious Haihaya Kshtriya family of Zemindars, a family which has been honoured with the high distinction of "Raja" four times in three generations. Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has enriched its noble traditions by his manifold personal virtue and his remarkable public services. His grandfather, Babu Ramprashad Singh, his late father, Raja Kamleshwari Prasad Singh (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medalist), his late elder brother, Raja Singh, Sivanandan Prasad

O.B.E., made their marks in public life by their public activities and generous donations. The "Welcome Ghat", the Municipal market, the Water works, the pucca drains, a H. E. School, the beautiful

Baker Town Hall are only a few of their many gifts.

The Temple of Love at Monghyr and Sri Radhamohan Temple at Brindaban (Muttra) built and endowed at a total cost of Rs. 5,35,000 are unmistakable monuments of Raja Raghunandan's devotion to religion. His inexhaustible patience, indefatigable industry and rare administrative ability enable him to manage his extensive zemindary and other business single-handed.

Ht was the sole elected representative of B. & O. land-holders in the Legislative Assembly for two successive terms and just now he is one of the two elected representatives of B. & O. Non-Muhammadan

Constituency in the Council of State.

His public charities have run into seven figures. The Stephenson Male Ward and the X-Ray installation in the Monghyr Sadr Hospital, the Leper Asylum at Bhagalpur, his large recurring contributions to the Delhi Baby show, his handsome donation to the Imperial Leprosy Relief Fund are but a few of a formidable list of public benefaction standing to his credit. His gifts in the cause of education in his native town and outside have been equally numerous and princely. He is the chief patron of the All-India Haihaya Kshtriya Mahasabha.

His nephew, Raja Devakinandan Prasad Singh, F.P.U., was a nominated member of the local Council for two terms and the first non-official Chairman of the Monghyr Municipality and District Board. His never-to-be-forgotten gift to his Province has been the "Wheeler

Senate Hall" at Patna constructed at a cost of about 2 lacs.

His heir, Kumar Sachinandan Prasad Singh is a bright, promising boy of 12 autumus who promises to be the worthy son of his worthy father.

AJA MAHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, Raja MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family. distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety. highest ecclesiastical, military, administrative position power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat (i.e. Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker).



Mahmudabad is the premier Muslim Estate in Oudh.

Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form the heirloom

Estate: The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born: on the 5th November 1914.

Married: In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad. There are two daughters from the union.

Brother: Maharaj Kumar Mohammad Amir Hyder Khan, the younger brother of the Raja Saheb, who is living with him.

Succeeded: His father the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., on May 23rd 1931.

Educated: In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under

European and capable private Tutors at Home.

The present Raja is highly cultured and very broad minded. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East. He knows English and Persian well, and is a very promising "Marsia" poet of Urdu. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics, Reading, Natural History, painting, photography are his chief hobbies.

Recreation: Tennis, Motoring and Riding.

Address: Butler Palace, Lucknow, Qaisarbagh, Lucknow, Galloway House, Naini Tal and Mahmudabad (Oudh).



AJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of Nanpara Estate Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother—to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of several clubs in Paris, London and Delhi. He is also a member of the U.P. Legislative Council and Vice-President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh—and a patron of the U.P. Aero Club

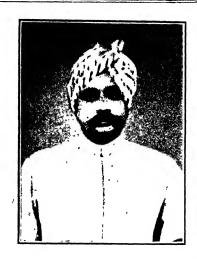
Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan also succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara—a premier estate in the province of Oudh The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.S.I., maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan, can well be styled a personality of power and great influence The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government ahereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and reputed for their loyal traditions and royal history.

Govt Revenue: 3 Lakhs.

PTAIN RAJAH SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA Gajapathi NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Rajah of Parlaki-Ganjam District, Madras Presidency. Rajah Saheb is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles; and of Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate. Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang Estate in Orissa.

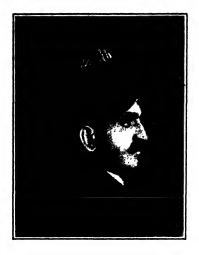
Born: 26th April 1892.

Educated: At Rajah's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.



The Rajah Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference, an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and Honourable Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a large Second grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls' Schools for Oriyas and Telegus and an Agricultural Demonstration Farm.

He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for higher studies in Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He has been holding Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, made Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Rajah Saheb is keenly interested in big games having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of this Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London.



ITMAD-UD-DOULA. VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, O.B.E., K.B., Prime Minister, Patiala, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District of the Punjab.

He entered the Puniab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the "King's Police Medal" and the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "O.B.E.," as also a grant of land from Government.

In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the administration of some of the most important Departments in the State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the following honours and rewards:-

Title of Aitmad-ud-doula, Vigar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and Tazim (Hereditary).

Jagir and Biswedari yielding an annual income of Rs. 51,000 (2) (Hereditary).

Cash reward of Rs. 1,01,000. (3)

First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gaddi (Masnad-i-Shahi), (Hereditary).

Khillat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khillat occasions for him and (5) his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred upon him the honour of "Knighthood."

During the last ten years the Nawab Sahib has introduced many important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people  $\alpha$ the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of H: Highness' subjects.

Raja Bahadur Braj Narayan Singh, RATA OF PADRANNA RAJ, in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Narayan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatrivas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 the head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a Náukár grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the present



Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Hony. Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls, the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriva High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the vear.

The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran, and owns two sugar factories. The town of Padranna can be said to possess most of the amenities of modern life including electricity.



R AO BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAYAN SINGH,
the younger brother
of the Raja Bahadur of
Padranna, is his right
hand and no account of
him or of the estate can
be considered complete
without a mention of the
prominent part he has
taken in its amelioration.
He was born in 1885, and

made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a services. widely travelled man. His tour of Europe, where he came in contact with many important presonages has left a great impress on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He introduced motor cars machines into the estate some years back. inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate was the result of his enterprise, of which he is the managing director. It was followed by the establishment of one of the largest sugarcane farms in the province, which is worked by an expert under his supervision. The creation of all the public institutions mentioned under the Raja Bahadur must be considered to be the joint work of both the brothers.

Raja Krishna Chandra Manasingha Hari-Chandan Mardaraj Bhra-Marbar Ray of Patikud, Orissa

Born : In June 1906.

The Rulers of Parikud claim their descent from the warrior class (Rathors) of Northern India and the first Raja Sudarson Raj had a small kingdom at Jaipur about forty miles to the north-east of Cuttack in Orissa. His son Raja Jaduraj was the real founder of the dynasty who established his kingdom at Bonkado in Banpur,



Orissa. In course of time the family removed to Parikud, consisting of a group of Islands and bounded on three sides by the lake Chilka and on one side by the Bay of Bengal. The land area is 67 sq. miles and water area of Chilka Lake is 450 sq. miles.

The family obtained the hereditary title of Raja from the British Government in 1872 and as such holds the first position in Bihar and Orissa. The present Raja is the 22nd heir of the family. His grandfather, Raja Gour Chandra Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray and great grandfather Raja Chandra Sekhar Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray obtained the titles of Raja Bahadur and C.S.I., respectively, from the British Government for their humanitarian service in helping people at times of famine in 1866 and 1892. The family is well known for its fidelity and loyalty to the British Government.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Succession: In August, 1930, on the demise of his father Raja Radhamohan Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray.

He was made a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in June 1933 and the Chairman of the District Board, Puri, in the latter part of 1933. He is also a member of the General Council, Raipur College.

Married: The sister of the Ruling Chief of Athamallik (Orissa) in March 1931.



GAJAPATI GOUDESWAR NABAKO-TIKARNATOTKALA BIRADHIBIRABAR BARGESWA-RADHIRAT BHUTAVAIRABSA-DHUSASONOTKIRNA ROUTARAL ATULABALAPARAKRAM SANMG-RAMASAHASRABAHU KSHETRIA-KULADHUMAKETU MAHARADHI-SRI SRI SRI RAJA RAMACHANDRA DEB RAJA of Puri (B. & O.) belongs to the famous Ganga Vanshi Rajput; Descendant of King Chodagang Deb who came from Southern India. The present Raja is the direct lineal descendant of the Hindu Kings of Orissa.

Maharaja Dibya Singh Deb, the grandfather of the present Raja, was conferred with the

Raja, was conferred with the title of Maharaja by the present Government. The Moghul Government conferred on this family the hereditary title of Maharaja.

Many of the Rajas and Ruling Chiefs of Orissa were under the sovereignty of this house until the British conquest and many of the Rajas and Ruling Chiefs still use the title conferred on them by this Raj which was the fountain of honour.

The Raja is the hereditary guardian of the famous Temple of Jagannath at Puri. Electric lighting has been installed in and around the temple for the comfort of the pilgrims visiting the Temple.

the temple for the comfort of the pilgrims visiting the Temple.

Born: 6th November 1898 as 3rd son of Raja Satchidanand Tribhuban Deb, late Chief of Bamra, a native State of Orissa, later got adopted to Puri family. Succeeded his late father Raja Mukund Deb on 14th February 1926.

Married: A Princess of the famous Bhanj family of Mayurbhanj.

Educated: At Bamra State High School and then at Calcutta

He is the 1st educated Raja of Puri gadi.

Heir-Apparent: Sri Sri Sri Nilkanth Deb Jenamoni, born 2nd July 1929. 2nd Son: Sri Sri Rajraj Deb Sanjemony, born 8th May 1933. Daughter: Rajkumari Kasturikamodini Debi, born 1931 2nd Daughter: Rajkumari Chapala Kumari Debi, born 1934.

STAFF.

Dewan: Babu Bipin Behari Gupta. Asst. Dewan: Babu Ram Sahay Lall. Temple Commander: Babu Jadumoni Das Peskar: Babu Biswanath Rajguru. Treasurer: Babu Gurucharan Bebartapatnaik. Bill Dept.: Babu C. Bose. Nazir: Lala Gopinath Landed Estate's Officers: Lala Shyam Mohan and Babu N.C. Patnaik Law: Babu Ganeswar Misra. Sanitary Supervisor: Dr. Dinakar Rao, L.M.F. Domestic: Babu Padmalochan Naik. Works and Repair: Babu D. B. Patnaik.

Teshildars of different circles: Babus Bainshidhar Bebartapatnaik, Bihari Patnaik, Damodar Das, Birabhadra Mohanti, Mathuranand Mohanti, Brahmanand Mohanti, Atchutanand Misra.

Agriculture: Babu Javadeb Dash, A. O.

RAJA HARNAM SINGH, R. S., RAI SAHEB, RAJA OF RAMNAGAR Dhameri Estate, Bara Banki District, is the owner of Ramnagar Dhameri Raj.

Born: 1884.

Educated: At Colvin Taluqdar School, Lucknow.

Married: 1904.

Accession: In 1927 at the age of 43, when his father Raja Udit Narain Singh died.



Revenue of the Estate: Rs. 226,000.

The rulers claim their descent from the Raja of Qanauj. Their ancestors always maintained good relations with the Moghal rulers for which they were rewarded at various times. The Raikwar Rajas of whom they are descendants were held in high esteem and occupied good positions under the Delhi Kings. At a time when the finances of the estate were in a very bad position, the father of the present ruler by his prudent and wise administration brought the estate to its present solvent position.

Raja Harnam Singh takes interest in public service and was for some time chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. For his services in this connection, the title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in January 1927. The present ruler and his predecessors have given large amounts for various charities. The Raja Saheb is very much fond of riding. His permanent residence is Ramnagar. He is a good linguist having a good knowledge of English, Urudu, and Hindi. His father Raja Udit Narain Singh has endowed five Villages for the maintenance of a Sanskrit Pathshala at Ramnagar in 1926.



Raja Barkhandi Mahesh Pratap Narain Singh of Shivagarh Raj, (district Rae Bareli, U.P., Agra and Oudh) and head of Amethia Gaur clan of Rajputs.

Born: 19th December 1896. Educated: At the Colvin Taluqdars College, Lucknow. where throughout his career, he was known for his social, frank and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by the Principal, teachers and his colleagues. After finishing his education, he received practical administrative training in the various departments under the able guidance of his father, the late Raja Rameshwar Bux Singh

Accession At the age of 28 in 1924

He hails from a very ancient line of rulers of the well-known Surajbansi race of Rajputs, tracing his descent back to Pushkal son of Raja Bharat, the brother of Maharajdhiraj Sri Ram Chandraji of epic fame Adisur was the most prominent figure among the early rulers of Bengal who belonged to this branch of Rajputs and made Lakhnauti capital known as Gaurdesh Bengala. The members of this illustrious family of Bengal succeeded in carving out small principalities in the different parts of India.

In the dynasty of Raja Pirthi Chandradeo of Nar Kingdom came the ancestors of Shivagarh Raj His son Raja Kandeo under orders from Maharaj Govind Chandradeo of Kanauj proceeded to Amethi pargana in Lucknow district to suppress the reactionary and turbulent Bhar community He won the day on the great festival Holi and founded a kingdom where they reigned till Raja Dingur Shah made himself master of Amethi known as Amethi of Dingur Shah. His father Raja Rameshur Bux Singh added to his hereditary possessions the estates of Semarpaha after obtaining a decree of the Privy Council, London, July 1906, and many other villages near by and thus raised the revenue and brought the estates to a prominent and flourishing condition.

The present Raja Sahib maintains the tradition of his father and has made several further improvements in the Estates in various branches and ameliorated the condition of the tenantry. He has always looked to the interests of the cultivators through a sympathetic eye.

Heir-Apparent: RAJ KUMAR UDAI RAJ SINGH. 2nd son Raj Kumar Jai Raj Singh. Both are at present receiving education in Colvin Taluqdars College solely founded for the education of "Barons of Oudh."

It is an impartible Raj. The estate gives high guzaras to the members of the family.

Area: 65,322 acres. Gross Income: About Rs. 4,00,000. Railway Station: Bachhrawan, E. I. Ry., 10 miles pucca road.

A GA SHAH ROOKH SHAH
NAWAB SHAH ROOKH
YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Born: At Mazagon, Bombay, in 1874. Eldest son of the late Aga Akbar Shah, ex-Sheriff of Bombay; grandson of His late Highness the first Aga Khan and first cousin of His Highness the present Aga Khan.

Educated · In English, Persian and Arabic.

Married: Eldest daughter of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah in 1897, at Poona.

Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed Honorary A.D.C. to H. E. H. the



Nizam of Hyderabad in 1918, and Honorary Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan in 1900. He was President of the Poona Suburban Municipality for two consecutive terms from 1925 to 1931, and Chairman of the School Board of that body from 1925 to 1928 in which capacity he promoted primary education to a great extent. He was the founder and President of the Servants of Islam Society, Poona, in 1926; Director of the Queen Mary School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Kirkee from 1923 to 1933; Jt. Honorary Secretary of the Lloyd Polo Club, Poona, from 1923 to 1928; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association from 1931 to 1932. Elected life fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1927, President of the Poona District Muslim Educational Society from 1928 to 1931. Nominated as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1932; Chairman of the House Accommodation Committee under the Cantonment Act, at Poona in 1924. Elected President of Dairat-ul-Adab, Bombay, in 1933.

He is a member of several Clubs and Societies in Bombay and Poona. As a born loyalist he has always stood by the Government.

He is an amateur artist in oil colours and is also fond of sport. He regularly hunted with Bombay and Poona Fox Hounds from 1889 to 1898 and participated in many point-to-point races in Poona. He was a keen cricketer and used to captain his family and school teams between 1892 and 1898.



TAMKOHI RAJ in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.) dates its prominence long before the Mohomedan Rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi, and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi.

Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, the present Raja Saheb of Tamkohi, at

the age of 5 years succeeded his father, Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898, since when many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political, Industrial, Social and Educational. The Raja Saheb has been a member of the Legislative Council since the time of the Reforms of 1920 though at present has discontinued his connection temporarily owing to some important Estate affairs requiring his personal attendance. He is still on the roll of many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed a lot to the well-being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate during the short period he has had charge of the Raj. He is popular among all sections of the Public of Gorakhpur acting presently as the President of the District Board. He is a good shot and fond of manly games.

The Raja Saheb is closely related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in U. P. and of Bettiah and Tekari in the Bihar Province.

The Estate comprises of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U.P. and Chhapra, Gaya, Muzafferpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province.

CAPTAIN RAJA
DURGA NARAYAN
SINGH OF TIRWA, district
Farrukhabad, United
Provinces.

Born in 1896. The estate was taken under Court of Wards in 1907, and was released in 1917. It is one of the premier estates in Agra Province.



Educated in Mayo College, Aimer.

Tirwa house claims descent from Baghel family of Rewah. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred by Emperor Shah Alam.

The Raja Saheb was a member of the Legislative Council from 1923 to 1927, and took notable interest in framing the present Agra Tenancy Act. He takes keen interest in the social, educational and political activities of the country, and has founded a High School in Tirwa. He is the President of the Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, Secretary of the National Agriculturists' Party of the Agra Province and Vice-President of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association.

Visited foreign countries in 1928, obtained Captaincy in 1924 and is attached to 7/10th Rajput Regiment.



AWAB GULAMJILANI BIJLIKHAN OF WAI. Born: 28th July 1888.

Succeeded: October, 1894. Termination of Minority Administration 1969.

Married: The youngest sister of H. H. The Nawab of Jaora 29th July 1909. Has one son and two daughters.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, for two years. He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the King Emperor in 1911.

Heir: Sahebzada Saceduddın Haidar.

The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurangzebe who invaded the Deccan and conquered the kingdom of Bijapur When the Emperor returned from Bijapur to Satara, Nawab Bijlikhan was left at Wai for the protection of the territory conquered from the Marathas. For carrying out successfully several expeditions and political Missions he was rewarded by the grant of a Jagir. He died in 1700 and was succeeded by his son Sheik Miran 1 In 1708 when Shahu the grandson of Shivaji, returned from Delhi and approached Satara he'was opposed by Tarabai, his aunt Nawab Sheik Miran I espoused Shahu's cause and placed him on the throne of Satara. In return for this service he received the Parganas of Erondol and Daryapur, and the highest honours that the Chattrapatti could bestow upon him Raghuba, the father of the last Peshwa, was sent as a state prisoner to Kopergaon in the Ahmednagar District Sheik Miran II held both father and son in captivity till 1796 when Baji Rao was brought to Poona by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia of Gwalior.

In 1820 after the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government the possessions of this family were restored under a Treaty dated 3rd July 1920 and included the pargana of Erondol, and numerous tracts of land in the Deccan, all the territory in the Nizam's Dominion being resumed. The present Chief Nawab Gulamjilani Bijlikhan takes precedence over all the first class Sardars in the Deccan. He was an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council for two years till 1920, and member of the Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1923. He was elected Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of the Satara District Anjuman Islam. He was appointed an Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. The Governor of Bombay 111 1929, and was for some time President of the State Council, Jaora State

Address: The Palace, Wai.

## THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

110	homodon	1935.	1992.
	homedan.	October 99	
1935.	1353.	October 28 November 11	Kartick S Kartick B
January 1 January 7	Ramzan 24 Shuwal 1	November 27	Magsar 8
January 7 February 6	711 heideb	December 11	Magsar B
March 7	Til-hied 1	December 26	Pous S i
April 5	Moharram 1	December 31	Pous s
1935.	1354.	Telugu &	Kanarese.
May 5 June 8	Safar 1 Rubbi-ul-Awwal. 1	(S=Sudee,	B=Budee.)
July 3	Rubbis-us-Sanee 1 Jamadi-ul-Awall 1	1935.	1483
August 1 August 31	Jamadi-ul-Awaii 1		**
September 30	Rajab 1	January 1 January 7	Margasiram i: Pushyam 8
October 29	. Saban 1 . Ramzan 1	January 21	Pushyam B
November 28 December 28	Ramzan 1 Shuwal 1	February 4	Magham 8
December 31	Shuwal 4	February 19	Magham B
_	_	March 6 March 21	Phalgunam s Phalgunam B
	engalee.		Phalgunam B
. 1935.	1341.	1935.	1484.
January 1	Pous 16	April 4	Chaitram
January 15 February 13	Magha 1 Phalguna 1	April 19 May 3	Chaitram B Vaisakham S
March 15	Chaiktra 1	May 19	Vaisakham
		June 2	Jyeshtham 5
1935.	1342.	June 17	Jyeshtham B
April 14	Vaishakha 1	July 1	Ashadham
May 15 June 16	Jyaistha 1	July 17	Ashadham B
July 17	Shravana 1	July 31 August 15	Sravanam S Sravanam B
August 18	Bhadra 1	August 29	Bhadrapadam . S
September 18 October 18	Asvina 1 Kartika 1	September 13	Bhadrapadam B
November 17	Marga 1	September 29	Ashwijam S
December 17	Pous 1	October 13	Ashwijam B Karthikam S
6	iamvat.	November 11	Karthikam B
_		November 27	Margasiram .
(S=Sud	ee, B=Budee.)	December 11 December 26	Margasiram B
1935.	1991.		
January 1	Magsar B 11	Tamil-Ma	alayalam.
January 6 January 20	Pous S 1	1935.	1110.
January 20 February 4	Pous B 1	1	
February 19	Magh B 1	January 1 January 14	Margali-Dhanusu Thai-Makaram
March 6	Fagoon S 1	February 13	Masi-Kumbham
March 21	Fagoon B 1	March 14	Panguni-Meenum
April 4 April 19	Chaitra S 1	April 14	Chittrai-Mesham
May 3	Bysack S 1	May 15	Vaikasi-Vrishabhan. Ani-Mithunam
May 19	Bysack B 1	June 15 July 17	Adı-Karkatam
June 2	Jeshtha S 1	(0)	
June 17	Jeshtha B 1	1935.	1111.
July 1 July 17	Asad S 1	August 17	Avani-Chingam
July 31	Sawan S 1	September 17	Pooratasi-Kanni
August 15	Sawan B 1	October 18	Aippasi-Thulam
August 29	Bhadarva S 1	November 17	Martikai-Brishchi
September 13 September 28	Bhadarva B 1	December 16	kam Margali-Dhanusu
October 18	Aso B 1		Margali-Dhanusu
		•	

## INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
A	Act, Indian. Press and Registration of
- <u>-</u> -	Books 643
Abor Expedition 255	
Absorption of gold 760	Rubber Control 475
Accidents, mining 509	States (Protection) 471
Rajlwav	Tariff 476
Act, Amending 476	——————————————————————————————————————
Ancient Monuments Preservation 33	Second Amendment 925
	(Textile Protection)
(Supplementary) . 474	Amendment 472
Labour and Emigration. 494, 748	Trust (Amendment) 473
- Bengal Criminal Law Amendment	Industrial Courts 548
Supplementary (Extending) 474	Iron and Steel Duties Act 475
Bombay Municipal Boroughs 88	Khadar (Name Protection) 471
Central Provinces Local Self-Govern-	
ment 153	1
Co-operative Credit Societies 385, 403	
— Cotton Cess 725	Negotiable Instruments (Amend-ment) 473
Ginning and Pressing Factories. 730	Newspapers Incitements to Offences 643
- Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) 471	Ough Tenancy 889
Transport 730	Permanent Settlement 888
-Criminal Law (Amendment) 60	Petroleum 475
—Cross's (Lord) 59	Presidency Banks (1876) 660
——Declaratory 451	Press and Registration of Books (1867) 643
Emigration 987	Prevention of Seditious Meetings 60
Factories . 474	Prisons (of 1894) 467
Factory 498	Punjab Land Alienation 889
Government of India 64	Reforms, of 1919 64
High Courts, India 452	Repealing and Amending 474
- Imperial Bank of India (of 1920) . 660	Reserve Bank of India 470
- Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) 471	Salt Additional Import Duty. 471, 926
——ludia Council's 60	Sea Customs 764
Indian Aircraft 474	Customs (Amendment) 473
Army (Amendment) 476	Steel and Wire Industries Protection
Carriage by Air 473	Extending 471
Coinage 894	——Sugar (Excise Duty) 1934 . 472, 926
	The state of the s
Councils 60	Tea District Emigrant Labour 494
————Currency 895	(Extending) 472
	— Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure 996
Factories Act 498	-Vernacular Press 59, 643
	Wheat Import Duty (Extending). 471, 926
———High Courts 452	
Income-tax (Amendment) 475	Acworth Committee (Railway) 679
Insurance Companies 761	Adam's Bridge 689
— Medical Council (Amend- ment)	Aden administration 171
— Merchandise Marks 758, 763	area 171
	Climate 171
Navy (Discipline) 476	Population 171
	Administration, Aden 171
Press (1010) 643	Army 261

										T-
			Ρ.	AGE			_			Pagh
Administration, Assam	••	••	••	167	Agriculture Centra	l Prov	inces	and Be	Tar.	151
Baluchistan	••	••	• •	169		••	••	• •	••	1.57
Agency	••	• •	••	181	Commission (F	(lagol)	• •	• •	290	<b>),</b> 591
Baroda	• •	• •	••	181		• •	••	••	••	211
Bengal Presidency		••	••	109		• •	• •	••	••	285
-Bihar and Orissa	• •	••	• •	145	Hyderabad	• •	••	••	••	17"
Bombay Presidency			- •	87	Kashmir	••	• •	••	••	21
Burma	• •		••	139	Live-stock	••	• •	••	• •	289
Central Provinces	and Be	erar	• •	152	Madeas Deceld	ency	• •	••	••	\$10
——Education ·			••	367	Manures	• •	• •	••	• •	28.
French India			• •	223	Mysore			••		179
Forests				634	N. W. Frontie	r Prov	inces	••	••	16
——Hyderabad			••	177	People engag	ed in			••	41
Justice				451	Punjab	••		••	••	1;
Madras		••	••	98	Soils			•		28
Mysore	••		••	178	Statistics	••		••		4-31
-N. W. Frontier Prov	inces			162	United Provin		••		••	11
of Portuguese India				220			••	ee Gaalat		11
The Id				462	Agricultural and H					
D 1	••	••	••	130	India (Calcu	-	• •	• •	• •	41
77-14-3 D	••	••	••	119	Capital	••	••	••	••	28
Adventists Seventh De-	Minutes	••	••		Improve	ment	••	••	••	28
Adventists, Seventh Day			••	445	Co-operative	Societi	les	• •	••	38
Advisory Committees (Lo Afghanistan			<b>'</b>	686	Cultivation	• •	• •	••	••	28
		**	• •	248	Exports	••	• •	••	••	2₁
Assassination of Hab	ibulian			249	holdings, nat	ure of	••	••	••	8.
Consul forNadir Shah murdere	••	••	••	576	implements	••	• •	• •	••	28
Post murdere	(1 (4) T 1		• •	252	irrigation	••	••	• •	••	21
Post-war relations w		18.	• •	250	machinery	••	• •	••	••	21
Relations with India		••	•	248	produce	••		••	• •	21
Afghan Mission to India	, 1920	••	• •	250	progress	• •	••	••	• •	2
Peace Treaty	••	••	• •	250	Research			••	• •	2
Wars	55	, 58, 60	, 249,		Imperia	l Coun	cil of		• •	2
	•••	• •	••	45	Cou	ncil. C	onstit	ution o	of	2
Agency, Political, Baluc		••	• •	181						2
Central India	• •	••	••	188	Jns	titute	and (	College	•••	2
Cutch	• •	••	196,	, 199	Societies	••	••	··		3
Deccan States	• •	••	••	202	Statistics				40	5-4
Eastern States	• •	••	••	205	Agri-Horticultural					4
Gujarat States	••	• •		200	— — — М		•			4
Kathiawar	••	• •		196	Ahmedabad, varn		••	••	••	,
Rajputana	••	• •		182			••	••	••	
Kantha Sabar	••	••	••	196	Aircraft Indian	••	••	• •	•	
Agra and Delhi Architect	ure	• •	••	24	Depot	••	••	••	••	
University		••		374	Park	••	• •	• •	• •	
Agreement, Anglo-Persia		••	••	240	Air currents	••	••	• •	••	
Anglo-Russian		••	•••	227	Force, Rova	· · ·	••	• •	••	
-Opium, with China		••	•••	753	Routes to Inc	l ia	••	• •	• •	
SmutsGandhi		••	••	992	Airways, Imperial					
Agriculture	••	•••	••	285	National				56	14
Assam			••	165	Trans-Co	ntinen	tal, In	dian		
Reinchieten	••	••	••	169	Ajmer-Merwara					
-Baroda	••	••	••	181	Akalkot	••	••	••		
Bengal	••	••	••	106	Akbar, Emperor	•••	••	••	••	
Bihar and Orissa	••			144	Alexander the Gre			••	•	
Bombay Presidency		••	••	86	Aligarh Universit		••	••		
•		••	••	130		•				
Burma	••	••	••	190	Anada on to the	PIOÀ	••	••	• •	

	PAGE	and the second s	PAGE
All-India Blind Relief Association	608, 609	Archeology	29
•	949		30
	543	<b>D</b>	32,76
	443	0 - 31	31
	963		31
	543	30	29
	F07	Commence to Amelita Access	0.0
	620	04- 4 1 m1	32
All-Parties Muslim Conference	000		30
	100	A male 14 - alarma	23
	051	7-11	
	104	20-2	
	mon	A A 350 A	442
	011	Area, cultivated and uncultivated	
Ambulance Association, St. John Amending Act	4=0	77	007
	440		010 001
	• •		319,321
Baptist Assam Mission	440	- CT. 11 - CA - A	100
Bengal Orissa Mission	440		309-313
— — — Foreign Mission	439		276
———Telugu Mission	440	A	259
Board of Commissioners for For	4 4 4 4 7	(10-00-10-00-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	476
Missions		and	050
		and war 	.,
Evangelical National Missio		Adultan Warn	900
Society	447	Allerma M. Donner	007
Friends' Mission	447	Deele	0.00
Mennonite Mission	445	Ada Manna Tudian	940
Presbyterian Mission		Descri	007
	449	Ambillanos Theren	907
Amir Habibullah	226, 219	A 10 10	263
—and the War	226, 250	D 3-	181
Anatolian Railway Company	257	-British Forces in India, Reg	•• •• •
Anchor Line	563		278
Ancient Monuments Preserv		O	265
(Amendment) Act	33	On 17 1 10 10 11	609
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	170, 468	I Charles to Charles	263
Andhras	50	Commander-in-Chief	261
Andhra University	374	Cost of	278
Valley Project	344	Department	261
Anglican bishops	431	Education in	273
Missionary Societies	431	Effectives 1934	275
Anglo-Persian Agreement	240	mag.moor por racea	266
Russian Agreement	227,230		274
Annamalai University	374		268
Annexation of Oudh	56	1	268
——Pegu	56		260
——Punjab	50		273
	50	1	259
Anthropological Society of Bombay	412		271
Anti-Malarial Co-operative Societies			262
Appointments, India Office	173		279, 605
Miscellaneous	70		177
Arbitration of industrial disputes	548		268
Archmological Survey	70	Signal Corps	261

				PAGE			Pa
Army, Indian State Fo	rces			27	2   Arts, modern conditions		_
Territorial F		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	07	,	•••	
Troops	0100	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	97	1	••	
Infantry, British	•		•••	26			
	••	••		21	Armana blataer of		
Kashmir King's Commission	•••	••	••	273	A man Description		
Kitchener's (Lord)	Schome	••	• •	261	Angles Wine of India		
Levy Corps		• •	••	271	Annama administration		10
	••	••	•••	262	- a coni ani tana	••	10
Farms Depar		••	••	271	Amag	• •	16
Territorial At		••	•••	262		••	25
-Minor Campaigns	· ·	••	••	260	communications	••	16
Mutiny, Indian	••	••	••	260	Criminal Law Amendment (8	up-	
Mysore	••		•••	179	plementary) Act	•	47
National Defence				276	Ecclesiastical Department	••	4 ;
Officers		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	273	Finances of	• •	16
Overseas Expeditio				259	Judiciai Department	••	45
Remount Departme	nt.			270	-Labour and Emigration Act	49	1, 74
	uu	••	••		——Legislative Council	••	165
Reorganisation of	••	••	25	0, 260	manufactures, trade	••	16.
Reserve of Officers,	Indian	••	••	274	minerals, mines	••	16.
Rifle Shooting	••	٠	•	1037	Mission, American Baptist	• •	4 11
Salvation, in India	••	••	••	449	Native States under	••	20.
Service Corps, India	n	• •	••	270	Officials	••	167
Educational	••	• •	••	271	- population	••	16.
Engineer	••	• •	••	<b>26</b> 6	rainfall	••	16.
Mechanical Tr	ansport	• •	• •	270	Assembly, Legislative	••	8(
Medical	••		• •	268	Assistant Superintendents of Police	• •	46.
Ordnance				270	Associated Chambers of Commerce India	of	717
Remount			••	270	Association, All-India Blind Relief	604	
Signal			• •	269	Bombay Millowners'	••	71.
Terms of			••	271	-British Empire Leprosy Relief	••	60#
Veterinary				271	(of) British University Women	::	42
Sikh Wars			••	260	Calcutta Jute Dealers'		741
Squadrons		•	••	267	Stock Exchange		710
Staff			• •	262	(of) Columbia University Alumni	in	
-State Forces, Indian		•	• •	272	India	•••	421
Strength		•	••	279	Cotton, East India	••	7.31
-Tank Corps, Royal	••	•	••	269	Research	••	7at
-Territorial Force		•	••	272	European		11
-Training Institutions	•	•	••	273	Grain Merchants'	••	21
Vellore Mutiny	••		••	259	-Indian Chamber of Commerce		71
Viceroy's Commission		•	••	273	Jute Mills		.40
rt, Bombay School of		•	21	' 1	Research Fund		, F
History of	••	•	•	19	Roads and Transport Develo	p•	111
	••		••	19	ment	• •	- 11
Painting, modern	••		••	20	Jute Mills	• •	
Cobools at	••		01	22	Lady Minto's Indian Nursing	••	
	••		21		Millowners', Bombay	• •	;
-	••		••	10	Mutual Insurance	••	•
	••		••	413	National, for Supplying Medic	al	,
A	••		••	265	aid to the Women of India	••	
metal made	•• ••		••			••	
merai-work ,. ,				27	Nursing	• •	

***************************************			PAGE		1	PAGE
Association, Press, of Ind	lia		644	Bank, branches	••	661
Owners'			419	Imperial, of India		662
Share and Stock Bro	kers'		709	—of Bengal	•	664
St. John Ambulance			811	of Bombay		665
-Trained Nurses'			619	of Madras	660,	665
- Western India Auto	mobile .		422		• •	390
National	l Liberal	• •	421	Rate	••	671
Women's Christian		• •	423	Reserve	660,	666
Women's Indian		• •	422	Bankers and Shroffs, Private	••	671
Young Men's Christi		••	422	Bankers' Clearing Houses	• •	672
		••	423	Indian private	••	671
Associations, Railway La	bour	• •	543	Banking business, classes of	••	667
Asylums, Lunatic		••	611	Committee, Indian Central	394,	404
and Lunacy in India	٠	••	611	—in India	••	660
Athletics		• •	1035	Banks at Baroda	••	181
Auckland, Lord		••	55	-Bengal, Bombay and Madras	••	<b>6</b> 60
Aundh		• •	203	Co-operative Central		390
Aurangzebe		••	52	Deposits in	663,	665
Australia, Indians in			1002	Exchange		667
Australian Baptist Missic	on	••	440	Joint Stock	••	669
Austrian Consul	••	••	576	Land Mortgage		394
Automobile Association,	Western I	ndıa	422	London Agents of		670
	•• ••	• •	271	——People's		401
Training of Indian C	officers	••	273	Presidency	••	660
University Corps	•• ••	••	272	Provincial, Co-operative		390
Aviation, Civil		• •	562	Bansda		200
12	-			Banswara State	••	183
			51	Dontlet Australian Foreign Muselon		440
Babar, Emperor	•• ••	••	1070	Afficiana American		440
Badges, Distinctive	•• ••	• •	228	Assam		440
Baghdad Railway		• •	258			440
	••	••		————Canadian		439
Bahawalpur		••	209			439
Bahrein Islands	•• ••	••	233	4		439
communication	s	••	233			440
	••	••	233			440
pearls	••	••			••	453
trade	••	••	233	Bar Organisation	• •	702
Balance of Trade	••	••	925		••	201
Balasinor	••	••	200		••	180
Baluchistan administration	ons	••	169		••	181
Agency	••	••	141	agriculture	••	180
Agriculture		•••		area	••	_
area	••	••	169		••	181
education		••		banks	••	181
fishing		••	169	Co-operative Credit Societies	••	181
foundation of province	ce	••	169		• •	181
minerals		••		-history	••	180
officials		••	170	—minerals	••	181
physical features		••	169	——population	••	180
police		••	169	railways	••	181
population			169	revenue	••	181
		••	1008	Basel Evangelical Mission	••	447
Banganapelle		••	196	Basra	••	234
Bank, Bombay Central Co	o-operative	е	390	Basseln, Treaty of	••	54

				•	GE				1	PAGE
						Bengal, sedition in		••	••	60
Bastar State	••	••	••	••	- 1	soii	••		••	106
Battle of Buxar	••	••	••	••	00	States under	••	••	••	201
of Chillianwai	A	••	••	••	90	trade	::		••	106
of Hyduspes	••	••	••	••	49	Bentinck, Lord William	••	•••	••	5.,
of Maiwand			••	••	58	Berar, see Central Provi		••	••	
of Plassey			••	••	53	Bhandarkar Oriental Re		Tnatitud		412
of Wandiwash	)	••	••	••	53	Bharaha Itihasa Samsho			••	412
Beam Stations, W	ireless		••	••	640			oranua.	••	186
Belgian Consuls					576		••	••	••	197
Benares					208	Bhavnagar State Bhopal State	••	••		191
-Hindu Unive		••	••	••	373	Bhor	••	••		203
Mathematical	Society	y			412	Bhutan State		••		193
Bengal administra	tion			109,	113	Bibby Line	••	••		562
Anarchy in			••	••	59	Bible and Medical Miss		••		445
and N. W. R.		::			687	Bible Churchmen's Miss		Society		432
-area	••	••	••		106	Bibliography Forest				636
-Bank	••				664	Glass and Glasswa		••	••	757
Chamber of C					712	Irrigation	•••	••		317
Coasting Tra		••	••		109	Mines and Minerals		••		709
Collectors	••	••	••		109	Wool Industry		••		742
Colleges	••				111	Bihar, ancient kingdon		•••		49
Commissione	rs		••	••	109	and Orissa adminis		n		145
Councii			••		115	agriculture			••	144
Courts of Ju	stice		••	••	109	area	••	••	••	144
Eastern Rail		• •	• •	••	687	Council	••	••	••	14%
Ecclesiastica	l Depar	tment	••		432	Courts of Ju	stice	••	••	145
——Education	••	• •	• •	• •	110	Ecclesiastics	l Dept	t	••	434
exports	••	••	••	••	108	education	••	••	••	146
finances	••	••	••	••	112	famine	••	••	••	339
fisheries	••	••	••	• •	628	finance	••	••	• •	146
Governors		• •	••	••	114	fisheries	••	• •	• •	628
Governor's	taff.	••	••	••	113	Governors	••	••	••	110
imports	••	••	••	••	106	hospitals	• •	••	••	
Industries	• •	••	••	••	106	Industries	• •	••	• •	14
irrigation	••	. • •	••	••	110	Irrigation D			••	
Judicial De		at	••	••	454 106	Judiciai De		ent	••	
languages 	** Amo	•• ndmai	of Sur	nle-	100	IRIU tenure			• •	
mentar				,,,,,,,	474	Legislative			• •	
Legislative					115	Manufactur		••	• •	1 11
-LieutGove					114	Medical De			• •	٠,,
Manufactur	res				100	minerals	••	••	• •	
Marine De	partmen	ıt			110	officials	••	••	• •	1.4
Municipalit	ies	••			100	Orissa opiu		••	•	
Nagpur Ra		••		••	687	people	••	••	•	
natural pro	duction	18	••	••	100	- reinfeli	••	••	•	•
officials	••	• •	••	••	11:		• •		:	1.6
people of	••	••	••	••	100	Donda and				
police	••	••	••	••	110					-
——population		••	••	••	100				:	
Public Wo	rks	••	••	• •	11		•••		:	
railway	••	••	••	• •	68	L			:	
schools	••	••	••	• **	11	Billiards		•		

				PAG	38	PAGI
Bills of exchange				66	7   Bombay Presidency Medical Union	413
Birth and Death Ra				60	2Municipalities	87
Black Hole of Calc				5	natural productions	86
Blanket Weaving				74	Officiala	92
Blindness in India				60	people	86
Board, Railway .				7	Police	88
Boards, Local .	• ••		•	34		86
-		•	• ••	57	Port Trust	357
Bombay		•		86	provincial finance	90
Anthropological	Society	of.		415	2 ——public works	88
Art Society .				413	3schools	89
Bank			. 66	0, 66	5	86
-Baroda and C. I	. Railwa	ъу	••	687	stan of Governor	92
Central Co-opera	tive Ba	nk		390	Strike Enquiry Committee	549
Chamber of Con	merce	••	••	713	talukas	87
————India	in Merch			718	textile industry	86
Cotton Mill Ind	ustry	. ••	506, 52		-Races .	1009
			••	433	riots in	481
Foreign Consula	tog in	••	••	629	Royal Asiatic Society, Branch	413
Grain Merchants	, Vadovi	otion	••	575 720	Sanitary Association	413
Hydro-Electric	Works		••		School of Art	21
Judicial Departs	nent.	••	••	342 455	Stamp Duties	946
Tahour Office			••	557	Stock Exchange	709
League of Natio	na Ruro	2.11	••	478	Committee	710
Legislative Coun	cil		• • •	94	Strike Enquiry Committee	549
Medical Union				413	University	373
Millowners' Association	dation	•••	••	717	Woman Suffrage Debate	620
Mutual Insurance	Associa	tion		717	Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee	549
Municipal Borou	ghs Act			88	Botanical Survey 76,	592
-Native Piece-good	ів Аваос	iat!on	••	720		103 <b>2</b>
-Natural History	Society	• •	• •	413	Boy Scouts 371,	381
-Nursing Associati	on	••	••	617	Boys' Christian Home Mission	445
-Piece-goods Merc		Associa	ation	720	Brass-work	27
—Police —Port Trust	••	••	••	88	Brazilian Consuls	576
Procidence		••	••	357	Britain, Indians in	003
Presidency admir	OLTBITALLO		••	87	British and Foreign Bible Society	413
area		••	••	86	Cavalry	265
collectorates	• • •	••	••	660   87	Empire Leprosy Relief Association	606
colleges	• ••	••	••	90	Forces in India	265
- Courts of Ju		••	••	87	—Guiana and Fiji 989, 1 —India, Order of 1	
- District Poli	00100	••	••	88	India, Order of	071
- education	•••	••	••	88	TT1	562
- Finance	••	••	••	90	7	005
- fisheries	••	•••			Medical Assoon (Den.)	265
- Governors	::	•••	••	93		414
hospitals	••	••			Policy in Densis	176
industries	••	••	•••	86	The de Count to a to	240
Irrigation		• •	••	88	India	27
<ul> <li>Judicial Department</li> </ul>		• • •		455	Manana	79
Labour Offic		••		557	British University Women in India.	
Legislative Co	ouncil	••	••	94	A	24
Local Boards		••	••		Broadcasting 640, 8	
– —— Manufactures	• •	••	••	86 .		41
Medical Dept				90	Broadcast Receiving Licenses 6	

				]	PAGE	-				PAGE
Bronze Coinage		••			895	Calcutta Races				1012
Buddhism	••		••	••	40	Stock Exchange	••	••		710
Budget, Indian		87	5, 876,		878,			••	••	710
	8	79, 880	. 881,	882,	883			••	• •	37:
Expenditure of	n Natio	onal De	fence	'	276	Commission	••	••	••	366
Railway	••	• •	• •		679		••	••	••	1311
Bundi State	••	••	• •	••	185	7 11	••	••	••	1312
Bureau of Informs		ndian S	tudent	<b>.</b>	1004	O	••	••	• •	201
Burma administra	tion	••	••	••	139	Cambay Canadian Baptist Mission	••	••	••	430
agriculture		••	••	• •	138	Presbyterian Mission		••	••	44(
Agri-Horticu	tural S	ociety	of		412	0 - 1 0		••	••	
——агеа	••	••	••	••	138	Canal, Suez	••	••	••	565
borders	••	• •	• •	••	225	Canals, see Irrigation.				
Chamber of C	ommerc	e	••		725	Canning, Lord	••	••	••	57
Chief Commis	sioners	••	••	139,	, 142	Cape Town Conference	••	••		1, 996
Commissioner	8	••	••	139	, 142	Capital, agricultural	••	••	••	285
Ecclesiastical	Dept.	••	• •		434	-the New	••	••	••	586
-education in	• •		• •		140	Capitation Charges, Arm	-	••	••	278
-Finances			• •		141	Carpet weaving	. • •	••	••	742
fisheries					632	Carriage by Air Act, Ind	an	• •	••	473
forests	••	••	••	••	138	Caste	••	••	• •	16, 18
future of			••		980	Marks	••	••	••	16
Governors	••	••			142	Catholic Churches, Roma		••	••	436
industries		••			138	Cauvery Reservoir Proje	et	• •	••	321
Irrawaddy Flo				••	138	Cavalry, British	• •	••	• •	265
irrigation	••	••	••		140	Indian	••	••	••	269
Judicial Dept		••	••		458	Caves	••	••	••	30
Justice in	•	••	••	•••	139	Cawnpore, massacre at	••	••	••	57
-Legislative Co			••	••	143	Cement	••	••	••	936
Lieutenant-Ge	vernor	s.			142	Censorship, Press	••	••	••	64.
Manufactures			••		139	Census	••	••	••	41, 42
Medical Depar	rtment	••	••		140	Central Asian Mission	• •	••		4 16
minerais		••	••		138	-Board of Revenue				74
natural produ					138	Co-operative Banks				389
officials			••	••	142	Bombay				389
people	••	••	••	••	138		on of			389
	••	••	••	***		Function	s of			389
petroleum in		••	••	•	705			••		:, <9
police	••	••	••	••	140		of			350
Public Works		••	••	••	140	Cotton Committee				725
railways	••	••	••		687	Government	••			69
revenue	···	••	••	••	141	Hindu Society of Gr	eat Bri	tain		1005
Round Table			••	••	968	India Agency				155
——States under Burmese War				•• _	213	Legislature	••			951
Busra, see Basra.	••	••	••	•• 5	8, 55	Provinces and Berai	admin	istratio	m	15-
Dusin, see Dasin.						agriculture	•	••	•••	151
	_	•				————агеа	••			3 d
	C					Chief Commis			::	17:
Cairo to Kowelt re			••	••	257	Colleges		••	••	
Calcutta, Black H		••	••	••	53	Courts of Just	ice	••	::	14
Chess Society		••	••	••	414	Ecclesiastical	Dept.			
Improvement			••	••	353	education		••	::	
Jute Dealers'	Assoc	lation	••	••	741	Finances	••	••	••	
Nursing Asso	ciation	••	••	••	617	hospitals	••	••	::	
Port Trust	••	••	••	••	356				•••	

		PAGE		P	AGE
Central Provinces, irrigation		153	Chemical Society, Indian	••	415
— Judicial Dept	••	459	Chess Society, Calcutta		414
languages	••	151	Chhota Udaipur		200
		158	Chief Punjab Association		1005
Local Boards	••	153	Railways in India		687
Local Self-Government Act		153	Chiefs' Colleges		376
Medical Service	••	154	Child Welfare Movement	••	609
Municipalities	••	152	Children, Employment of	••	501
officials	••	157	Children's Aid Society	••	4 14
	••	153	Chilian Consuls	•••	576
Public Works	• •	153	China Opium Agreement	••	753
revenue	••	155	Chinese Consul	••	576
soil		151	in Tibet		253
— University	••	151	Chitral		194
		153	Chittagong Port	•••	360
Publicity Bureau (Railway)	••	682	Christian education, effects of		431
Railways	••	257	Holida vs		1311
Ceylon and India General Mission	••	445	Home Mission, Boys		445
railway	••	689	-and Missionary Alliance Mission		443
Chamba State	••	209	Missions, indirect effects of	•••	431
Chamber, Indian Merchants'	••	718	students	•••	430
——Princes'	••	216	Christianity	••	40
Chamberlain Committee	••	897	Christians in India	••	429
Chambers of Commerce	••	711	Church and Education	••	430
	••	717	Auglican Missionary Societies	••	431
	••	711	Diocesan Council	••	429
Damilion	••	712	Ecclesiastical Establishment	••	429
D	••	715	Government	••	429
0	••	725	of England	••	429
77 1 4	• •	725	of Ireland Presbyterian Mission	•••	440
	••	711	of Nazarene Mission	••	444
T a b and	••	713	oi Scotland	••	438
Y 34 35 4 4 .	••	723	-of the Brethren Missicn	••	443
International, National Con	••	718	Reunion	•	431
Bombay		714	Roman Catholic		436
	••	714	Society for the Propagation of	the	
— International	••	721	Gosper	•••	431
London	••	711	Sweden Mission		447
		721	Syrian	••	430
———Maharashtra	•••	720	United Free	• •	438
Merchants, United Province		723	Churches, Scottish	••	438
		722	City and Hall Lines		562
Donner b	••	724	Cities, population of	••	43
	••	722	Civil Aviation	••	562
United Deserted	••	724	Disobedience Movement		950
IInnes India	••	723	Suits	••	461
	••		Clearing accounts office, railway	••	678
Chandernagore	••	224	-houses, bankers'	••	672
Jhandragupta, Emperor	••	49	Climate, North-West Frontier	••	161
Chank Fisheries	••	627	—of India	••	285
Charter Act, new	••	55	Clive, Lord	••	53
Chelmsford's Frontier Policy	••	242	———Policy of	••	53
Reform Scheme	••	60	Clubs	••	426
Chemicals	• •	935	Coal	700	ASO (

							-
				PAGE		1	PAGE
Coal Industry				700	Commercial Intelligence Department		726
prices		••	••	701	Commission, Agricultural	290,	<b>2</b> 91
production (ta		••	••	700	Calcutta University	• •	366
-				752	——Currency, of 1925-26	••	902
Cocaine importation		••	••	752	Education	••	363
penalties		••	••		Factory Labour (1907)	498,	
smuggling	••	••	••	752	Famine	••	339
use of	••	••	••	752	-Finance and Currency	••	896
Cocanada Chamber	r of Commer	ce	••	725	Herschell	••	896
Cochin grants sex	equality	••		622	Hilton Young (Sir Edward)	••	<b>9</b> 99
Harbour Schei		••	••	97	(Royal) on Indian Reforms	••	61
<u> </u>		• •		195	——Industrial (Indian)	••	556
Code, Indian Penal				451	——Jail	••	467
Codes, famine		•••	•••	340	Labour (Royal)		482
		••	••	749	Law	••	987
				35	——Lindsay		367
Coinage, weights at			. ••	36	Linlithgow	290,	291
Cor	mmittee of .	atter.		36	——Opium		754
Go			• •		Ormsby Gore		998
Pro	oposed refor	ms	••	35	——Police	••	463
Coins, bronze	••	• •	• •	895	Simon (Sir John)	••	61
	••	• •	••	895	University	363,	366
nickel		••	••	895	Whitley (Labour)	••	482
silver	••	••	••	895	Commissioners, Bengal Presidency	••	109
Collectors, Bengal I	Presidency	• •	••	109	Bombay Presidency	••	87
-Bombay Presid	dency	••	• •	87	-British Trade Service in India	••	727
Madras Preside	ency	••		96	Burma	••	139
United Province			• •	119	A		152
Colleges				371		••	131
-	·• ·•		•••	1015		••	119
Colombo, railway		•••		689	Chammer 244 A 47 - 470 - 11 A	•	679
Commander-in-Chie			•••	261		••	
Commerce and Irda		•		75		394,	540
	• -		••	711		391,	
Chambers of	Todion	••	••	711	~ ~		728
	i, indian	••	• •	717	~· · · ·	••	897
Pengal	d of India,	••	• •	712	On amounting		403
BengalBombay	••	••	••	715	G-44 G-44-	••	731
Burma .	••	••		725	C-14 7-31-	••	728
Cocanada	• ••	••	••	725		••	
Federation		••	••	i i	Currency	••	902 998
rederation	on or indian	••	••	711	East African	••	001
Indian (C	aicutta	• •	••	713	Emigrants Friendly Service.	••	898
Indian, L	anore		••	723	Exchange, Indian (of 1919)	••	890
Indian Me		••	••	718	Excise	••	549
Internation	onal	••	••	714	Fawcett	••	515
Karachi	••	••	••	721	Federal Finance	• •	679
Madras		••	••	721	Finance (Railway)	••	10n
Maharash	tra	• •	• •	720	——Fowler	••	
Merchant	s, Cawnpore	• • •		723	Hartog (on Education)	••	0 7
Northern	India	••	••	722	—Herschell	••	- 6
Puniab		• •	••	724	Inchcape	••	1
S. India		• •	••	722	Industrial Disputes	••	`
	rovinces	••	• •	724	Jails	••	-
	dia	••	••	723	— Joint Parliamentary	••	1

			PAGE		I	PAGE
Committee Khilafat	• •		966	Co-operative Banking Unions		388
Labour (Royal)	• •		482	Central Banking Committee, India		.404
Law	• •	• •	987	Financing Banks		388
Lytton	••	••	1004	Committee		403
Maclagan Co-operation	• •	• •	403	Consolidation of Holdings		397
Mill Enquiry	••	• •	549	Genesis of Movement		385
New Capital Enquiry		• •	585	Growth of	••	386
Parliamentary, Joint	••	••	975	Land Mortgage Banks	••	394
——Pope—Punjab Enquiry Com		••	681	Maclagan Committee	••	403
			367	Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operat	ion.	396
Rates (Railway) Advisory	••		(81	Overdue Loans	••	393
Retrenchment		••	871	People's Banks	••	401
Riots Enquiry		•••	481	Producers Movement	.••	402
Southborough	••		998	Propaganda, Education and Train		395
Southborough Franchise			621	Provincial Co-operative Banks	••	390
Stock Exchange (Bombay)			710	Rural Poverty	••	384
Strike Enquiry, Bombay			549	Reconstruction	••	399
Weights and Measures	• •		36	Societies Act	• •	385
Commonwealth Electoral Act	••		1002	Agricultural Credit	••	387
Communal Award			969		• •	400
Communications, Assam	••		165	——Better Living	••	399
-Baroda	• •	• •	181		••	401
——Burma	••		138		••	400
Hyderabad	••		177	* *	••	398
Kashmir	••	• •	216		••	401
Rajputana Agency			182		••	397
Communists	• •		481	*****	••	398
Company, East India			52	— Milk	••	400
Administration	transfei	red	57	Non-Credit, in Urban areas	••	401
	• •	• •	52	———Thrift	::	401
Conciliation and Arbitration of	industr	ial		Urban credit		400
disputes	••	• •	548	Statistics		-411
Conference, Indian Railway	••	• •	678	Coorg	••	170
-International Labour	••	• •	556	Copper	••	707
Congregational Mission	••	• •	442			895
Societies	• •	• •	442	A I I I	••	476
Congress, Indian Science		• •	593		••	54
National	••	• •	949	Cornwallis, Lord	••	-
Trade Union	• •	481	1,543	Coroners	••	453
Constants, tidal	• •	••	34	Cost of Army	• •	278
Constitution of India Office	• •	172	, 173	Costa Rican Consul	••	576
Consulates (Foreign) in Bombay	, Calcui	tta	575	Costumes, Women's		15
Consuls, Foreign in India			576	Cotton		288
Consumptives' Home Society			421	Cotton Association, East India		731
•			676	Central Committee	••	728
Contracts, Railway		••		—Cess Act		700
Contributions, famine	0-0	••	342	—Committee, Indian	••	728
Convict employment	••	••	467	Contracts Committee	••	731
Cooch-Behar State	••	••	204	cultivation of	••	288
Co-operative Movement	• •	••	384	East India Association	••	731
Audit and supervision		• •	391	exports of	••	938
-Banking Enquiry Comm				Imports		928
Provincial		•	388	Ginning and Pressing Factories A		730

			,	AGB						PAGP
Cotton Indian				288	Crown of Indi		of	••	••	1070
Industry		3	06, 526	732	transfer t	o the	••	• •	••	57
Manufactures, pro				736	Cruciferous of	lseeds	••		••	289
Piece-goods	••			929	Cuba, Consul	for	••	••	••	576
Research			••	730	Cultivation, r		f	••	••	286
Studentships	••			730	cotton .		• •		••	28-
Statistics	•••		30, 73	2-736	Groundn	ut	••		• •	289
Technological Labo				730	jute .				••	289
Textile Industry	••	••	732,	984	linseed .		••	••	••	289
-Textile Industry	Prof				-millets .		••	••		287
(Amendment) Ac				471	oilseeds		••	••		289
-Transport Act	••			730	pulses .		••	••		288
Twist and Yarn	•••	••		929	rice .		••	••		287
Council, Assam	••		••	168	sesamum	••	••		• •	280
Bengal Presidency	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	115	sugarcan	е	••	••	••	285
-Bihar and Orissa	•••		••	148	tobacco		••	••	••	289
-Bombay Presidence		••	••	94	-wheat .		••			287
-Burma	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	143	Cultivator, G	ovt. and t	he		••	889
Central Provinces			••	158	Currency .		••	••	••	896
Elected members				0,84	Act .		••			895
Imperial Legislatu	res	••		78	-and the	War	••	••	••	895
—India				173	Chamber	lain Com	mittee			897
Madras Presidency				104	Closing o	of Mints	•			89.
Military	••		••	262	Commiss		25-26		••	902
Mysore	••	••	• •	180	Committe	ee of 191	9	••		895
-nominated membe	rs	••	8	3, 85	Exchang	e Commit	tee			895
North-West Front			• •	164	-Failure o	f Governi	ment pol	icy	••	901
of State	••	••	••	84	Fowler C	ommittee			• •	896
Punjab	••	••	••	136	Gold Bu	llion Stan	dard			907
United Provinces	••	••	••	126	Gold Ex	change S	tandard			90f
Council's Act, Indian		••	••	60	-Gold St	andard R	eserve			dett
Courts, High	••	••	••	452	Hersche	ll Commi	ttee	• •		89
of Justice, Bengal		acy	••	109	History	of	••	••	• •	890
-Bihar and Or				145	Note iss	ue	••	• •	••	907
Bombay Pre				87	Paper, r	eserve	••	• •	••	906
Burma		••		139	Rate of	Exchange	• ••	• •	• •	898
Central Pro			••	152	Ratio	••	••	• •	89	
Madras Pres			••	100	Reserve		••	••	• •	90'
Magistrates'				452	Reserve		••	• •	••	598
Punjab		••		131	Rise in		•	• •	••	
Session	••	••		452	Scheme		••	••	• •	90. 590
Smali Cause			••	452	Silver St		••	• •	••	5 <sup>11</sup> ,
	inces			120	Sterling	Remitta	nces	• •	••	596
Cricket				1025	-System	••	••	••	••	
Criminal Investigation				462	two shil	ling rupe	е	••	••	1()(
Procedure Code		••		451	weights	and meas	ures	••	••	3.
Tribes	••	••	••	468	Curzon, Lore	ı	••	••	••	4.
Criminals transported			••	468	Police C		n		••	<i>4</i> 31
_	••			287	Curzon's (L					9, 220
Crops	••	• •	••				•••	••	1	lo, -11
Cross, Red	••	••	••	610	Manner					1
		***		280	- manner		••	••	•••	

				1	AGE			PAGE
Customs Revenue	••				893	Department, Indian Stores		945
-tariff			••		763	—Judicial		454
Cutch State		••		196	, 199	Lands		74
Cyclonic storms	••	••	••		325	T	•••	75
Czechoslovak Rep					577	bent. The		74
020020010102	· u,	COLLUGA		••	•••		••	74
	3	D				Post Office	••	75
Dacca University		••	••		374	Public Health	••	74
Dairying		••	••		290	Publicity	••	74
Dalhousie, Lord				••	56	Reliway Board	••	75
Daman Settlement	t		••	••	222	-Revenue, Central Board	••	74
Danish Missionary	y Socie			••	448	-Survey	••	75
Darjeeling	••	••			581			75
Datia State			••		192	Depressed Classes	••	969
Death and birth re	ates	••		••	602		••	758
of Habibullah	n Khar	١			249	1		138
rate in mines	••	••	••	••	509	Development of Burma	••	•
Deccan States Ag	ency	••	• •	•	202	Central Provinces	••	151
Bhor	••	••		• •	203	Hydro-Electric	• •	344
Janjira	••	••	• •	• •	202	NW. Frontier Prov	-	160
Kolhapi	ır				202	Dhar State	••	192
Mudhol	• •	••	• •	• •	203	Dharampur		201
Sangli			• •	• •	203	Dholpur State		186
Sawant		••	• •	• •	203	Dhrangadhra State		197
Declaratory Act, 1	1780	••	••	••	451	Dir State		194
Deities, Hindu	• •	••	• •	••	16	Disciple Societies		446
Delhi, art decorat	ion	••		••	586	Distinguished Service Medal, Indian	••	1071
cost of building	ıg	••	••	••	586			38
Durbar	••		••	60	, 585	Distribution of population	••	349
expenditure	on		•	••	586	District and Local Boards	••	131
Mutiny at	••	••	••	••	56	Boards, Punjab	••	
Progress of w		••	••	••	586		••	120
site of new car		••	• •	••	585	——Judges	• •	452
Town Plannin			••	••	585	Magistrates, Bengal Pres	••	109
University	••	••	••		588	Monopoly Excise System		890
War Memoria	•	India)	at	• •	587	Officers, Bihar and Orissa		145
Denmark, Consul		••	••	••	577	Police, Bombay Pres		88
Department, Arch	æologi	cal	••	••	76	Districts, NW. Frontler Provinces	••	163
Army	••	••	••	••	74	Diu, Island of		222
Botanical	••	••	•	••	76	Dock Labourers Act, Indian	• • •	473
Commerce	••	••	••	••	75	Dog Shows		1040
——Commercial I	atellige	nce and	Sta	tistics	726	Domestic servants		560
Criminal Inve		on		• •	462	Ordinance No. 28 of 1871		560
Ecclesiastical	••		• •	••	429	No. 17 of 1914		561
Education	••	••	••	••	74	Penalties imposed on	••	560
Finance	• •	•	• •	••	74	Dominica, Consul for	••	577
Foreign	••	••	••	••	74	Dominion, beginnings of British	••	52
Geological Sur	rvey	• •	••	75	, 594	French	•••	53
Health	••	••	••	••	74	Dongarpur State	••	183
Home	••.		••	••	74		•••	49
Imperial Cou					001		••	15
Research	••	••	••	••	291	Dress, Indian	••	

1 340			
		PAGE	PAG
Drugs and Medicines	• •	93	Education History of 36
excise system	••	89	—Hyderabad 17
Dufferin, Lord		5	
Dupleix	••	5	
Durbar at Delhi	••	6	Dun 37
Dyeing and Tanning substa		93	Indigenous 37
			-Intermediate Colleges 37
			Inter-University Board 37
			—in the Army
		4	Lindsay Commission
Early marriages	••	••	Madical Transaction
East Airican Committee	••	***	367171 4 3 35 35
_			Marana
Company	on	72	North West Beauting Design
Indian Railway		. 68	
		. 28	
Eastern Bengal Railway		68	Professional . 37
States Agency		20	
~ .		40	
Ecclesiastical Dept., Assam  ——————Bengal Pres		43	
Bihar and Orissa		48	
Bombay Pres	••	43	Students (Indian) in Foreign Coun-
		46	tries
Burma Central Provs		48	Technical 37
- Madras Pres		45	United Provinces 12
NW. Frontier			Universities 37
Punjab	••	. 4	_ Chiversities Commission . 363, 36
- United Provinces		4:	Oniversities, Statistics. 304, 309, 308, 308
Establishment		49	0 77 1 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 7
Ecuador, Consul for		57	University Haining Corps 21
Education		30	" objeth Bouthing, Intitoditorion of
Advisers for Indian Str		100	
Army		37	
-Baroda		18	
Bengal Pres		11	
-Bihar and Orissa		14	
Bombay Pres.			8 Electorate 6
Boy Scout Movement	•	371, 38	1 Electrification of Railways 65
Burma		1	Elgin, Lord
Calcutta University Co	-	3	Ellenborough, Lord
——Central Provs. and Ber		1	Ellerman ("City" & "Hall") Line 50
Chiefs' Colleges .		3	Emigrants Friendly Service Committee 1'"
Christian		30	Emigration
Colleges			ACC
Commission		363, 3	
——Dept		74, 3	- Businestics (capic)
Expansion of			66 Family Ordered Tables
Expenditure on .		368, 3	Empire, Order of Indian
Female		-	75 Employers' Federation of India
Girl Guide Movement	•••		I Employment of Children
girls' schools	-		5 Employment of Convicts
Hartog Committee .			Empress of India proclaimed
Training Committees #		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

			PAG	3B					P	AGE
Engineer Services, Army	••	• •	2	266		E				
Engineers, Institution of			4	117	Factories	••	• •		4	498
English Dominion, begin				52	Bombay	••	••	••	••	86
Education in India	-			362	(Indian) Act		• •	• •	4	498
Episcopal (American) Me		 Mico	•••	449	Madras	••	••	••	••	97
• • •			_	i	tobacco	••	• •	••		751
Establishment of Territo		ce		272	United Provin	1008	• •	••		119
Europe, routes to India		••		561	Factory Acts	••	• •	••		498
European and Native M	agistrate	8	••	451	Labour Com			••	••	499
Association	••		••	415	Fa-hien, Chinese t			••	• 0	50
British Subjects				451	Family Names Famine, Bihar, 18	70.4	• •	••	••	18 339
Settlements			••	52	codes	73-4	• •	••	••	340
War and India				60	commissions	••	••	••		339
	••	••		00	History of	••	••	••		<b>33</b> 9
Evangelical National M of Stockholm		-	•	447	Insurance G		••	••		341
	••	••	• • •	58,	Madras, 1866		••	••	••	839
Everest, Mount	••	••	• •	667	of 1899-1900		••	••	••	340
	••	••		667	Orissa, 1865-		••			339
Bills ofBusiness (table)	••	••		667	protection			••		339
Committee, Indian	••	••	• • •	898	India, 1876-8	3	••	••	••	339
		••		667	-Trust, Indian	1	••	••	342,	343
deposits (table)	••	••	••	667	-under native		••	•••		339
history of	••	••	••	667	Western Ind	la, 1868				330
	••	••	••	898	Fashions, Indian			••		15
rise in	••	••	••	709	Faridkot State	••			••	210
_	••	••	••	890	Fawcett Committ	ne				549
	••	••	••	890	Federal Finance	••		••		869
Committee, Indian Contract Distillery		••	••	890	Federation, Nati			••	• •	959
district monopoly		••	••	890	of India, Em					414
	вувсеш	••	••	890	of Indian Ch				••	711
Free supply system		••	••	890	of Indian Un		wome	en	••	425
Right of Vend	••	••	••	890	Female education	ı	••	••	••	375
Expedition, Abor	••	••	••	255	Fighting Races	• •	••	••	• •	274
	••	••	••	253	Fiji and British (	Juiana	• •	• •	••	989
Tibet	••	••	••	586	Finance	••	• •	••	••	868
Expenditure on Delhi	••	••	940	380	-Finance Act			• •		, 920
——education	••	••	-		and Currenc	y, Roya	1 Com	mission	on	902
	••	••	•	887	Agricultural			ation of	f	870
	••	••	••	318	Army Expe	nditure	••	••	• •	878
marine	••	••	••	281	Baroda	••	••	••	••	181
on new capital	••	••	••	586	Borrowing	• •	••	••	••	884
railway	••	••		, 684	Broadcastm		• •	••	••	882
capital	••	••	••	682	Budget, 193	3-34	••	••	••	878
revenue and	••	••	••	887	Budget, 19:	34-35	• •	••	877	, 878
Exports	••	• •	925,	937	Budget, 193	5-36	• •	• •	• •	881
Agricultural	• •	• •	••	288	Citta management	diture			••	877
Coffee	••	••	••	749	COLLEGE	Stamp	B		••	869
Cotton	••	••	733	, 938	01	Tax	••	••	••	869
Indigo	••	••	••	745	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0		• •	• •		, 88
principal	••	••		937		••	••	• •	879	, 844
tea	••	••	747	, 940		• •	••	• •	••	88
— -textile	••		••	733			•••	••	••	74
tobacco	••	• •	••	751	-		35-3 <b>6</b>	••	••	888
wool	••		••	742	Federal	• •	••	••	••	867

			PAGE		PA
Finance, Hides, duty on				Foreign Department	••
Hyderabad	••			possessions in India	2
Inchcape Committee	в		. 871	Chandernagore	2
Income Tax		•	. 873		2
Interest			. 883		2
Kashmir	••		0.5		2
Matches, duty on			. 880	Wardle at	
	e		. 878		
			. 880	,	
Mysore			. 179	Pondicherry	2
New Taxation propo	sals		872	—postage rates	5
N. W Frontier Road		••		Forests, Administration	6
— Opium		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	000	——Area	6
Posts & Telegraphs		· · · ·	. • .	Burma	1
Public Debt		· · ·	905		6
Railway				-Financial Results	6
-		•• ••		Government Policy	6
Retrenchment			871	-Indian	6
Revenueand Expend	-	6, 879, 8	•	-industries	6
——Salt, additional duty	7 on	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Policy	. 6
Silver Duty		. 8	81, 873	—products	6
Skins, duty on			881	research	6
Succession duty			870	service	6.
-Supplementary Bud	get .		875	state	6
—Taxation		•	871		
Terminal Taxes			870	—Types of	6
Tobacco, duties			880	Fort St. George, Presidency of	:
Ways and Means			873		1,
ines and short sentences			468	Presidents of	
inland, Consul for			577	William, Governors of	11
ish-curing			626	Fowler Committee	81
isheries			625	France, Consulfor	57
-Bengal and Bihar an	d Orissa	٠. ١	628	Free Church of Finland Mission	44
-Bengal, Department	of .		628	Freemasonry	,,
Bombay			629	Free Mothodist Mission of N. America	. 14
Burma			632		ufi
Madras			625	supply system, Excise	
Department of			625	French claims on Maskat	
Marine Aquarium			627	Consul	-,
Pearl and chank			627	dominion, beginnings of	
Punjab			632	——possessions in India	17
-Rural Pisciculture			627	—railway interests in Syria	••
-Sind			631	struggle with the	• •
Travancore			632	treaty with Maska!	;
-Welfare work among			627	Wars	53, 🚉
ishing in Baluchistan			169	Friends' Service Council	12
lotilla Company, Irrawa	44			Frontiers of India	2-
	•		138	—Afghanistan	21
ood grams and flour	••	• ••	940	Afghan War	1
ootball in India	••	• ••	1029	Amanullah Khan's Reforms	:
			271	Anglo-Persian Agreement	1
oreign Consulates in Bon	nbay .		575	Anglo-Russian Agreement	227, - 1
in Calcutta			575	-Baghdad Railway, significance of	
Consuls in India			576	-Bahrein	
		- •	٠.٠		

1329

					_			
			PAGE				1	PAGE
Frontiers Basra, its future			234	1				
Bolshevik Penetration		• • •	250	Girls'schools	••	••	••	375
Campaigns			59	Girni Kamgar Union	••	••	••	480
Chelmsford policy			242	Glass and Glassware	••	••		936
Curzon (Lord) policy		59, 226	3,242	Bibliography	 7 3.	• •	• •	757
French Claim on Maskat			233	Menufacture i	n Indi		••	756 756
Gates to India	••		219	Causes of failure	••	••	••	750 2
German Menace			228	Glossary, Indian	••	••	••	218
	sas-			Goa Gold, absorption of	••	••	••	760
sinated		• •	249	-Bullion, Standard	••	••	••	905
Irak	••	••	234	Comage	••	••	••	895
Koweit	••	• •	233	Exchange Standard	••			896
Maskat	••	••	233	_		••	••	992
Mesopotamia, (Map of)	••	••	235		••	••	••	704
Middle East, (Map ct)	•	• •	237	production of	• •	••	0.00	905
——of Militia	• •	••	271	Standard Reserve	••	••		1030
Muhammerah	••	••	234	Golf in India	••	••	• •	197
North-Eastern	••	••	254	Gondal State	••	••	••	
North-West	••	••	239	Gough, Lord	••	••	••	56
(Map of)	••	••	239	Government and Bankin	g	••	• •	660
——Persia	••	••	210	and cultivator	••	• •	• •	889
Persian Gulf	• •	••	231	——and district boards	• •	••	••	349
(Map of)	••	••	282	——appointments	• •	••	••	73
Shore	••	••	238	Assam	• •	• •	••	167
Pirate Coast	• •	••	233	Baluchistan	• •	••	••	170
——Policies		••	2_6	Bengal	• •	••	••	113
Problems	••	••	241	-Bihar and Orissa	••	••	••	148
Russia	••	••	227	Bombay	••	• •	••	92
Russo-Afghan Treaty	••	••	250	Burma	• •	••	• •	142
Seistan		••	233	business procedure		••	••	71
Treaty with Iraq	• •	• •	236	('entral election			••	70
——Tibet	••	••	252	Central Government				69
Tribes	••	••	255	—— -—franchise	• •	••	••	70
Turkey	••	••	229	Powers		• •	••	70
	• •	••	244	Provinces and	Berar		••	157
(Map of)	••	••	243	('hanges made in				67
				control of railways				676
G				deposits (tables)			663-	665
G				with Banks			663-	
Gandhara monuments	••		31	-division of functions				72
Ganges Canal			56					66
Ganpati			16		:	••	••	52
Goals			467	— European Settlemen — Executive and Legisl		••	• •	68
Garhwalis	•••		274			••	••	
Gates to India	••		248	A -11	••	••		868 634
Gauges, railway	••	••	678	Forest Policy	• •	••	• •	70
Gem stones.			708	Franchise	• •	••	••	64
Geological Dept	•••		, 594		• •	••	••	
German Consul	••		577		••	••	••	76
Menace	•••		2.28	Home	• •	••	••	172
railways in Turkey	•••		257	India Office	• •	••	71.	
Germany, India and war with			60	Irrigation Works	••	••	••	317
and Indian frontiers	••	••	228	local self	• •	• •	••	<b>34</b> 8
Girl Guides		•••	371	-machinery of	••	• •	••	68

.000		-···•
	PAGE	Pa
Government, Madras	102	Hemp 7
-N. W. F. Province	163	Henderson Line 56
—of India	64	Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association 4.
personnel and procedure	71	Herschell Committee 8!
	e	Hersha, Emperor
Councils	67	Hides, skins and leather 757, 9
provincial administration	67	workersin 7:
—provision of funds	69	High Commissioner for India 1'
Punjab ·· ··	135	Court Act, Indian 4
reforms of 1919	64	—Courts 4
revenue	887, 888	——Schools 3
-Stores	945	Hill Missions, Kurku and Central India 4
-transfer of control	68	Stations 5
United Provinces	124	Hilton Young (Sir Edward) Commis-
Viceroys of India	77	sion
Voters' qualifications	66	15 mg 1 mg 1 11 11 11
Governor-General's Council	73	Daniel de deleter
— — of Fort William	76	77 11 1
of India	77	
	74	T1 . 1
_	167	FT. 3 .
	114	TV1
Bengal	148	16-1 TIT FF FO 00 0
		Algnan wars
		——Andhras
Burma	142	—Baroda
Central Provinces	157	Burmese Wars
Madras	103	Chelmsford's (Lord) Viceroyalty
Punjab	135	——Clive's administration
United Provinces	125	Coinage
Grain Merchants' Assocn	720	——Currency and Exchange 8
Graphite	707	Curzon's Viceroyalty
Great Indian Teninsula Railway	688	-Education
Greek Consul	577	—of Famine
Guiana British and Fiji	989, 1000	French Wars
Gujarat States Agency	200	Frontier campaigns
Gupta Dynasty	50	Gupta dynasty
Gwalior	189	Hastings, Warren
		Hindu-Mahomedan riots
		Kashmir
<b>3-1</b>		Mahomedan invasion
		Maratha Wars
Habibullah, Amir	249	Massacre at Cawnpore
Hall Line	562	Montagu-Chelmsford Reform
Hardinge (Lady) Medical College		Mughal Empire
Hospital	616	Mutiny, sepoy
Hardinge, Lord	60	—
Hardware	934	Wars
Hartog Committee on Education	367	—Nepalese War
Hastings, Marquis of (Lord Moira)	55	-Non-Co-operation movement
	54	- A. I. A. P. A.
Health of Army	279, 605	
Hebrew-Christian Mission	447	Pindaris

		AG E			
Tital and Discours Service of				P	AGE
History Plassey, battle of	••	1	Hydro-Electric Development	••	344
Rajputs	••		Bombay Schemes	••	344
Reading's (Lord) Viceroyalty	••	61	Kashmir Works	••	346
Royal Indian Navy	••	282	Madras Schemes		345
Sikh Wars	••	55		345,	180
——Social reform	••	55	Progress, recent		346
Treaty of Sagauli	••	55	Projects	• •	346
Visit of King and Queen	••	60	Pykara Scheme	98,	345
	••	51	Sutlej Project		347
Hockey	••	1028			
Holdings, nature of agricultural	••	888	I		
peasant	••	888			
private improvements on	••	888	ldar State	••	200
Ryotwari		888	Immigration	••	998
—Zemindari	••	888	Imperial Airways	563,	, 943
Holidays, Indian Public		1311	Bank of India	••	660
Home Department		74	Act		660
Government		172	(Amendment) Act		471
Appointments	•••	173	Council of Agricultural Research		291
- High Commissionership	••	173	finance		868
History of		172	Legislatures		78
India Council	••	173	-Order of the Crown of India.		1070
Secretary of State		172	Service formeq	••	57
Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa	•••	146	silk specialists	••	744
	••	90	Import duties	•••	764
		140	Imports		,927
	••	154	-Bengal Presidency		106
	••	131	principal		927
Punjab	••	122	Improvement Trusts	350	, 353
—United Provinces	• •		Calcutta	••	353
Hotels in India	••	571	Incheape Committee	• •	871
Housing, Industrial	••	513	Incidence of Revenue	••	888
Humayun, King	••	51	Income and Wages (table)		673
Hungarian Consul	••	578	—tax		8, 893 475
Hydaspes, Battle of	• •	49		••	912
Hyderabad	••	177	Index Number of Prices	• •	943
——administration		178	—and Ceylon	••	689
agriculture		177		•••	175
Army		177	-Army in	••	259
Communications		177			717
Contingent	••	177		••	660
-education	•••	178	m 11 3611-m	••	444
Finance	••	177	—Church in	••	429
Industry		177	Climate of	••	285
—Council	••	178	Clubs in	• •	426
	••	177	Consuls in	••	576 173
		177	Council	••	173
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	177	— opanon s mas vi	••	895
	••		Currency Act	••	1005
taxation	••	111		••	, , , ,

India East Company formed	PAG	3E 1
Empress of, proclaimed	India East Company formed	2 Indian Calendars
England Telephone Service	India Labe company in the	
Central Banking Committee   394,   Control Committee   394,   See   Control Committee   394,   Contr		
Fisheries of		30 Central Banking Committee 394,
Foreign possessions in   218     Freemasory in   588     Gates to   248     Government of   64     Government of   64     Governors-General and Viceroys of   76     History of   49		25 Cotton Committee
Freemasonry in		1 ~
Gates to   Government of   Government of   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   76   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   77   77   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   77   77   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   77   77   Governors-Greeral and Viceroys of   77   77   77   77   77   77   77	I of the first of	1
Government of	· ·	28 ——Chambers of Commerce, Federation of
Governors-General and Viceroys of   76   History of   49   1008   1003   1003   1003   1003   1003   1005		34 ——Chemical Society
		Christian Mission
Comage		(B)
Insurance in		
Insurance in		
Lunacy and Asylums in		31
— Lunacy and Asylums in		
Meteorological Department   326		• 1
- Mission of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America		
Tan Church in America	Mission of the Evangelical Luthe-	Councils Act
————————————————————————————————————		7 Currency Act, 1927
- Peoples of		
Population cf	•	
Prices in		a of account to make military
- railways to		
Religions of		
Boutes (Sea) from Europe to   Sel		
Salutes in   1048		Demotera a
Society		'
Sunday School Unions of	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	73.1 41
Survey of 592Trade of 923Exports 925imports of 924, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 933, 931, 938, 939Viceroys of 77		Tides and the major
Trade of 923exports 925exports 925exports 925exports 925exports 925exports 924, 927, 928, 927exports 930, 931, 933, 934, 933, 934, 937, 938, 939exports 937, 938, 937exports 937, 938, 937exports 937, 938, 937exports 937, 938, 937exports 937, 938, 937exports 937, 938, 937expo		
	m 3 4	_1 , , , , , , ,
		5People
		7 —— Population
937, 938, 939		9, Society
— Viceroys of	930, 931, 933, 93	4. Exchange Committee
— Who's who in Indian Agriculture         1083         — Famine Trust         — Famine Trust         — Famine Trust         — Famine Trust         — Famine Trust         — Finance         — Finan		
Indian Agriculture		Tuckories Act
		ramme irust
Air Craft Act		FILLALICE
		I mance Act 920
	4 . 1.14 4	Fisheries
		9 Forces, Regular (British
		6 Foreign Trade
	· ·	9 Forest Engineering Service
— Auxiliary Force       271       —Frontier Problem         — Banking       660       —Frontiers         — Bar, Creation of       453       —Geological Survey         — Broadcasting Company       641       —Glass Manufacture         — Budget       875, 876, 877       —Glossary	Association for Cultivation of	Forests
— Bar, Creation of		
— Broadcasting Company		
—Budget		decogner barrey
878, 883 ——Glossary	Budget 875. 876. 87	77 - Class managecourt
-Bureau or Information	878, 88	3 Glossary
	Bureau of information 100	4) ——Gymkhana Club

. ,			P	AGB				PAGE
Indian High Court.				452	Indian Press			642
Courts Ac			••	452	Press Act (1910)	••		643
			•••	571	-			643
				1311				924
in Great Brita				1003			•••	467
		-		893				1311
- (Amendr	-			47b		••		1008
Industrial Com				556				674
-Infantry .			• • •	268	A · · ·		•••	678
Institute of F	-		Social		(Statistics) 683,			
Δ				416		•• ••	••	610
Institution of 1	Inginee	rs		417	75 1. 1-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	40
Insurance				761	Roads and Transpor	••		***
Inventions and	Desig	ns .		758	A	Develop		416
Irrigation				317			••	428
Jails				467	Rubber Control Act.			475
Jute Industry				7.37	(1-1-4			101
-Labour				479	Science Congress	••	•••	593
Commissio	on .			482	Sculpture			19
-Law, European				451	Signal Corps	•• ••	••	269
League of Nat				416	Social life		••	49
Legislation, 19				470	-Society of Oriental A			417
				180	~			285
Manners and (				15	0	•• ••	••	1007
Mathematical				416		••	••	948
Medical Counc				471	Stamp Duties	••	••	272
Merchandise M			• • • •	763	State Forces	••	• •	
Merchants' Ch				718	States	••	• •	175
				<b>~</b>	annexation thro	ongniapse	••	176
Meritorious Se		edal .			Alea of	••	• •	175
Meteorological				0.10	British Officers		• •	176
Military Acad				376	education of ru	iling Chief	s	176
Military Colleg					extent of		• •	175
-Mines and Mi				699	jurisdiction	••	••	175
				01, 509	obligations		• •	175
75. 4				894, 895	policy towards		• •	176
Missionary So	olotu ol			444	political officer	s	• •	176
					population	••	• •	175
Municipalities			•	. 56, 260	(Protection) Ac	t		471
Mutiny			•	· · ·	railways			688
Names	••	••	••••		relations with			175
National Airw			•		michiga of			175
National Con	gress		••		numerateion of			176
Navy (Discipl	line) Ac	·t		. 476	t-dbuto			217
Navy, Royal	• •	••	•		under Aggree		••	107
Newspapers	• •	••	••		Pangal D		•••	204
——Officers, Army	7	••			Burme	••	•••	213
Order of Meri	t	••	٠	. 1070	— — — Madras P			194
Orders		••		. 1053			••	209
Paintings				. 20	Punjab		••	209
•							• •	
Patents and I					Diolog Dopisi vinone	Claumant of	• •	945
——People's Fam			••	. 343			• •	376
Peoples, occu	pations	of	••	48, 491			• •	1004
Police	••	••	••	. 465	1	stel	• •	1006
Ports	••	••		. 35	SSugar Industry		••	750

PAGE		PAGE
	Indigo	741
Indian Sunday School Chick	1 -	37
		689
Act 475 (Amendment) Act 473, 925		730
——————————————————————————————————————		190
——————————————————————————————————————		26
Board (1934) 984		556
748	Court of enquiry	548, 550
——tea ——Telegraph Department 598	Courts Act	548
——Territorial Force 272	Disputes · · · ·	547
	Forest	635
33	-Housing	513
Time	Safety and Inspection	507
923		548
trade	Wages	524
Chick Congress		165
train service		181
-Trans-Continental Allways		169
travel	1	106
Troops	mus Onland	144
Trusts (Amendment) 1100		86
	1 _	138
University women		lol
Village Wellare Association	0 - 1 I I I	700
Woman Suilrage	Coffee	719
	774	635
Indianisation of Railways 686		177
Indians abroad 986	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	714
—in Great Britain 100:	T	737
Overseas 986	Kashmir	217
Agreement with Union Govern-		96
ment	35	179
————Cape Town Conference 994, 996	-North West Frontier Province	16.
Deputation to South Africa,	Olla & Ollonken	745
1925 99		753
East African Committee 99		1.30
Emigration 98	Sugar	750
control of 98	9United Provinces	118
history of	7Silk	71
origin of 98	7tea	71
present position 98	8 —Textile	75
— Fiji and British Guiana 989,100	0 Tobacco ······	741
Kenya Colony 99	7	
		••
	3Mortality	• •
Township Franchise	Infantry, British	
Ordinance 99		٠. ،
Rights and Disabilities	Infirmities	••
of Indians 99	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	••
Hilton Young Commission 99	Indoniboration	41
Ormsby Gore Commission 9	98 Institutions of Engineers	
Smuts-Gandhi Agreement 9	2 Insurance in India.	••
South Africa 992, 9		16
India's Marine Expenditure 2	B1 ———Criminal	14
Indigenous Education 3	76 Inter-Denominational Mission	• -

nterest Table				PAGE 347	Jails Transportation	n		••	. P	468
	••		•••	371	Variation of j				_	469
nternational Chamber of			••	714	Jain Holidays					1311
Labour Conv				556	Jains		• •			40
	••	-	•••	375	Jaipur State		••		• •	184
	••	••	••	758	Jaisalmer State		••		••	184
	••		•••	234	Jalwar (Jhalawar)		••		• •	187
reland Mission, Presbyter				440	Jamkhandi State	••	••		• •	203
ron and Steel Duties Ac		•••	•••	475	Jammu (Kashmir)		••			215
—————Imports	•		••	933	Janjira State		••			203
	••		•••	702	Jaora State				••	192
- Tata, and Steel Co.	••	::	••	702	Japanese Consul		••		••	578
	••	••	••	317	Jath State	••	••		••	20
Acreage under	• • •	••	••	321	Jawhar		••	••	••	20
	••	••	•••	319	Jewish Holidays	••	••			131
	••	••	••	110	Jews				• •	4
-Bibliography	• -			322	Jhalawar State	••		• •		18
	••	••	••	88	Jind State		••		••	21
D	••	••	••	140	Jodhpur State	••	••		••	18
	••	••	••	318	Joint Parliamenta	·· Con	··		••	97
Capital and Revenue		••	••	321	-Stock Banks				••	66
Cauvery Mettur Proje		••	••			••	••		••	45
Central Provinces	••	••	••	153	Judges, District	••	••	••	••	45
	• •	••	••	317	Judicial Dept., Ass		••		••	4.5
Government works	••	••	••	317	Bengal F		••		••	
Growth of	••	••	• •	318	Bihar as		38 <b>8</b> .		• •	45
'	••	••	••		Bombay		•	••	••	45
	••	••	••	321	Burma		••	••	••	45
•	• •	••	• •	320	Central I	Provs.		••	• •	45
	• •	• •	••	319			••		• •	45
2	• •	••	••	321	Departm		w. Fr	ontier 17	rov.	45
Punjab	• •	••	••	130	Punjab		••	••	••	4.5
Sukkur Barrage	• •	••	••	321	United I		••	••	••	46
Sutlej Valley Project	t	••	••	321	Junagadh State	••	••	••	••	11
Tanks	• •	••	••	322	Jurisdiction in Na		-	••	••	17
0111000 2 2 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	• •	••	••	120	Justice, administra	ation of	f	••	••	4.5
Unproductive Works	• •	••	••	320	Law and	••	••	••	••	4:
	• •	••	••	813	Jute	••	••	••	289	
	••	• •	••	322	Crops, 1932	••	••	• •	••	74
Irwin, Lord	• •	••	• •	61	Cultivation of		••	• •	••	28
Italian Consul		••	• •	578		dustry	••	••	••	7:
					looms	••	••	••	••	73
J					manufactures		7	38, 730	, 741	
Jails				467	Mills Associat		••	••	••	74
Andamans		••	•••	468	working			••	••	7
Commission of Inqu		-	•••	467	trade and the		••	••	••	7.
——Committee	••	•••	••	467	Juvenile prisoner	8	••	••	••	4
Criminal Tribes		••	••	468						
Fines and short sent		••	••	468						
Indeterminate senter		•••	••	468	4	E	K			
——Juvenile prisoners	••	••	••	468						
Prisons Act	::			467	Kaisar-i-Hind me	dal	••	••	••	10
Prisoners, employme			••	467		••	••	••	••	1
		•••	•		Kamet, Mount	••	••	••	• •	5
					Kanchenjunga					5

#### Index.

					LVG	K	PAG
Kangra Valley	••	••	• •	••	581	<b>T.</b>	(
Kapurthala State	••	••	••		210		
Karachi Chamber	of Co	mmerc	е		721	A beentoniam and Manne	4:
Port Trust					359	Accident Prevention	\$1
Races	• •				1019		)() )2
Karauli State		••			187	All-India Associations	51
Karenni					214	and Burma Covenanted	., 1
Karikal		••		••	224	Non-Gazetted Railway Servants'	
Kashmir (Jammu)					215	Services	54
agriculture				••	215		54
.,	••	••	••	••	215	Trade onion congress	5;
	••	••	••	••	215	Ant	
armyHill Station	••	••	••	••	581	70 3 60 44	49
-history	••	••	••	••	215	I all and Offi	6, 52
-hydro scheme	••	••	••	••	346	Man	55
Industries		••	••	••	215		18 51
minerals		••	••	••	216		0, 53 9, 53
population	••	••	••	••	215	Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee	
revenue		• •	••	••	215	Commission (Paral)	51 18
roads	••	••	••	••	216	Communist Manage	15
schools	••		••	••	216	C	51
State	••	••	••	••	215	Contract	50
Kathiawar		••	••	••		cost of living	51
	••	••	••	••	196	Cotton Industry	521
Kenya Colony	••	4 - 1	••	• •	997	Education	02
Government o	iespa.	tcn	•••	• •	997	Employment of Children	50
	ican			••	998		50
Hilton-Y	e '^	···		• •	997	- Factory Labour Commission (1907).	400
Immigra	oung Hon			••	999	Factories	4%
Indian D	Prom e o	tion to	. Tinak	 A C	998 999	- Gins and Presses	531
Ormsby-	Core	Comp	Janes Janes		998	Girni Kamgar Union	1 -(
Southbor	dore.	Comm	ittoo	• •	998	Growth of Problem	556
			iivice	••		I Hoalth	47
Kerosene Khadar (Name Pro	o o Maradis	••	••	••	705	House of monte	517 45.
	••			• •	471	Indult odrogo	29,
71.	••	••	••	• •	213 205	Indian Tastories Ast	49
17L	••	••	••	••	207	Housing	51
FL 4	••	••	••	••	245	Industrial Commission	551
Chilafat Committee		••	••		966	Industrial Disputes	54.
King and Queen, vi		(1911)	٠	••	60	Industrial Workers	188
King's Commission		•••	•••	••	273	Mines Act	501
Kings of India, see	Rule	rs.	••	••	-1.,	Safety and Inspection	50,
Kishangarh State					185	Industry	50t
Kitchener Army 80			••		261	International Labour Conferences	55(
7 - 4 - 11 - 4		••	••	••	581	Convention	550
Zolhamm-			••		200	Jute Industry	$52^{\rm c}$
•		••	•••	••	1016		520
Zotoh State		•••			187	Benefit Act, Bombay	a21
Ta 14	•	••	••	••	233	—Medical Facilities for workers	100
-railway scheme	•	••		••	233	Mines	509
urku and Central	India	Hill	Missio	· ·	445	-Migration	10(1
urundwad State .		***	**		204	-National Union of Rallwaymen of	
	-	~•	••	••	41/4	India and Burma	43

	-					-	-	
		]	PAGE				1	PAGE
abour Office, Bombay			556	Lansdowne, Lord				58
-Occupation of the People	••	••	491	Far D. I			••	181
	••		531	Takada Garant Car			••	578
	••	••	543	• • • •			• •	236
Railway Associations	506		4				• •	451
Railways	500	-		Law and Justice			• •	
Recreation	••	• •	523	appointments			••	454
Recruitment of	***	••	493	- Bar organisation		• •	• •	453
-Reforms in Bombay Cotton		• •	495	Codification	•	• •	• •	451
Riots Enquiry Committee	••	••	481	Commission		• •	• •	987
Seamen	• •	• •	504	European British subje	ects	• •	• •	451
Strike Enquiry Committee		••	549	High Courts	•	••	• •	452
Tea Districts Emigrant La				Indigenous		• •	• •	451
Trade Disputes Legislation	••	••	552	legal practitioners .		••	• •	453
Union Congress	••		, 513	legislative power .				453
Legislation		545	. 552	lower courts	•	• •	• •	452
Unions		• •	541	officers				453
Act	• •	••	546	reports		• •		453
Tinemployment			504	statistics				461
			506	-statute law revision .				451
			524	Lawa State				185
Deduction from			536	Lawn tennis		••		1026
Welfare work			521					57
Whitley Commission			482			••	••	470
Workers and Peasants Par	t١		480		•	••	• •	707
Workmen's Compensation			510		•	• •	••	962
Compensation Act			510		•	• •	• •	
('ompensation (Amen	dment)		510		•	••	• •	477
adies' Missions		•	445	of Nations Union,		n	••	416
ady Hardinge Medical College	••	••	616	Leather, hides and skins .	• •	••	••	757
Minto Nursing Service			618	Legal Practitioners .		••	• •	453
ahore Conspiracy Case	••	••	60	Legislative Assembly .				80
	••	••	1017	Council, As, am.			٠.	168
	••	••						115
Land Alienation Act, Punjab	••	••	889	Bihar and Oriss				148
Mortgage Banks	••	• •	394		•	::	••	94
Oudh Tenancy Act	••	• •	889					143
Protection of Tenants	• •	• •	889		• •	••	••	
Revenue, incidence of	••	••	588	Central Province		••	••	158
———policy	••	••	888				••	104
system	••		888	North West Fro	ntiei	rrovin	ce.	164
-Settlement Officer	• •	• •	೬೪೪	Punjab	••	••	••	136
settlement, permanent	• •	••	888	United Provinc	69	••	••	126
temporary	• •		888	Dept	••	. •	••	75
Survey and Records of Rig	hts		889	Legislature, Indian, Proce-	eding	9		981
literature on		٠.	889	Legislatures			8	0, 981
tenure	• •		888	(Imperial), Powers of				78
Bihar and Orissa	••		145	Leipzig Evangelical Luth	eran	Missio	n.,	447
			119	Leper Mission				444
Landlords, policy towards			888	Leprosy in India				606
Lunguages, Bengal Pres	••	••	1/6	-Relief Association, Br	itish :	Empire	٠	607
-Bombay Presidency	••	••	86	Letter postage rates		••		596
Central Provs			151			• •,		271
Madras Pres	••	••	96		••	••		253
N. W. F. Province			161	Liberal Federation, Natio				959
Punjab			130	Liberian Consul	••			578
United Provs	••		118	Libraries in Baroda	••			181

			PAGE				P	A G I
LieutGovernors of Bengal	••		114	Madras Area	••		••	96
Burma	••		142	Bank	••		660,	668
Punjab			135	Capture of	••	••		53
United Provs	••	••	125	Cauvery Mettur	Project	••		324
Lindsay Commission on Educa	tion		367	Central Co-operat	tive Bank		••	390
Linlithgow Commission (Agricu			290	Chamber of Cor	nmerce		••	721
Linseed, cultivation of			289	Cochin Harbour	Scheme		• •	97
Liquors	••		936	Collectors	••	••	• •	96
Literacy	• •	• •	46	Colleges	••	••	••	97
Literary Societies			412	Ce-operation				99
Live-stock	• •		289	Council	••			104
Lloyd, Triestino Line			562	District Municipa	lities an	d Loc	al	
Loans, Co-operative			393	Boards Act	••	••	• •	98
Local Boards	••		349	Ecclesiastical De	pt			434
Bengal Pres			109	Electric Schemes	•	••	345,	_
Bombay Pres		••	87	Education	••		••	97
Central Provs		••	152	-Famine, 1866	••	••		339
			98	-Fine Arts Society	•	••		417
Punjab	••		131	Fisheries .,	••	••		327
	••	••	120	Government	••	••	96, 1	102
Village Autonomy	••	••	348	Governors of		••		03
Government Commission (fe		va.)	998	Hydro-Electric Sc			:	345
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			348	Irrigation	• •			321
Self-government	••	••	349	Industries				96
	••	••	350	Judicial Dept.	••	••	4	156
————Improvement Trusts ———Municipalities		••	349	Justice		••		00
	••	••	348	Legislative Counc	cil			()4
	••	••	350	-Literary Society	••			17
Provincial progress	••	••	- 1	Marine Aquarium			6	27
statistics	••	••	351	Nursing Association	on		6	17
types of villages	••	••	348	Officials	••		1	02
London Agents of Indian Banks	1	• •	670	Population	••	••		96
	utes	• •	943	Police	••		1	()()
Chamber of Commerce	••	• •	711	Port Trust	••		3	ąq
to India railway	• •	••	257	Presidency	••			96
Missionary Society, Mission	١	• •	439	Presidents of Fort	St. Geor	ge	!	03
Lord Wellesley's Policy	••	٠.	51	-Races	• •	••	10	19
Lucknow, defence of Residency	••	••	57	-Railways	••	••	6	85
Races	••	• •	1018	-Rainfall	••	••	!	96
University	••	••	374	Revenue	••	٠.	1	(()
Lunacy and Asylums in India	••	••	611	Social Legislation	• •	• •	• •	99
Lunatic Asylums	••	••	612	States in	• •		. 1	94
Lunavada	••	••	201	Stock Exchange	••	••	• •	1()
Lutheran Missions	••	••	447			••	37	
Luxemburg, Consul for	••	••	578	Vizagapatam Har	bour Pro	ject	36	
Lytton Committee		• •	1004	Madura Mission			••	12
			}	Magadha, Ancient king	dom of	••	••	19
			1	Magistrates, Courts of	••	••	10	
IME			- 1	District	••	••	10	
•				-Native and Europ	ean		47	
Maclagan Committee (on Co-ope	ration)		403	Mahableshwar			58	
Madean & G M Datter				Maharashtra Chamber			72	
Agriculture	••		- 1	Mahomedan Holidays		••	1,31	
Agri-Horticultural Society o				kingdoms			5	1

			17	AGE	The second secon	PAG
Aahomedan Soldiers				274	Matheran	
	••	••	••	374	Manager 1 . 1	_
——University	••	••	••	40	Mayo, Lord	_
	••	••	••	54	Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act	
	••	••	••	- 1	Medal, Indian Distinguished Service	107
iahrattas	••	••	•••	274	————Meritorious	
Mahsuds	••	••	••	244	0.1 437 11	
Malaria Survey	••	• •	••	594	Order of Merit	
faler Kotla State	••	••	r •	211	Kaisar-i-Hind	
Malwand, Battle of	••	••	••	58	Mediaval dynasties.	
fandi State	• •	• •	• •	211	Medical Council Amendment Act	
langanese Industry	••	••	••	703	Research Workers	
Ore Production		• •	••	704	Meerut, Mutiny at	_
fanipur	••	••	••	207	Mennonite Mission	
Manners and Customs	••	••	••	15	Mental Hospitals	
Buddhists	••		••	17	-	63, 92
——Caste marks	••	••	••	16	Marks Act	. 76
—Domestic life	• •	••	••	17	Merchants' Chamber, Indian	
Dress			••	15	-Chamber of Commerce, Cawn pore.	
Fashion Variation	s	••		15	Meritorious Service Medal, Indian .	
images		••	••	17	Merwara, Almer	
				17	Mesopotamia, Map of	_
Jains	• •	••	••	15	Messageries Maritimes Line	
Women's Costume	s	••	••			932, 9
Worship	••	••	••	17	Metal working	
Manufactures, Assam	••	••	••	165	workers	- :
Bengal Presidency	••	••	• •	106	15-416- 01-011	
Bihar and Orissa	••	••	••	144	20 4 . 2 4 2 20	. 3
-Bombay Presidenc	у	••	••	86		. 3
Burma	••	••	••	139		. 3
Central Provinces	••	••		151	35-43-	. 3
Glass	••		••	756		. 3
-Madras Presidency				97	30-	. 3
Punjab	••			130		335, 3
United Provinces		••		119		. 3
Manures	••	••	••	287	,	331-8
Maps, Baghdad Railwa		••		258	Methodist Episcopal (American) Mission	
Mesopotamia	•••	••	••	235		. 4
—of the Middle Eas				237		. 6
North-West Front		••	••	239	1	
——Persian Gulf		••	••	232		. 7
	••	••	••	592		. 2
Survey (topograph		••	• •	243		. 2
	••	••	••	240	Migration	38, 4
Marath <b>as, see M</b> ahratta						684, 6
Marine Aquarium, Mad	iras	••	••	627		692-6
Marks, Merchandise	••	••	• •	763	———(tables)	
Trade	••	••	•-	758		8 2
Marriage	••	••	••	46	Council	
Maakat	••	••	••	233		2
Massacre of Cawnpore	••	••	••	57		
Matches (Excise Duty	) Act	••	472	2, 926		548, 5
Matches, Excise on	••	••		880		:
Mathematical Society	(Benar	cs)		412		;
Indian	`			416	Mutual Insurance Association	•• '

				1	PAGE						PAG
Mineral production	n (table	98)	••		699	Mormugao, Port	ıf		••		. ) .
Oils		••			934	Moslem League					
Minerals, Assam					165	Most Eminent Or	der of				105
-Bengai					108	Motor Cars and M					91
-Bihar and Or					145	Vehicles			••		93
-Burma	••			••	138	Mount Abu				•••	5×:
Central Provi		••	••		152	Movement, Civil			••	••	950
Hyderabad		••	••	••	177	Co-operative					
Kashmir	••	••	••	••	216	Non-Co-opera		••	••	••	384
Rashinir Punjab	••	••	••	••	130	Woman Suffr		••	••	••	941
	••	••	••	••	119	Mudhol State	-	••	••	••	620 20
United Provin		••	••	501,			••	••	••	••	
Mines Act (Indian		••	••		699	Mughal Dynasty	••	••	••	••	)
and Minerals		н	••	••		painting	••	• •	••	• •	20
Bibliography		••	• •	••	709	Muhammerah	• •	••	••	••	23,
——Death ratein		••	••	••	509 507	Municipalities, Be			сy	••	108
Labour in	••	••	• •	••		Bombay Pres	idency	••	••	••	87
Mining accidents	••	• •	••	508,		Central Provi	nces				15.
Minorities Pact	••	••	• •	• •	951	constitution	of		••		344
Mint, Bombay	••	••	••	• •	895	-expenditure	••		••		340
Minto, Lord	••	• •	• >	54		functions		••	••		349
Nursing Servi	cc, Lad	y		• •	648	income	••	••			319
Mints	••	••	• •	• •	894	Madras	••				98
Miraj State	• •	••	. •	••	204	Punjab					131
Miscellaneous appo	ointmer	its	• •	• •	76	rates and tax	••	••	••	••	349
Mission Schools	••	••	• •	• •	430	United Provi	aces	••	••		120
——to Lepers	. •	• •	••	• •	444	Mural Painting	•••	••	••	••	22
Missionary Settlem	ent for	Univer	sity w	omen	446	Murder statistics		••	••		456
Missions, All-India	• •	••		••	443	Murree					581
and Enemy T	rading	Act			418	Muslim Organisati					962
-Baptist Societ	les		• •		439	All-Pa					963
Christian					430					••	966
Church of Eng		••			429					••	962
Congregationa				••	442	Society in (	irout l	terturn	••		1006
Disciple Societ			••		446			<b>4</b> 114411			551
Interdenomina					446	Mussoorie	••	••	••	56	260
-Ladies' Societi					1	Mutiny, Indian	٠ ، - است ۲ ست	••	••		260
			••		445		-		••	••	56
—Lutheran Soci		••	• •		447	at Delhi		••	••	••	260
Methodist Soci	icties	••	• •	• •	448	Meerut	••	•••	••	••	50
Presbyterian f	<b>Societi</b> e	8 .			440	political	causes	, OI	••	••	266
Roman Cathol	ic				436	racial car			••	••	260
Scottish Churc					438	religious	causes	01	••	••	
Missouri E vangelica						——— Seроу	••	••	••	••	56
Mofussil Municipal	ities				349	Siege of	Delhi	••	••	••	āti
Mohmand outbreal					247	Vellore					7.44
Moira, Lord (Marqu				•••	54	Mysore	••	••			1,5
Money order rates		• •		596,	- (	Administratio		••	• •		175
Mongolo-Dravidian			••		37			-	•		1 '
-			•	••		agriculture	••	••		••	1-
			•	••	37	area	••	••	••	• -	1 +
44			•	331-3	337	army	••	• •	••	••	
			••		323	education			••	• •	ł
Monsoons Montagu-Chelmsfor					60						
Monumental Pillar				• •	29	-Hydro-Electric				180	1
" Treevection Title [ ]				• •		- 11 100011-0100111	CONTINI	•••	- •		

					PAGE					PAGE
Mysore industries	s				179	Navy, Royal Indian 1	istory of	i		282
population		••			178	person	nel ot			283
Races				••	1021					282
revenues	• •	• •			179	1			4. 44	
schools		••			180					256
University		••		. 18	0, 373	Nepal	••	••	••	578
-wars	••	••			54	357	• •		•	55
						Netherland's Consul	••	••	••	578
	I	4				New Capital	••	• •	••	585
						Enquiry Co		••	••	585
Nabha State	••			••	211	Zealand Presbyte				441
Nadir Shah, murd					252	Newspapers in India	• •		••	644
Nagpur University	y	••	••	• •	374	Act, 1910		••		613
Naini Tal					581	Incitements to O	 Tungga A	ot.	••	643
Names, Indian	••	• •			17				• •	644
Nanga Parbat	• •	• •			581	Nicaragua, Consul for	••	••	••	578
Napier, Sir Charles		••	••		56	Nickel comage	••	••	••	895
Narendra Mandal	••	• •					• •		••	170
Natal Borough Or	dinance	•	٠.	• •	993	Non-Co-operation Mov	· ·	••	••	949
Line	••	• •		• •	561	Northbrook, Lord		••	••	58
——I ownship Fra	nchise (	Ordina	nce		993	-Society	••	••	••	1006
National Airways,			٠.	56	1, 943	North-Eastern Frontie		-	• •	254
Association for				Je li-	07.4	North India Chamber		0.000	••	722
cal Aid	•		• •	••	614	North-West Frontier	or Court		••	241
Congress, Indi		••	••	••	949 276	Proving	е	••	••	160
Defence, Expe			• •	••	276	agricult	1150	•	••	162
	gand			iery	1000		ш	••	••	160
Indian Associa		••	••		1006		ment	• •	••	160
Liberal Federa			• •	• •	44.1		meno strool TV	nartm	on t	435
Missionary Soc					444	flora an	d farms			161
Union of Rail Burma	-				549			••	٠.	59
Native magistrates			ns	••		irrigatio		••	••	163
Piece-goods				••	720	— Judicial	Dont	••	• •	459
			• •	••	671	— — Legislat	Depu.		••	164
Share and				Asso-	•	————map of			• •	239
				10.00	709		edities	••	••	163
Natural History So		 Kombay	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	413		···	••	••	163
productions, A		-		••	165	——————————————————————————————————————	••	••	••	163
			• •		106	—— —— populati	on.	••		161
Bihar and			· •		141	races			••	161
Bombay	()115554			•••	86	—— —— rainfall	••	••	••	161
			• •		138	Roads				882
Central P	ros inco	••	• • • •	•••	151	states	••	••	••	
				•••	96		••	••	••	194
		-		•••	130		••	••	••	162
	ovince:			•••	118	North-Western Railway	,	••	••	688
Nawanagar State		,	• •	••		Vorwegian Consul	••		••	579
Navy, contribution		le)		••		Notes, currency	••		907,	916
Discipline Act	55 (646	., .			4-0					219
East Indies Squ	adron			·	0.11		••	••	••	619
- Roval Indian .		-		••		Nurses' Organisation	••	••	••	
			•		00.1	Yursing Associations	••	••	••	617
Dock					281	in India	••	••	••	616
Expe				••	281	Service, Lady Mint	0	••	• •	618

				P	AGE				P	\GE
	C				1	Oriental Studies, Scho	ool of	••	••	623
Obligations of India	n Sta	tes			175	Origins of Indian His	tory			19
	•	••		48.	491	Orissa, see Bihar			••	111
^		••	••	••	173	Famine, 1865-67			••	339
			•••		273	Ormsby-Gore Commis				995
Consular, in In		•••		•••	576	Osmania University			178,	
-	•	••	••	••	274	Oudh annexed			•••	57
	•	••	••	••	167	-and Rohilkhand		••	••	666
TO 1 1	••				170	Tenancy Act		• •	••	889
Bengal Preside	nev	••	••	••	113	Out-still excise system		••	••	890
-Bihar and Oris					148	Overseas Expedition			••	259
-Bombay Presid		••	••	••	92	Overseas, Indians	• ••		••	986
-	-		••	••	142		•••	•••		
Central Provin	• •	••	••	••	157					
T		••	••	459	, 454		P			
Madras Preside	• •	••	••		102					
North West To	ency		••	••		Pachmari				582
North-West Fr				••	163	Painting, Indian		•••	•••	20
•	••	••	••	••	135	Modern			••	20
United Provin	ces	••	••	••	124	Mughal		••	••	20
Oil industry	• •	••	• •	••	745	Mural			••	22
	• •	••	••	• •	705	Palanpur		•••	•••	185
Oils and oilcakes	••		••		745	Panama, Consul for			••	576
Ollseeds	• •		-	289	), 940	Panchayats		••	••	318
cultivation of	••		••	••	289				•••	209
Old Church Hebre	w Mi		••		447	Panjah States . Paper and Pasteboa		••	••	935
Ootacamund					581	Paper Currency Res				906
Race	s			••	1022	Parcels postage rate		••	506	5, 597
Open Brethren Mis	goja	<i>:</i> .		• •	447			•••		
Opium					891	Parliamentary Com			••	975 1006
Agreement wi	th Ch	ina			753	Parsi Association of	-	• •	••	1311
-Bihar and Ori	ssa				144	Holidays .		••	• •	40
Commission				••	754	Parsis, see Zoroasti		••	••	
-excise system		••		••	891	Partabgarh State		••	••	15,
International		t of pr	oblem		753	Passengers and Tra	fic Relief	Associ	ation	415
Policy					754	Passport regulations	· ·	• •	••	572
-Trade					753	1		••	••	758
Orchha State	••	••	••	•••	192	Pathan Schliere	• • •	••	••	274
Orders, British Inc		•••	•••		1071	Pati da Stato		••	••	212
Crown of Indi		••	••	•••	1070	Datas IIniversity		••	• •	373
Indian	•••			•••	1053	Pearl fishery, Bahre	ın	• •	••	2.3 3
Distingt					1071	fighing		• •	••	627
Empire	A DELICA				1057	The same on and				76
Meritori	one St		Model	••	1071	Danal Coda		••	••	4.01
———of Merit	Oub D	01 4100			1071	Don't-market & Onlow	tal S. N. C	ю	••	501
Kan ar-i-Hind		٠٠	••	••	1071	Dall-ross Canal	Indian			688
-Star of India			••		1053	O-amia Domasi				1:16
		••	••	••		Dibar and Owi	858			141
Ordinance, Natal		-	••	••	993	Romboy Pros		••		86
Township			• •	••	993	Burma	•• ••		•	1:
Ordnance Services	, Arı	my	••	••	270	Central Provin		•••		10
Ore, iron					703			••		6
manganese			••	•	703	7		••		1.2
Ordent Time					56	- Lunjus	1000		::	
Action miters					v.	- AMMON TIONI	ces ,,			

				PAGE					PAGE
Peoples of India		••	••	37	Police, Armed	••			462
Census		•••		41	Baluchistan	••		••	169
Christians		••		40	-Bengal Presidency		••		110
Cities	••	••		43	-Bihar and Orissa		••		145
Economic Conditio		••	••	47	-Bombay Presidency	• • •	••	••	88
Education		••	••	47	Burma	••	• •	••	140
infirmities		••	••	48	Cadre	••		••	462
languages		••	••	47	Central Provinces	••	••	.••	153
***				47	Commission	••	••	••	463
	••	••	••	46	Criminal Investigati	ion I	)eparti	nent	462
	••	••		3, 490	distribution of	••	••	••	463
	••	••		3, 490 3, 491	History of	• •	••	••	462
	• •	••		43	inspectors	• •		••	463
population	••	••	••		Madras Presidency		••		100
religions	••	••	• •	40	-NW. Frontier Prov	ince			163
sex	••	••	••	45	offences	••		••	463
social life	••	••	• •	46	organisation	••	••	•••	462
statistics	• •		, 40, 4	' ' '	Prosecutors		• •		462
		43, 44, 4	5, 46, 4	17, 18	Punjab				131
——town and villages	••	••	••	38	Sports				1043
widows	••	• •	- •	46	statistics	••	••		63-466
Permanent Settlement	Act	••		888	training school	••	•••		463
Persia	••	• •	••	240	United Provinces		••		121
.——Agreement with	••	• •	••	240	Policy, New Frontier		••		241
and present position	on	••		240	towards Indian Ltat	es.			176
-British policy in	••	••	••	240	Political Department				176
Persian Consuls		••	••	579	Officers				176
Gulf		••		231	Polo in India				1031
——and France				231	Pondicherry	••			224
and Germany	• • •	• •	••	231	Poona and Indian Villag		ssion		443
-and Russia				231	races	• •	••		1022
and Turkey				231	Seva Sadan Society	••	••	••	418
map of	••	••		232	Pope Committee				681
(Pirate Coast	)		••	233	Population, Aden				17
railway lines		••		257	-Assam				165
shore			••	238	Baluchistan		••		169
Personnel of Governme	nt			71	Agency		••		181
Peruvian Consuls				579	Baroda				180
Petroleum Act				475	-Bengal Presidency				106
output of		••		706	-Bihar and Orissa		••		144
production of				705	Bombay Presidency				86
Phaltan		• •		204	Burma		••		138
Philatelic Socy, of Indi	a			418	censuses of				41
Photographic Socy. of				418	Central India Age	ncv			189
Piece-goods Assocn., E				720	Provinces				151
Pigsticking		٠	••	1037	—cities				43
Pindaris			••	55	1			-	175
Pirate Coast	•	••	••	233	——India ——Indian States	••	••	••	175
Plantations	••	••	••	531	-Jail	••		••	469
Plassey, Battle of	••	••	•••	53	Madras Presidency	••	••	••	96
Poland, Consul for	••			579	Movement of	••	••	•••	38
***				462	Mysore	••	•••	••	178
administration	••	••	••	462	-NW. Frontier Pro				

				PAGE		$\mathbf{P}_{I}$	A( ·
Population Principal citie	s	••		43	Prevention of Seditions Meetings Act		
Punjab				129	Prices, Index Numbers of		9
——Rajputana Agency	••	••	• •	182	——in India	924	, 9
United Provinces	••	••	••	118	Primary schools	••	
Porbandar				199	Committee	••	30
Port of Bombay	• •	••		357	Prince of Wales' Military College	• •	53
Calcutta	••	• •	••	356	Princes and Reforms		9;
Chittagong	••	••	••	: 60	Chamber of		2
———Karachi	••	••	••	359	Conferences held	••	2
—— —— Madras	• •	••	••	359	Functions described		2
Mormugao	••	••		221	Principal Clubs in India		4.
			••	260	Printing Presses	• •	6.
Ports, Indian	••			356	Prisoners'employment		4
Portuguese Consuls				579	Prisoners, juvenile		1
Empire	••			52	Prisons Act of 1894	• •	4
-foreign possessions in			••	218	Private bankers and shroffs, Indian		6
Post Office and Telegraph				595	Procedure of Government business		
———circles	••			595	Proclamation of Empress of India		
Dept	•			75	Produce, agricultural		3
growth of		••	••	598	Production of coal (table)	••	7
Insurance Fund		••		762	gold		-
———tariff		••		596	iron ore		7
Postage rates, foreign			••	596	Manganese	• •	7
	••	••	••	596	minerals (tables)		6
	-		••	596	petroleum	••	7
Posts and Telegraphs	••	••		595			7
Precedence, Table of	••	••	••	1044	tea	••	7
Precious Stones & Pearls	••	••	••	936	woven goods (tables)	••	7
Presbyterian Church of Ir		Missioi		440	yarn	••	7
N. American Mı				440	Professional names		
Societies				440	Professions		
Presidency Banks			::	660	Project Andhra Valley		3
Act of 1876	••	••		660	Vizagapatam Harbour		;
Corporations		••		349	Projects, Irrigation		3
of Bengal				106	from Famine		";
—of Bombay	••	••		86	Protection of Children Society		4
Madras			•••	96	Provinces, United		1
Police		••		463	Provincial Co-operative Banks		3
towns				349	Councils, working of		
Presidents of Fort St. Ge	orge			105	Proving of Wills		(
Press Act, 1910	••	••		643	Provisions		()
				643	Public Holidays in India		В
			••	644	Prosecutors	••	4
censorship		••	••	642	Services	••	4
——in India	••	••	••	642	Publicity Department	••	
		••	• •	643	Pudukottai		1
				040	Pulse, cultivation of		2
Newspaper (Inciteme				643	Punchayets		3
Act	••	••	••			•	1
Owners' Association	1	••	••	419	N Comment of the Comm		1
-Repeal of Acts	••	••	••	643		••	•
Statistics	••	••	••			••	1
	• •	• •	• •	04.5	area	••	-

				PAGE		. PA	GE
Punjab, canal system				130	Railway, Assam	165, 6	887
castes	•••	••	••	129	Assam-Bengal	165, 6	
Chamber of Com		••		724	Associations	••	548
				129	Baghdad	•• -	<b>22</b> 8
	••	••	••		Map of	•••	252
Colleges	••	• •	••	181	-Baroda		
Commissioners	••	••	••	131	Bengal and NW		687
——Council	••	••	• •	136	Bengal-Nagpur		687
Courts of Justice	••	••	••	131	Board	•	670
District Boards.	•••	••		131	-Board, Government Contro	4	676
Ecclesiastical De	partment			435	Organisation	••	687
-Education Depar		••		130			679
Enquiry Commit				367	——Budget	679, 9	-
Finance			••	132	——Burms		687
fisheries	••	••	•••	632	and India		689
4-		• •		130	capital expenditure	•••	682
~	••	••	••	135	Central Advisory Committee	•••	686
	••	••	••	130	Aslan	• • •	257
				130	Chief Railways of India .		687
irrigation	••	••	••	459	clearing accounts office		678
Judicial Departn		••	••	889	——Collieries		68
Land Alienation		••	••	130	A		678
languages .		••	••				68
Legislative Coun		••	• •	136			670
LieutGovernors		••	••	135	0-11		670
Medical Dept	••	••	••	130			68
mineral	••	••	••	130	77 4 75 1	• • • •	68
Municipalities	••	• •	••	131	East Indian	• ••	687
officials	••	••	••	135	Electrification		68:
police	• •	••	••	130	***	•	68
population	••	• •	••	129	expenditure		682
provincial police	••	••	••	131			67
——rainfall	••	• •	••	129			68
religions	••	• •	• •	129	1		-
revenue	••	• •		132			679
schools	• •	••	• •	131	Timelicos, software		
states under		••	12	9, 209	-Financial Results of Working		684
textiles	••	• •	••	130	gauges		678
-trade	••	••	••	130	German in Turkey		25
University	••	• •	••	373	Government control		67
Pykhara Hydro-Elec	tric Sche	me	••	98	Great Indian Peninsula .		688
•					history of Indian		674
					Hyderabad	•	177
	R				Indian States	• ••	688
Dages the Achtine				274	to India		257
Races, the fighting	••	••	••	1008	Imports		682
Radhanpur State	••	••	••	199	Indian Conference		678
Radio telegrams	••	••	••	600	Indianisation		686
Telephone Servi				641	Indo-Burma		689
Railway Accidents	o, Illuia	. Tarr Mrar		686	Koweit Scheme		233
Accounts		•••	•••	678	-Local Advisory Committees		686
Acworth Commi	ttec	•••	••	679	Madras and S. M		688
					management	(	678
Adam's Bridge		• •		689	metre-gauge		678

		1	AGE			P	<b>A</b> (-),
Railway, mileage			692	Reforms (Indian) Commission			
Mysore			688	Regions beyond Missionary Union			41:
Native States			688	Regulations, Passport	• •		572
North-Western .			688	Religion, native students and			4 (0
		. 676	3, 684	Religions of India			311
Oudh and Rohilkhand			688	Remittances, Sterling			847
Persian Gulf lines .			257	Remount Department, Army			270
			231	Repeal of Press Legislation			613
Pope Committee .			681	Repealing and Amending Act			171
profits commence .		• ••	675	Reports, Law			4
			682	Research Fund Association, Indian	•		593
Rates Advisory Comm		• ••	681	Studentships, Cotton			730
rebate system contract	ts .		674	Reserve Bank			666
Reorganisation problem	ms .		680	—————India Act			470
revenue		. 683	, 684	Forest			635
Russian to Lake Urur	nia		257	Gold Standard		396,	
Tehran			257	—— Indian Army	•		274
-scheme, Cairo to Kowe	eit	• • •	257	Paper Currency	•		906
South Indian		• • •	688		906, 9		
Staff			685	Retrenchment Committee			871
State versus Company	Mana;	gement	679	Revenue, Assam			166
Statistics		. 69	0-698	—Baroda			181
tonnage Trade Review		•••	683	-Bengal			112
	• ••	• • •	682	-Bihar and Orissa			146
Trans-Persian		• • •	257	Bombay Presidency			91
Turkish guarantee		• • •	257	Burma			111
two feet six inch gauge	• • •	• • •	679	Central Board of			71
- Wages			533	Provinces			155
Railways			674	——Forest			636
Rainfall	• • •	, 325, 738		Government			837
Raisina, New Capital	• ••	•••	585	Hyderabad			177
Rajpipla State		••	201	incidence of Land			855
Rajputana, Lawa State of	• •	• ••	185	irrigation			318
agency		• • •	182	——Kashmir			215
Rajputs			50	—_Land			888
Ramabai Mukti Mission .		••	446	Madras Presidency			100
Ramdrug State			204	Mysore			179
Rampur State .			207	NW. F Province			16a
Rangoon Literary Society.			419	Post Offic ·			600
			1024	Punjab			132
Port Trust			360	railways			( 54
Ranjit Singh			56				×92
Rate, Bank			671	System, Land			
Rates Advisory Committee			681	—tables of			788
and taxes, municipal		• ••	349				500
			602	telegraph	•	•	
Rebate Railway contract s			674	United Provinces	•	•	122
Recreation Club Institute	-		419	Rewa State	•	•	101
			610	Rice, cultivation of			287
a			247	Rifle Shooting		• '	11137
T			64	Right of Vend, Excise			<b>590</b>
•		• ••		-of Indian States			.75
of weights and measur		••	33	Riots Enquiry Committee, Bombs			181
	Downer		55	7. 1	-	•	58
Viceroy's Emergency		• •	76	Ripon, Lord	•	•	395
Reformatory schools .			468	Rise in exchange		•	200

		PAGE		P	AGE
Roads and Transport Development	t	1	s		
Association (Indian)		416			
Roberts, Lord		58	Sabar Kautha Agency		196
Roman Catholic Churches		436			201
Rotary Clubs in India		428			
	• •	579		-	611
Round Table Conference		968	Salt 709,		939
Communal award		969	-Additional Import Duty (Extending		
Congress participation in		969	Act	471,	
		969			891
	••	973		. 1	048
Federal Legislatures		974		• •	579
Provinces		974	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	449
Public Services		974		• •	196
Reserved Subjects		973		• •	203
Route (Air) to India		943		• •	601
Routes (Sea) to India from Europe	٠.	561		• •	602
Rowing		1039		• •	603
Royal Asiatic Society		1006		• •	609
(Bombay)		413	•	• •	605
		1006		• •	60 L
Commission on Agriculture		290	le prosy in India		606
Indian Reforms		61	Lunatic Asylums		611
		283	mortality		60.3
on Labour		482	Hamt Otale	• •	201
Empire Society		1006	Paragala Arabitantus.		32
Institute of International affairs		1006	Savantwadi State		203
Society of Art	419,	1006	Savanur		204
Rubber Control Act, Indian		475	Scandinavian Alliance Mission		443
Rugby		1029	(2-1 - 27 - 1 - 27 - 1		346
Rulers of India, Akbar		51	Mysore Hydro-Electric		345
		49	School of Oriental Studies		623
	••	52	Schools of Art	21	, 22
	••		Schools, see Education and Colleges.		
———Babar	• •	51	Science Congress, Indian		593
Chandragupta	• •	49	Scientific Surveys		592
India, Gupta dynasty	• •	50	Botanical		592
		50	Geological		591
Humayon		51	Malaria		594
		51	Research Fund Association	١,	
		51	Indian		593
	••		Science Congress, Indian		593
	••	51	Survey of India		592
—— —— Mughal dynasty	••	51	Topographical Survey Maps		592
Shahjahan	••	51	Zoological	• •	592
Southern dynasties	••	50	Scotland, Established Church of		438
Rura! Education	••	370	United Free Church of	••	438
reconstruction		399	Scouts, Boy	371,	381
Russia and Tibet		253	Scytho-Dravidian people		37
Russian railway to Lake Urumia		257	Seamen		504
Russo-Afghan Treaty		250			561
Rutiam State		192	Secondary schools		370
		P68	1		74
Ryotwari holdings	• •	(,00	Contonation Pobes, Motornof-Cultinate	• •	• "

		PAGE					Page
Secretary of State for India		172	Social reforms	••	••		55
Secunderabad Races		1024	societies		••	••	412
Sea (Customs) Amendment Act		473	Societies, Agricultural				387
Seistan (Persia)		238	and Institutions in	Lond	on conne	cted	
Self-Government, Local		348	with India	••	••	••	1005
Sentences, indeterminate	••	468	Anglican Missionary	••	••	• •	431
short	• • •	468	Baptist	••	••	••	439
Separation of Railway Finances	• •	679	Congregational	••	••	••	442
Sepoy mutiny	. 5	6, 260	Disciple	••	••	••	446
Servants, Domestic	•	560	Housing Co-operative		••	••	402
of India Society	••	419	Ladies	nd Q	onio l	••	412
Service, Lady Minto Nursing	• •	618	-Lutheran		ociai	••	447
Services, Indian Forest (Engineering	ng)	634		••	••	••	448
Indian Police		463	Non-Credit Agricultu				396
Sesamum, cultivation of		289	Presbyterian	••	··	•••	440
Sessions, Courts of		452	for the Propagation				431
Settlement Officers' duties		888	for the Protection of			••	421
Settlements, Dutch	•	52	Red Cross, Indian	* 11111	uren	••	610
—European	•	52	of St. John the Evan			••	432
Se va Sadan		421	for the l'rotection	~		in	402
Seventh Day Adventists Mission		445	Western India	01 (		***	421
9	••	45	Society, Bible Churchm	en's	Mission	arv	432
What tal an	• • •	51	for Promoting the St			-	1006
Chalman abladahin	••	186	Soil, Agricultural	•••	••		285
Mine Make	••	213	Bengal Pres	••	••	••	106
Share and Stock Brokers' Associa	· · ·	709	-Bombay Pres.		•••		86
Oliver A sure a volum vi		28	Central Prov	••	••	••	151
•	••	- 1	India	::	•••		285
Shroffs, banking by Snamese Consuls		671 579	Madras Pies	••		•••	96
Otens of Dellet		260	Punjab	••		• •	129
•			United Provinces	••			118
Signal Corps, Army	• • •	269	South Africa, Indians in	••	••	••	992
Sikh wars		5,260	Indian Famine, 1876			••	339
Sikhs, origin of	• ••	274	Railway	J-0	• • •	••	688
Sikkim State		193	Southborough Committee	· · ·	•••	••	995
Silk		3, 931	Southern dynastics	• • •		•••	50
	707, 89	5, 873	-India Chamber of Co	omm		••	722
coinage		895	Spanish Consuls				550
coins		895	Spices				931
Duty	. 87	3, 881	Sports in India				1007
-standard		896	-athletics	••	••	••	10%
Simla		582	Billiards	• •	••	• •	1042 1032
Simon (Sir John) Commission	••	61	boxing	••	••	••	10.5
Sind, fisheries	• • •	631	———cricket ———Dog Shows	••	••	••	10.0
Sirguja		206		• •	••	••	1029
Sirmur (Nahan) State		213	golf	••	••	••	10 30
Sirohi State		184	hockey	••	••	••	10.5
Skins, hides and leather	. 75	7, 940	Pigsticking	••	••	••	10 7
Small-cause Courts		452	Police Sports	• •	•••		10
Smuggling of Cocaine		752	polo	••	••		10 1
Smuts-Gendhi Agreement.		992	racing	••	••		1005

			PAGE				P	AGE
orts in India, Rifle Shooting	g	••	1037	States, Indian, Cutch .		••	196,	
Rowing	•••		1039					202
Rugby			1029			• •	• •	192
Swimming	••	••	1038		gency	• •	• •	202
— tennis	••	••	1026			• •	••	192
	••	••	1032			• •	• •	201
— — Weight lifting	• •	••	1042	Ditolput	•	• •		186
Yachting	••	••	1039	Dhrangadhra .			• •	19
uadron, East Indies	••	••	281			• •		19
aff, Governor-General's	••	••	73	Dongarpur				18
-Governor's, Bengal Pres.	••	••	113 92	Eastern States A	gency	••	• •	20
Bombay Pres	••	••		Faridkot		• •	••	21
— Madras Pres	• •	••	102	Gondal	• •			19
-Railway	• •	••	685	Gujarat States A	gency			20
amp Duties, Indian	••	• • •	946	Balasinor				20
andard Tours	• •	••	569	Bansda				20
ar of India	••	••	1053					20
ate, Council of	• •	• •	84					20
-Forces, Indian Army	• •	• •	272	Chhota Ud	epur	••	• •	20
forest distribution	• •	••	633	Dharampu	r	• •	••	20
irrigation works	••		317	Jawhar	• •	• •	• •	2
versus Company Manage		(Rail-	679	Lunawada	• •	• •	••	20
ways)	••	••	175		• •	• •	••	20
ates, Indian	••	••	203		• •			2
Akalkot	••	••	188	Sant			• •	2
	••	••	194	Gwalior		• •		1
Amb	••	••		Hyderabad	••			1
Aundh	••	••	203	Idar				2
Bahawaipur	• •	••	209	Indore		••		1
Balasinor	• •	••	200	Jajpur		••	•••	1
- Baluchistan Agenc	y	• •	181	Jaisalmer	••	•:	•••	1
Banganapalee	• •	••	196	Ta lab a 44				2
Bansda	• •		200	Jamknandi	••	• •	••	2
Banswara	• •	٠	183		••	••	• •	2
Baria	• •		201	•	••	• •	••	1
Bariva			201	Jaora	• •	• •	••	2
Baroda			180	Jath	••	••	• •	_
Bastar			206		••	••	• •	1
Benares		٠	208	Jind	••	••	••	2
Bengal Presidency			204	Jodhpar	••	••	••	1
Bharatpur	•		186	Junagadh	••	•• (	••	1
<b>.</b>			197	Kalat (Ballichis	stan A	gency	• • •	1
	• •		191	Kapurthala	••	••	••	2
	••		203	Karauli	••	••	••	:
Bhor	• •		100	Karenni Distri	ct	••	••	2
Bhutan	• •		10-		••	••	• •	:
Bikaner	•	• ••				• •	••	
Bilaspur	• •		209	TruetteRatu	••	••	••	:
Bundi	•	•		31,100 p	••	••		
Cambay	•				••	••	••	
Central India Age	ncy .	•			• •	••	••	
Chamba					••	• •	••	
Chhota Udaipur					••	••	••	
Chitral			19	1	••	• •	••	
Cochin			. 1		• •	••	••	
Cooch Behar			. 20	Las Bela (Balt	ichista	in Age	ncy)	

Lunavada			lex.	Inc				1350
Lunavada	PAGE			PAGE	F			A to which is a contract
	204	pura	States, Indian, Tripur	185				States, Indian, Lawa
Maier Kotia	183			201				
Mandl	2(#)	ar	Vijaynagar	194			den cy	Madras Presid
Manipur	204	ate	Wadi Estate	211				
Miraj   204	100	India	Western Ind	211	••	• •	••	Mandl
Mudhol	207	sam Covt	under Assam	207	••	• •	• •	Manipur
Mysore	204	gul Govt	—————Bengal	204	••	• •		Miraj
Nabha	213	_		203	••	••	••	Mudhol
Navanagar				178	••	••	••	
— North-West Frontier	194			211 :	• •	-	••	Nabha
Obligations of				198	••	• •	• •	Navanagar
Orchina   192		<del>-</del>			••	• •		
————————————————————————————————————					••	••	of	Obligations of
— Partabgarh	400	τ	,	-	••	••	• •	Orchha
Partaggar   212   214   214   215   215   216					••	••	• •	———Palanpur
Patian   204	345			-	••	• •	• •	———Partabgarh
— Prolicy towards	C				••	• •	••	
- Political Officers 176 - Poplitical Officers 176 - Porbandar 199 - Pudukottai 195 - Punjab 209 - Radhanpur 199 - Raigarh 205 - Rajpipla 201 - Rajpipla 201 - Rambur 207 - Rambur 207 - Rewa 191 - Famine Trust, Income and Extre 191 - Indians, Overseas 191 - Judicial 191 - J	304 and 307-316			204	• •	••	••	Phaltan
Political Officers 176 Porbandar 199 Pudukottai 195 Punjab 209 Radhanpur 199 Raigarh 205 Rajpita 201 Rajputana Agency 182 Ramdurg 204 Rampur 207 Rewa 191 Rewa 191 Rewa 191 rights of 175 rights of 175 Rutlam 192 Sabar Kantha Agency 196 Sachin 201 Sachin 201 Savantwadi 203 Savantur 204 Savantur 204 Shan 213 Shan 213 Sirguja 206 Sirguja 206 Forbit and death rate Boy Scouts Boy Scouts Co-operation Cotonindustry deacting Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonindustry deaction Cotonind			•	176		• •	ds	Policy toward
	. 602				• •	• •	cers	Political Office
— Pudikottal         195           — Punjab         209           — Radhanpur         199           — Raigarh         205           — Raipipla         201           — Raipithan Agency         182           — Ramdurg         204           — Rampur         207           — Rewa         191           — Rewa Vantila Agency         202           — relations with         175           — rights of         175           — Rullam         192           — Sabar Kantha Agency         196           — Sachin         201           — Sandur         196           — Sandii         203           — Savantwadi         203           — Savantwadi         203           — Savantwadi         204           — Shahpura         186           — Shahpura         186           — Shah         213           — Sirguja         206           — Sirguja         206           — Sirguja         207           — Population         - Population	353				• •	••	••	Porbandar
— Punjab         209           — Radhanpur         199           — Raigarh         205           — Rajpipla         201           — Rajputana Agency         182           — Rampur         204           — Rampur         207           — Rewa         191           — Judians, Overseas         197           — Indians, Overseas         197           — relations with         175           — rights of         175           — rights of         175           — Rutlam         192           — Sabar Kantha Agency         196           — Sachin         201           — Sandur         196           — Sandur         196           — Sant         201           — Savantwadi         203           — Savantwadi         203           — Savantwadi         204           — Shahpura         186           — Shan         213           — Sikkim         193           — Sirguja         206           — Sirmur (Nahan)         213           — Siroh         184           — Population	405-411				• •	• •	• •	Pudukottai
	732-736				••	• •	• •	Punjab
— Raigarh         205           — Raipipla         201           — Raipitana Agency         182           — Ramdurg         204           — Ramdurg         204           — Rampur         207           — Rewa         191           — Rewa Vantlia Agency         202           — relations with         175           — rights of         175           — rights of         175           — Rutlam         192           — Sabar Kantha Agency         196           — Sachin         201           — Sandur         196           — Sangli         203           — Sangli         203           — Savantwadi         204           — Savantwadi         204           — Savantwadi         204           — Savantwadi         204           — Shah         201           — Savantwadi         204           — Shan         213           — Sikkim         193           — Sirguja         206           — Sirguja         206           — Sirmur (Nahan)         213           — Population         - Population	466				••	••	• •	
- Rajpita	602	3 4.			• •	••	• •	
— Raiputana Agency       182         — Ramdurg       204         — Rampur       207         — Rewa       191         — Rewa Vantlia Agency       202         — relations with       175         — rights of       175         — Rutlam       192         — Sabar Kantha Agency       196         — Sachin       201         — Sandur       196         — Sangli       203         — Sangli       203         — Savantwadi       203         — Savantwadi       203         — Savantwadi       203         — Savantwadi       203         — Shahpura       186         — Shan       213         — Sirguja       206         — Sirguja       206         — Sirmur (Nahan)       213         — Siroh       184         — Population       — Population		364, 365, 368,	education		••	• •		20/IF.
	Expendi-				••	••	gen <b>cy</b>	
	313		ture		••	••	••	
	636-639				••	• •	• •	
- relations with 175	950	seas	•		• •			
- rights of	. 319-321	• • • • •	-		•	y		
	469		2 11 1			• •		
	401					• •		
	738, 739, 740							
						-		
	351, 352							
	612, 613							
	331~336 and 3		Meteorological					
	00, 701, 703, 704		Mines and Minera					
Sirguja 206murder	)6, 709 pr 1 953	705, 706,	Mary Introduction					(111-leves)
Sirmur (Nahan) 213 (police	351,352		municipantles					
	••							
	464, 465, 46						•	
	0.50 ) -							
Numer va	0							
Que unda	690-69							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	000 01	 nev						•
Tehu	05.							m-1.
20volue and oxpending	746, 747, 71		Tea					
Tra van core								

	Diam	
Statistics, Textile Industry	PAGE	PAGE
	732-736	Survey, Archæological76
	466	Botanical
		——Department 75
933, 934, 937, 938,		——Geological 75
wages, income, &c	673	
Statuary Statutory Commission	a. 1	——Maps, Topographical 592
	F 110 1	Zoological 592
Steamship Co., Anchor Line	562	Surveys, Forest 633
Bibby Line	562	——Scientific 592
B. I. S. N	562	Sutles Valley Project 321, 347
——————————————————————————————————————	562	Swedish Alliance Mission 443
Henderson	562	Consuls 580
	562	Swimming 1038
	561	Swiss Consul 580
	561	Syrian Church 430
— — Natal Line	561	
	561	
P.&O	561	T
Steel and Wire Industries Protect (Extending) Act	4 27 4	Table, Interest 347
T . A	702	4
Ct - 11 - De 144	007	Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church
C4 1 T1 1	700	
Danata	700	Tanks
Calcutta	709	Tanned Hides, exports of 757
Committee of Inquiry (Bom		langing
Madras	710	—materials 936
(t) (t)	700	Tariff Act, Indian 476
Stores Department, Indian	0.47	-(Amendment) Act, Indian 473, 925
<b>7</b> 1	325	Board 984
Strength of the Army	279	Customs 763
Strict Baptist Mission	440	Second Amendment Act (Indian) 925
Strike Enquiry Committee, Bombay	549	(Textile Protection) Amendment Act 472
Strikes, Industrial	549	Tata Air Mail 943
Textile Mill, Bombay	549	Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co 345
Structural Temples	31	Iron and Steel Works 702
Student Christian Movement of Grea		Tax, Income 873, 893
Britain	1006	Taxation, incidence of 888
Students' Bureau of information	1004	Tea 746
in Great Britain, Indian	1003	District Emigrant Labour Act 494
Sub district boards	349	——Exports 747, 940
Succession Duties	870	Technical education 372
Suez Canal	569	Technological (Cotton) Laboratory
Suffrage Movement, Woman	620	M
Sugai (Excise Duty) Act	472, 926	m 1 D. 4.
Industry	750, 935	military and the same of the s
Sugarcane Act	472	1 Dank Office
Cultivation of	288	— tariff
Suits civil	461	Telegraphy, Wireless
Suket	209	Telegu Mission, American Bapt st
Sukkur Barrage	321	Telephone Service, Wireless dia-
Sunday School Union	417	England 641
Sunth (Sant)	201	Statistics 600
Superintendents of Police, Assistant	463	Telephony 640
Surguja	206	Temperature 331 to 334
• • •		

•			PAGE					Pagi
Tennis, lawn, in India			1026	Trans-Persian Railway	••	••	••	257
Territorial Force (Indian)	-		272	Transported criminals		••	••	468
Textile export trade			733	Transvaal Asiatic Land	Cenure	Act		994
Industry			732	Travancore				194
Progress			786	Fisheries			٠.	632
Punjab			130	Travel in India			• •	5 66
United Provinces			118	Treaty of Bassein		••		5 1
Yarn			733	of Lausanne		• •		236
Textiles			27	Russo-Afghan		••		256
Cotton			984	of Sagauli		••	• •	5
Thanas and Thanadars			462	Tribes, Frontier		••	٠.	25
Theft Statistics			466	Tribute, Indian States			• •	217
Tibet			252	Tripura State		••		204
-British intervention	in .	. 25	2, 253	Trusts (Amendment) Act	, India	n		47
Chinese in			253	Turkey		••	••	22"
expendition to			253	Turkish Consul		••		586
political importance	e of		254	Turko-Iranian people		••		37
Russia and			253					
Tibetan Mission			444					
Tidal Constants			31	TO	ŗ			
Time, Indian			33	773-1-W- G4-4-				
Times of India			642	Udaipur State	••	••	••	18.
Tirah Campaign			59	Unemployment	••	••	• •	501
Tobacco, Bihar and Orise	a .		144	Union Government, Agre			••	995
Cultivation of			289	of Britain and India		••	• •	1006
Imports			936	Unions, Trade	3611.	••	• •	540
Indian			751	United Church of Canada			• •	411
Tonk State			185	Presbyterian Church			•	4.41
Tonnage, railway			683	rica Mission		••	••	446
Topes			30	Provinces administra			••	119
Topographical Survey Ma	aps .		592	agriculture	••	••	••	118
Tours, Standard	••		569	area	••	••	••	118
Towns and country	••		38	Chamber of Cor			••	724
Presidency		• ••	349	Collectors	••	••	• •	119
Trade	••		923		••	••	••	121
Balance of	••	• ••	925	Council	••	••	• •	120
Bank rate		•	671	— Deputy Comm	orion on	••	••	120 119
Commissioner (Britis		ce in Indi		District Posses	выоцег		••	120
——Disputes Legislation	•••	• ••	552	— District Boards — Districts		••	••	110
exports of the year	••	92	5, 937	Ecclesiastical I	••		••	437
French India		• ••	223	educational pro			••	121
——Imports of the year ——Marks		. 92	4, 927	factories	_	• •	••	110
Marks	••	• ••	758	Finance	••	••	• •	12:
NW. Frontier Provi	nce .	• ••	162		••	••	••	125
——Opium		• ••	753	- hospitals.	••	••	••	115
Punjab	••	• ••	130	— ——Industries ———Judicial Depart	••	••	••	
Union Congress	••	. 48	31, 543			••	••	460
—— Legislation	••	• ••	552			••	••	118
Unions	••	• ••	540	Legislative Cou		••	••	126
		• ••	544	Lieutenant-Gov			••	12:
Trades (Extending) Act			472			••	• •	119
		• ••	562	Medical Dept.	••	••	••	121
Trained Nurses' Associati			619	Minerals	••	••	••	119
Training Institutions, Ar	my.		273	Municipalities		••	••	120
school, police		• ••	463		te	••	••	119
Trans-Continental Airway	ys, India	n	943	officials				124

			p	AGB		PAGE
United Provinces police			٠	121	Viceroy's Emergency Powers	
population	••		••	118	Victoria Crosa	280
revenue	••		••	122	T	1006
roads and build		••	••	120		615
schools		••	••	121	Vijaynagar	• • • •
soil	••	••	••	118	17:11	040
States under			••	207	Villages, occupations in	40
Textile indust	ry	••		119	—types of	348
-States, Consul for	••	••		580	Vishnu	
Universities		••	••	372	Visit of King and Queen	60
University, Agra	••	••		374	Vizagapatam Harbour Project	361
Aligarh		••		374		
Allahabad	••			373	7007	
Andhra		• •	••	374		
——Annamalai	••			374	Wadi Estate	204
Benarcs Hindu	••	••	••	373	Wages	524
Bombay	• •	••	••	373	-and Income (table)	673
— — Calcutta		••		373	——Deduction from	536
Commission	• •		363,	366	Wana, Reoccupation of	246
Dacca	••		••	374	War and Afghanistan	80, 260
	••		••	374		56, 58
Lucknow	••	••	••	374	European, and India	60
Madras	••	••	• •	373	-Gurkha	54
	••	• •	180,	373	-India and the	60
Nagpur	••	••	••	374	Maratha	54
Osmania	••	••	178,	373	Memorial, All-India	587
Pitna .	• •	••	178,	373	Mysore	54
Punjab	••	••		373	Nepal	54
Rangoon	••	••	••	374	Royal Indian Navy	282
	• •	••	••	272	Sikh	55
Women, Indian Fede			• •	425	Warrant of Precedence	1044
Missionary Set			••	446	Wars, Afghan 55, 58	
Upper India Chamber of (			••	723	Water Polo	1032
	• •	••	••	580	Waziristan	244
U. S. A. Consuls -	• •	••	•	580	Map of	248
					People in	244
~	<i>T</i>				Policy in	244
				259	——Suggested Programme in	244 245
Veliore, mutiny at	••	••	••	890	The Compromise	246
Vend, right of (excise syst Venezuela, Consul for		••	••	580		246
	••	••	••	643		742
Vernacular Press	•	•	58,	1	Weaving, carpet	742
	er 1	<i>.</i>		271	Shawls	742
		••	••	57	Weight Lighting	1042
	••		••	60	Weights and Measures Committees	36
	••		••	59	currency	85
	••	••	••	60		35
		• •	••	61		35
	••	••	••	59	Welfare centres, movement, child .	609
			•	61	Work	609
		• •	••	61		627
	-	••	••	77	Wellesley's (Lord) policy	54
				274	Wells	322
- Commission			-			

PAG	GH PAGI
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission 4	112 ) Women's Medical Service, Lady Minto's
	Association 618
Western India Automobile Association 4	22 - Leave Rules 615
Famine, 1868-70 339, 3	
National Liberal Association 4	21 clation 617
States 1	96
Bhavnagar 1	Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the
Cutch 196, 19	99 Women of India 614
————Dhrangadhra 1	97 Nurses' Organisation 619
	97
	00
Junagadh 1	98 — — Qualifications 614
	98State registration of
	99 nurses 617
	99 Trained Nurses' Associa-
Wheat, cultivation of 2	87 tion 619
—Import Duty (Extending) Act 471, 99 White Paper on Indian Constitutional	26 Victoria Memorial Scholar-
White Paper on Indian Constitutional	No and at formal man
White Commission (Taleum)	OD Wood coming
TTTL -1 La I- Tadia 100	00
Wildembood	10 Weel Dibliaments
Wildren personale as	10 Diambet Wenning Co
William Jan Tand	61 — Carpet
Wille Descripe of	24 — Exports
	40 ——Industry
	10 Manualantus
Tierman	40 — manufacture
D	41 Workers and Peasants Party 480
	41 Workmen's Compensation
-4-41	00 Compensation Act
	40 Worship, Hindu
4-11	40   Woven goods (table)
m-1-1-1 0 11 7 11 7 1 1 1	41
Welfren	90
	20
	- I
	1 additing
	16
and the second	15 VI C No. 1- Obsistion Association 400
	20 War and Character Association 499
_ *	25 Women's Unristian Association 425
— Indian Association 422, 100	
M-41-1 0 - 1	14
	Zamindari holdings 888
	17 Zenana Mission, Ladies'
Calcutta Nursing Asso-	Zinc 707
ciation 61	Zoological Survey
College 6	16 Zoroastrianism
College o.	TO 1 DOLLARD BY T



## Invaluable help & advice for EVERY INCOME TAX PAYER

The problems and intricacies of Income Tax are dealt with in a concise and exceptionally clear form in "The Times of India" revised Handbook:—

# INDIAN INCOME TAX SIMPLIFIED

HOW TO MAKE YOUR RETURN WHAT YOU CAN RECOVER

New Assessment Basis for Salaries, Businesses, etc., and all possible reliefs carefully explained.

DRICE ONE RUDEE ENGLISH, GUJARATHI & MARATHI EDITIONS

by FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT, F.S.A.A. Incorporated Accountant, Bombay.

BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LONDON.

### BOMBAY

#### By SAMUEL T. SHEPPARD.

A CCORDING to the preface, this book is "only a nibble at a few chapters" of the history of the City of Bombay, "made for the benefit of the many people who want to know something about Bombay but who cannot find any book to satisfy their desire."

He deals with the early history of the Island; why it was ceded by the Portuguese and how the East India Company got it; with reclamation from the early British days to modern times (a chapter which contains much from the India Office records that has never been published before); and with defence, industries and trade, the growth of the town, population, religion and learning, and social diversions.

"Perhaps wisely the volume before us says little or nothing about politics. But it does convey a sense of the tremendous energy and enterprise that has gone to the gradual building up of the life of the great communities of India."—The Statesman.

The book contains 24 full page illustrations.

#### Price Rs. 5, in Full Cloth

Obtainable from:

BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA & LONDON.

## Printing

## that is well-dressed in appearance influences your business . . . .

Bad Printing is often thrown away unread, as cheapness in price is reflected in inferior workmanship and shoddy appearance. Indifferent Printing CREATES A BAD IMPRESSION in the minds of those who receive it. YOUR BUSINESS NEEDS GOOD PRINTING.

Any expenditure on your part to make it as attractive and persuasive as possible is an investment, and the expense involved in its production should be regarded as essential to the profitable conduct of your business. The Times of India Press produces printed matter of the highest quality at fair prices

Ask for our representative to call.

THE
TIMES OF INDIA PRESS